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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 61--79th Congress

Chapter 129--1st Session

H. R. 2603

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 61.

State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary, and Federal Loan Agency Appropriations Bill, 1946. Includes appropriations for Pan American Union; International Council of Scientific Unions; Inter-American Coffee Board, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Inter-American Statistical Institute; U. S. portion of Lower Rio Grande flood-control project (\$750,000); development of cultural relations with China, Near East, and Africa; cooperation with Latin America, \$4,000,000, making funds available for transfer from the State Department to other Government agencies which may be partly used for agricultural experiment stations, etc.; Justice Department, antitrust-laws enforcement; Lands Division; Census Bureau; Bureau of Standards, providing for cooperation with other Federal agencies in purchasing work and certain scientific investigations, Weather Bureau, and RFC.

Summary and Index of History on H. R. 2603.

January 16, 1945	Hearings: House, Justice Department.
January 25, 1945	Hearings: House, Commerce Department.
February 8, 1945	Hearings: House, State Department.
February 20, 1945	Hearings: House, Judiciary.
March 13, 1945	House Appropriations Committee submitted H. R. 2603 and H. Rept. 333 to the whole House. Print of bill as reported.
March 14, 1945	Debated in House.
March 15, 1945	Debate continued.
March 16, 1945	Debate continued.
March 19, 1945	Motion to recommit the bill rejected.
March 20, 1945	Passed House with amendments. Print of bill as referred to Senate Appropriations Committee.
April 3, 1945	Hearings. Senate, H. R. 2603.
April 17, 1945	Senate Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 2603 with amendments. S. Rept. 188. Print of bill as reported. Senator McCarran, Nev. submitted notice of motion to suspend rules for proposing amendments. 23 amendments submitted.
April 25, 1945	Debated in Senate. Amended and passed Senate. Print of bill with amendments of Senate numbered. Senate requests conference and appoints conferees.
April 27, 1945	House conferees appointed.
May 4, 1945	Conference Report, H. Rept. 520, submitted in House.
May 11, 1945	House agreed to Conference Report.
May 14, 1945	Senate agreed to Conference Report.
May 21, 1945	Approved. Public Law 61.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 14, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, March 13, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 1984. (pp. 2116-7, 2119-40). Agreed to all committee amendments which had been passed over. (see Digest 46). Rejected amendments by Sen. LaFollette, Wis., 31-42, to increase to appropriation for public works planning from \$35,000,000 to \$75,000,000 (pp. 2119-30), and by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., to provide that of the \$35,000,000 appropriated for public works, \$5,000,000 shall be available without matching by State funds, but that the remaining \$30,000,000 shall be matched (pp. 2130-6). Sen. Saltonstahl, Mass., submitted notice of his proposed amendment to prohibit use of the public works funds for loans to States until the States have designated an all-over agency to allocate funds for projects conforming to a State, local, or regional plan (pp. 2139-40). Sen. Russell, Ga., spoke favoring a requirement for State matching of funds and urging caution in Federal expenditures (pp. 2120-2).
2. R.E.A. NOMINATION. Several Senators discussed the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator and the parliamentary situation in connection with the debate (pp. 2140-3).
3. MEAT SUPPLY. Sen. Eastland, Miss., criticized food exports for relief if the U.S. has to "go without adequate food" and urged that the new committee set up by Mr. Byrnes "will immediately make salt meat, other meat, and other essential items of diet available to the people of the South" (pp. 2118-9).
4. COMMODITY CREDIT. Sens. Wagner, N.Y., Bankhead, Ala., Radcliffe, Md., Tobey, N.H., and Taft, Ohio, were appointed conferees on S. 298, the CCC bill (p. 2136). House conferees not yet appointed.
5. WATER UTILIZATION. Sen. Johnson, Calif., submitted the minority views on the treaty with Mexico relating to utilization of river waters (p. 2112).

6. ARKANSAS VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McClellan, Ark., inserted an Ark. Legislature resolution endorsing the flood-control plan of the U.S. engineers for the several Ark. river basins and opposing the establishment of an Ark. Valley Authority, and a Southwest American editorial on this subject (pp. 2111-2).
7. SUBSIDIES; LIVESTOCK FEED. Received a Mass. Legislature resolution urging immediate relief for farmers by: Extending the 90 cents per hundred milk subsidy to July 1; immediate payment of the present subsidy for Jan. and Feb. 1945; monthly payments of the subsidy until July 1, 1945; continuance of efforts to provide adequate facilities for shipping livestock feed; and an investigation of the feed supply problem, particularly to whether there is a holding-back on hay so as to influence hay prices. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2110).
8. EDUCATION. Received a Mich. Legislature resolution favoring reimbursement of educational institutions for the cost of education for returning servicemen. To Finance Committee. (p. 2110).

HOUSE

9. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1946. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill (H.R. 2603) (H.Rept. 333). (pp. 2189, 2201). The bill includes appropriations for Pan American Union; International Council of Scientific Unions; Inter-American Coffee Board, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Inter-American Statistical Institute; U.S. portion of Lower Rio Grande flood-control project (\$750,000); development of cultural relations with China, Far East, and Africa; cooperation with Latin America, \$4,330,000, making funds available for transfer from the State Department to other Government agencies which may be partly used for agricultural experiment stations, etc.; Justice Department, antitrust-laws enforcement; Lands Division; Census Bureau; Bureau of Standards, providing for cooperation with other Federal agencies in purchasing work and certain scientific investigations, Weather Bureau, and RFC.

EXCERPTS FROM COMMITTEE REPORT:

Economy. "In considering the numerous items of appropriation encompassed by this bill the committee could not but help feel constantly reminded, and with considerable apprehension, of the increasing Federal indebtedness that is being accumulated for present and future generations...

"The committee, through the House, has a responsibility to the people and it endeavors to protect their interests by reducing expenditures wherever it is possible so to do. Obviously, however, it is impractical, if not impossible, for this committee to become thoroughly familiar with the literally thousands of activities, projects, and projects within projects, that are being carried on by the various agencies for which the bill provides. Accordingly, the committee must and should have the cooperation of the responsible officers of these agencies in order to coordinate and render more effective the service to the people who pay the bills.

"It was with this objective in mind that the committee recommended in reporting the State, Justice, and Commerce bill for the fiscal year 1945 that departmental budgetary control machinery be strengthened in order more effectively to control the allocation and expenditure of appropriated funds. The committee now suggests that this control be augmented wherever and whenever the interests of economy will be better served.

"The committee is never disposed to effect reductions in estimates to the detriment of a necessary service. If such reductions have been made, it was because the items were not adequately justified or were not presented in their proper light. Neither does the committee wish to appropriate funds for unne-

essary activities. These are times when it is absolutely necessary to draw a definite line of demarcation between desirable and necessary projects. Expenditures must be reduced to the absolute minimum."

Statutory authorities. "Another matter of agency and departmental administration that has interested the committee is the apparently gradual but steady deviation from the basic provisions of statutory authority under which activities were originally created. This would seem to be a natural consequence of the increased work load created by additional law and by the general needs of the Nation, especially during this war period, and is not, of course, intentional. It is suggested that department heads cause to be instituted studies relating to specific statutory authorities covering the various functions performed by the bureaus and divisions within their respective departments and subsequently to clear the findings and determinations not only between such bureaus and divisions but also with other departments and agencies which may have some connection with those particular activities."

Sale of statistical information. "There was also brought to the attention of the committee during the hearings on the accompanying bill the tendency to supply statistical information to all requesting it, regardless of the existence of opportunity to sell such information. Interrogation of witnesses from Bureaus whose functions include the compilation and dissemination of statistical information suggested that only information specifically requested is being sold in accordance with statute. Reference to title 15, United States Code, 189 (a), however, also includes the following provision, relating to the Department of Commerce: 'To prepare from its records such statistical compilations; and to furnish transcripts of its studies, tables, and other records, upon the payment of the actual cost of such work by the person, firm, or corporation requesting it.' Accordingly, the committee recommends that the statistical gathering agencies in this bill re-evaluate the type of information that has been disseminated free of charge with the view of charging the cost incidental thereto to the parties receiving the benefit, rather than allocating it to the general cost of operating that agency."

Duplication of activities. "The committee is convinced that a certain amount of duplication exists between departmental, bureau, and division levels in activities covering personnel, accounting, auditing, procurement, and leave-record keeping. There seems to be a great discrepancy between these organizational units as to the extent each should engage in such work, with resulting duplication and waste of urgently needed manpower. The committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget institute studies of these activities with the view of standardizing the type and extent of work that should be performed by each organizational unit. This would not only make for greater efficiency but would also enable the committee to compare the cost of these services as between the various departments and agencies of the Government. If, for instance, agency A employs 3,000 employees and agency B employs 6,000 employees, the committee would be able to compare the cost of the central personnel and accounting activities for these agencies. Such a standardization would also reduce to a considerable extent job studies and reclassifications by the Civil Service Commission, especially when an employee is transferred from one bureau or department to another."

10. MANPOWER. Rep. Hook, Mich., objected to sending the manpower bill, H.R. 1752, to conference (pp. 2155-6). The Rules Committee reported a resolution to provide for consideration of the question as to whether the bill will be sent to conference or whether the Senate version will be voted on (p. 2201).

11. PRICE CONTROL; MEAT INDUSTRY. Rep. Morrison, La., criticized OPA's "chaotic regulations" for the "critical" meat situation in La. (p. 2190).

12. **REPORTS.** Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2504; to discontinue certain reports (includes AAA, F.S., and condition-of-work reports) now required by law (H.Rept. 311) (p.2200).
13. **LEND-LEASE.** Passed, 354-28, with amendment H.R. 2103, to extend the Lend-Lease Act until June 30, 1946 (pp. 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156-88, 2190). Agreed to a Committee-approved amendment to limit the President's authority to enter into post-war lend-lease agreements (pp. 2182-6). Rejected Rep. Rich's, Pa., amendment to provide for congressional approval relating to the termination of lend-lease contracts with foreign governments (pp. 2186-7).
During the debate on this bill Rep. O'Hara, Minn., criticized lend-lease shipments of farm machinery (pp. 2163-4). Rep. Flood, Pa., inserted an FEA letter and statement on the use of farm machinery in lend-lease (pp. 2170-1). Rep. White, Idaho, criticized the "give-away principle" involved in lend-lease (p. 2190).
14. **LATIN AMERICA.** Rep. McCormack, Mass., commended the Chapultepec Inter-American Pact (pp. 2154-5).
15. **PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.** Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 96 providing for a Labor Committee investigation of Federal aid for the physically handicapped (H. Rept. 327) (pp. 2188, 2201).
16. **PUBLIC LANDS.** Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 96, providing for a Public Lands Committee study of public-lands administration (H.Rept. 329) (pp. 2189, 2201).
17. **DAIRY INDUSTRY.** Received a Mass. Legislature resolution urging relief for Mass. dairy-products producers (p. 2202).
18. **TAXATION.** Rep. Anderson, N. Mex., criticized the proposed constitutional amendment that would limit Federal taxing power to a maximum rate of 25% (pp. 2193-6).
19. **PETROLEUM.** Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 155, continuing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee investigation of the petroleum situation (H. Rept. 331) (pp. 2188, 2201).
20. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received (Mar. 12) from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for Office of Education, for education and training of defense workers, \$44,460,400 and for Latin-American cultural and educational activities \$163,000; and for Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, \$8,757,400 (H.Doc.111). To Appropriations Committee.
21. **RECLAMATION.** Received a Wyo. Legislature memorial favoring removal of excess-land provisions from the Reclamation Act (p. 2202).
22. **IRRIGATION.** Received a Wyo. Legislature memorial urging continuation of all Federal irrigation projects (p. 2202).
23. **FORESTRY; RESEARCH.** Received a S. C. Legislature memorial urging the provision of funds for forest research in S.C. (p. 2202).

which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct thorough studies and investigations of the progress of the war effort insofar as it relates to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee, with a view to determining whether such effort is being carried forward efficiently, expeditiously, and economically.

The Committee on Naval Affairs shall report to the House during the present Congress the results of its studies and investigations, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places whether or not the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents by subpoena or otherwise, and to take testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee and shall be served by any person designated by such chairman. The chairman or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

Sec. 2. The heads of the various executive departments and agencies are hereby requested to detail to such committee such number of legal and expert assistants and investigators as such committee may from time to time deem necessary, or, in case such detail is not authorized by law, to grant leave of absence without pay to personnel who may request such leave to serve with such committee, without prejudice to any rights or privileges to which such personnel would be entitled if such leave had not been granted.

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE AUTHORIZED BY HOUSE RESOLUTION 290, SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 155, Rept. No. 331), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is authorized, as a committee, by subcommittee, or otherwise, to continue during the present Congress the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 290 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, and continued by House Resolution 15, House Resolution 188, and House Resolution 383 of the Seventy-seventh Congress and by House Resolution 58 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and for such purposes such committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon such committee by House Resolution 290 of the Seventy-sixth Congress. Any unexpended balance of the appropriation authorized for the use of such committee under House Resolution 385 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, and under House Resolution 58 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby continued for such purposes.

AUTHORIZATION OF CIVILIAN MANPOWER

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 183, Rept. No. 330), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill H. R. 1752, to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table to the end that all Senate amendments

be, and the same are, disagreed to and a conference is requested with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

STUDY BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS UNDER AUTHORITY OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 281, SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 96, Rept. No. 329), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands is authorized to continue the study of the problems in connection with the public lands of the United States begun under authority of House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-eighth Congress and for such purposes said committee shall have the same power and authority as that conferred upon it by said House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-eighth Congress and such authority shall continue through the Seventy-ninth Congress.

TO SAFEGUARD ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE IN CERTAIN CASES

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 182, Rept. No. 328), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 43) to safeguard the admission of evidence in certain cases. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk and special orders heretofore entered I be permitted to address the House tomorrow for 20 minutes regarding the Mexican Treaty.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made this afternoon to include certain excerpts and a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. RABAUT from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2603, Rept. No. 333) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Jus-

tice, and Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEFAN reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include therein a letter received by him from Mr. Edward A. O'Neil, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record by including an editorial which appeared in the Passenger Transport.

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record and include therein an editorial from the Washington Post of March 7, 1945.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record in four instances; first, to include a resolution; second, to include an editorial from the Chelsea Record; third, to include another editorial from the same paper; and, fourth, to include a letter.

Mr. EARTHMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include an editorial from the Fort Lauderdale Daily News.

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject of housing and include therein two telegrams and to extend his remarks on the Bretton Woods Conference and include therein a pamphlet setting forth the attitude of large sections of organized labor on that subject.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KOPPLEMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Friday of this week, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes on the question of a durable peace.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and insert an address delivered by Assistant Secretary Hensel.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a letter from Arthur G. Sherman.

Mr. LEWIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include excerpts from a speech by Strickland Gillilan.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a colloquy with Bob Evans, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Tulsa Tribune of March 8, 1945.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix and include a letter from T. H. Hammett, dated March 8, 1945.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and to include certain excerpts.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio broadcast.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD with reference to the lend-lease bill.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts on the hay situation.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a letter from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

LEND-LEASE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, with the indulgence of the others who have special orders, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one-half minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I did not vote for the legislation which passed the House just now, the lend-lease bill. I am opposed to the principles embodied in this form of lend-lease legislation. However, I am in favor of making available to our allies all manufacturing facilities in this country and unlimited credit. I am opposed to and voted against the lend-lease bill because of the give-away principle involved. In this war we are carrying the heavy end and financing this war up to the hilt. I do not feel we should make donations of manufactured products to the people who are engaged in war without them being obligated to repay us for those supplies.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

HON. J. VAUGHAN GARY, REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication which was read by the Clerk:

MARCH 12, 1945.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: The certificate of election in due form of law of Hon. J. VAUGHAN GARY, as a Representative-elect to the Seventy-ninth Congress from the Third Congressional District

of the State of Virginia, to fill a vacancy in that district, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

MALADMINISTRATION BY O. P. A. BLAMED FOR MEAT SHORTAGE IN NEW ORLEANS AND BATON ROUGE, WHICH IS IN DESPERATE SHAPE

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the meat situation in Baton Rouge, the capitol of Louisiana, and New Orleans, is in a most critical condition. For more than 2 weeks the situation has been growing worse, until now it is intolerable.

The entire blame for this is placed on the O. P. A., and apparently from the blundering and confusion the situation is growing worse hourly.

The two meat-packing plants in New Orleans have closed and the slaughterhouse in Baton Rouge is operating on such a limited basis that little relief is in sight for the thousands of war workers at the capital city. Both New Orleans and Baton Rouge are vital war-plant areas, and thousands of people have found the meat markets closed and no meat for days.

According to the local press in both cities, the entire blame is placed on the chaotic regulations of the O. P. A.

Harold Hall, of the O. P. A. in Dallas, Tex., came to New Orleans several days ago to make a study of the situation, but the butchers and the people feel that now is the time for more action with less study. Frantic appeals have been made to Chester Bowles, O. P. A. Administrator, here in Washington during the past week, with no results.

There is meat in the pens with hundreds of head of live cattle in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, but none has reached the majority of the butcher shops and meat markets.

Fred Dykhuizen of the Louisiana Meat Packers and Processors' Association blamed O. P. A. for giving control of the meat industry to the big 10 national meat packers by so fixing the regulations that the small local meat packers were put out of business. The big ten packers cannot and will not take care of the needs of Louisiana.

Mr. Dykhuizen said further:

This was unquestionably a squeeze play by the big meat packers to eliminate the small slaughterers throughout the country. I saw this situation developing more than 2 weeks ago, and called attention to the O. P. A.

Mayor Robert S. Maestri, of New Orleans, is so concerned about the critical meat situation in New Orleans that he stated to the press that he would be glad to go to Washington to do anything possibly to relieve the situation.

Officials of the city of Baton Rouge are deeply concerned and have been conferring with O. P. A. officials and the

various groups of meat producers and market owners.

If Chester Bowles would get busy and untangle the chaotic mess that his departments have placed the O. P. A. in, while trying to aid certain interests, instead of removing Congressmen from meetings which vitally affect their constituents, I believe that the people of Baton Rouge and New Orleans would have an adequate meat supply.

The cattle are there on the hoof, but apparently the O. P. A. is the bottleneck that keeps the cattle from getting into the markets.

Mr. Bowles, this unnecessary meat shortage is in your lap. It is time for you to act and act promptly.

(Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN] is recognized for 10 minutes.

PAN-AMERICAN DAY

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call attention to the resolution passed last week setting aside April 14, which is Saturday, for the celebration of Pan-American Day.

April 14 was designated as Pan-American Day in 1930, by proclamations of the presidents of the American republics, the day having been selected because it was the date of the birth of the Pan-American Union. Since that time the day has been celebrated in various ways in the American countries. In some countries it is celebrated in the schools, in some in the parliaments, and in others in other ways. Last year the Chamber of Deputies of Chile indulged in a very gala celebration to which the president of that chamber invited two Members of each American House of Representatives or Chambers of Deputies. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIPERFIELD] and I had the pleasure and honor of representing this body at that time. As was stated here several weeks ago, on the following day a committee was formed consisting of the chairmen of the delegations from each country for the purpose of creating and continuing the spirit of Pan-American unity. You will recall that the idea was unanimously approved by this body several weeks ago. The setting aside of this day is the first functioning of the United States member of that committee.

You will doubtless recall that the resolution stipulates that no other business except that germane to such an occasion shall occur at that time. The only business to be considered will be a fitting resolution and remarks of Members who may desire to discuss Pan-American Day, Pan Americanism, Pan-American unity, and so forth.

I wish at this time to extend a cordial invitation to every Member of the House to be present to speak on that subject if he or she desires or to extend his or her remarks in the RECORD on that occasion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

ter of aid now given by the Federal, State, and local governments and private agencies to the physically handicapped, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 327). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CLARK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 182. Resolution, for the consideration of H. R. 43, a bill to safeguard the admission of evidence in certain cases; without amendment (Rept. No. 328). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CLARK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 96. Resolution authorizing continuance of study by the Committee on Public Lands of certain public-land problems and the use of public lands in rehabilitation of veterans, as authorized under House Resolution 281 of the Seventy-eighth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 329). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 183. Resolution for the consideration of a conference report on H. R. 1752, a bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 330). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 155. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to continue the investigation with respect to petroleum begun under House Resolution 290, Seventy-sixth Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 331). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 154. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the war effort; without amendment (Rept. No. 332). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RABAUT: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2603. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 333). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2485. A bill for the relief of Moses Tennenbaum; without amendment (Rept. No. 310). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 780. A bill for the relief of Vonnice Jones, a minor; with amendment (Rept. No. 314). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FERNANDEZ: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1322. A bill for the relief of the Marine Engine Works & Shipbuilding Corporation, of Tarpon Springs, Fla.; with amendment (Rept. No. 315). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STIGLER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1488. A bill for the relief of Austin Bruce Bowan; with amendment (Rept. No. 316). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Dr. David R. Barglow; without amendment (Rept. No. 317). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1716. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sue B. Bowen, as administratrix of the estate of Clyde Bowen, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 318). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1756. A bill for the relief of the estate of the late Demetrio Caqias; with amendment (Rept. No. 319). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SCRIVNER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1983. A bill for the relief of Benjamin D. Lewis; with amendment (Rept. No. 320). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2007. A bill for the relief of Hattie Bowers; with amendment (Rept. No. 321). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2008. A bill for the relief of the village of Cold Spring, Minn.; with amendment (Rept. No. 322). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHENOWETH: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2164. A bill for the relief of Wallace Robertson, Henry Bowker, and Edward Parisian, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 323). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2224. A bill to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire at the United States naval training center, Farragut, Idaho, on July 10, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 324). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2336. A bill for the relief of Osborne E. McKay; with amendment (Rept. No. 325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. RAMEY: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2427. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ruth Cox; with amendment (Rept. No. 326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 2599. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 2600. A bill to amend section 9 of the act entitled "An act to facilitate the construction, extension, or completion of interstate petroleum pipe lines related to national defense, and to promote interstate commerce," approved July 30, 1941, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERVIN:

H. R. 2601. A bill to amend part VIII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) (title 11, Public Law No. 346, 78th Cong.) to provide for training in short intensive courses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa:

H. R. 2602. A bill to facilitate the administration of government and improve the quality of justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORBETT:

H. R. 2664. A bill to limit the term of office of certain civilian officers in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 2605. A bill to confer the degree of bachelor of nursing upon commissioned officers of the Navy Nurse Corps and the Army Nurse Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNE of New York:

H. R. 2606. A bill to provide for the accommodation of 500 additional bed patients at

the Veterans' Administration facility at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. J. Res. 120. Joint resolution designating period from Thanksgiving Day to Christmas of each year for Nation-wide Bible reading; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. J. Res. 121. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the election of the President and the Vice President; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution to quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PACE:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution authorizing the special committee of the Committee on Agriculture, designated by the chairman to study post-war plans for agriculture, particularly as relate to cotton, to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings held before said committee during the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution declaring it to be un-American to participate in activities to create racial or religious disunity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. Res. 181. Resolution to investigate the War Food Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation, and other Government corporations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. Res. 184. Resolution relating to undelivered Christmas or gift packages mailed to members of the armed forces overseas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass Senate bill 114, to pay for lands of the San Carlos strip ceded by the Apache Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States for the relief of certain property owners of Santa Cruz County; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend section 9 of the organic act approved August 24, 1912, to change residence requirement in Alaska for divorces from the present 2 years to 1 year; to the Committee on the Territories.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. DE LACY introduced a bill (H. R. 2607) for the relief of Dave Hougardy, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

182. By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming: Memorial of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Congress of the United States to consider and act upon legislation to remove or amend the excess-land provisions of the Reclamation Act for lands receiving water supplies (in addition to their now existing water supplies) and relating to excess-land provisions for new lands on future projects of the Bureau of Reclamation in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

183. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to consider and pass legislation to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

184. Also, memorial of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the United States that all presently proposed Federal irrigation projects and all such which are proposed in the future, for construction in the State of Wyoming, be continued in all stages under the direct supervision of the United States Bureau of

Reclamation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

185. Also, memorial of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation relating to employers' sinking funds and reserves and taxability thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

186. Also, memorial of the Senate of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relating to public lands in, and funds and other relief due, the State of Wyoming from the United States of America; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

187. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-eighth Legislature of the State of Wyoming, memorializing the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, and the Congress of the United States to take appropriate measures to open Palestine to free immigration and colonization by the Jewish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

188. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Nellie E. Carter and 50 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

189. Also, memorial of the South Carolina State Senate, urging Congress to provide the necessary funds for the research program of the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, to establish (1) a regional forest utilization unit in the southern Appalachians; and (2) an active forest research program at the Santee Experiment Station, Berkeley County, S. C.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

190. Also, memorial of South Carolina State Legislature, memorializing Congress to pass the McCarran-Sumners bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

191. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Board of Supervisors, Navarro Hill Conservation District, Corsicana, Tex., favoring House bill 538; to the Committee on Agriculture.

192. By Mr. LANE: Petition of the County Commissioners of Essex County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at a meeting held at Salem, March 6, 1945, protesting the seizure by the Federal Government in said county of certain land for the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Agriculture.

193. By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, urging relief for producers of dairy products in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE
FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL
YEAR 1946

MARCH 13, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2603]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the
Federal Loan Agency, for the fiscal year 1946.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various
branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the
Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the
Federal Loan Agency.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were
submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and
will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 581 to 600, inclusive, and H. D.
No. 76.

Department of Justice: Pages 523 to 543, inclusive, and H. D.
No. 56.

Department of Commerce: Pages 337 to 378, inclusive, and H. D.
No. 58.

The Judiciary: Pages 29 to 37, inclusive, and H. D. No. 62.

Federal Loan Agency: Pages 343 to 348, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, the estimate for the fiscal year 1946, the amount recommended by the committee for 1946, the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1946 as compared with the 1945 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1946 estimates:

Department or agency	Appropriations for 1945	Estimates for 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 estimates
State.....	\$50,493,838	\$77,988,900	\$71,878,400	+\$21,384,562	—\$6,110,500
Justice.....	117,016,250	92,322,500	93,468,900	—23,547,350	+1,146,400
Commerce.....	81,073,151	87,266,000	79,422,000	—1,651,151	—7,844,000
The Judiciary.....	13,583,517	15,152,400	14,390,400	+806,883	—762,000
Total.....	262,166,756	272,729,800	259,109,700	—3,057,056	—13,620,100
For comparative purposes: Deduct total appropriated for war overtime, 1945.....	—26,282,664	-----	-----	+26,282,664	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding overtime, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary.....	235,884,092	272,729,800	259,109,700	+23,225,608	—13,620,100

NOTE.—Administrative expenses for Federal Loan Agency (Title V) authorized from corporation funds.

Permanent annual trust fund appropriations.—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts, are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1945	Budget estimate, 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), estimate compared with appropriation for 1945
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$7,173,500	\$6,725,500	—\$448,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,485,500	1,497,800	+12,300
Fees and other collections, United States marshals.....	490,000	500,000	+10,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	19,907	10,000	—9,907
Federal Prison System.....	2,185,000	2,225,000	+40,000
Bureau of the Census.....	154,400	154,000	—400
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	5,930	1,500	—4,430
Unearned fees, Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Fees and other collections, clerks of the United States district courts.....	4,282,000	4,282,000	-----
Total.....	15,826,237	15,425,800	—400,437

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES

To summarize the action of the committee it may be stated that the amount recommended for the three departments and the judiciary for the fiscal year 1946 is \$259,109,700 as compared with the current year's appropriation of \$262,166,756, or a decrease of \$3,057,056. The committee effected reductions totaling \$13,620,100 from the Budget estimates. Excluding the cost of war overtime for the current fiscal year, which was not included in the 1946 estimates, the increase for 1946 over 1945 is \$23,225,608. It will be observed that this is approximately the increase approved for the Department of State. The committee deviated from its usual practice of not recommending amounts in excess of the Budget estimates, in the appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation wherein an increase of \$2,729,000 over the Budget estimates is being recommended. This will be further discussed in that portion of the report dealing with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

NEED FOR CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES

In considering the numerous items of appropriation encompassed by this bill the committee could not but help feel constantly reminded, and with considerable apprehension, of the increasing Federal indebtedness that is being accumulated for present and future generations. While the total amount of something over \$259,000,000 recommended in this bill would not seem large when compared with amounts of other bills reported by this committee, it is, nonetheless, a considerable contribution to the burden on the taxpayers of this country. This is especially true when one attempts to pro rate among the average income earners the increased taxes that will be necessary to continue in operation during the ensuing fiscal year the four branches of Government represented in the total of this bill.

Of course, it should be recognized that much of the cost of the activities which must be financed has been occasioned by the numerous wartime statutes that have become operative during the past 4 years as well as the general war activities of these agencies, both of a direct and indirect nature. The enforcement of such laws has been a tremendous wartime responsibility especially for the Department of Justice and the Federal judiciary. With respect to the war activities based on other than specific statute, the Department of State has been and, of course, continues to be heavily involved from the standpoint of establishing during these turbulent and changing times the sound groundwork necessary to the achievement of this country's foreign policy objectives. The Department of Commerce, while remotely connected with the war in some of its activities is rather definitely connected with the war in other of its activities, especially through the work of the Bureau of Standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Weather Bureau, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

We have, on one hand, the consideration of the taxpayer and, on the other, the need for funds with which to operate these agencies for the general good of the entire Nation.

The witnesses who appear before the committee attempt to justify their requirements on the premise that the funds are needed for activities authorized by the people through the Congress.

The committee, through the House, has a responsibility to the people and it endeavors to protect their interests by reducing expenditures wherever it is possible so to do. Obviously, however, it is impractical, if not impossible, for this committee to become thoroughly familiar with the literally thousands of activities, projects, and projects within projects, that are being carried on by the various agencies for which the bill provides. Accordingly, the committee must and should have the cooperation of the responsible officers of these agencies in order to coordinate and render more effective the service to the people who pay the bills.

It was with this objective in mind that the committee recommended in reporting the State, Justice, and Commerce bill for the fiscal year 1945 that departmental budgetary control machinery be strengthened in order more effectively to control the allocation and expenditure of appropriated funds. The committee now suggests that this control be augmented wherever and whenever the interests of economy will be better served.

The committee is never disposed to effect reductions in estimates to the detriment of a necessary service. If such reductions have been made, it was because the items were not adequately justified or were not presented in their proper light. Neither does the committee wish to appropriate funds for unnecessary activities. These are times when it is absolutely necessary to draw a definite line of demarcation between desirable and necessary projects. Expenditures must be reduced to the absolute minimum.

NEED FOR REVIEW OF STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Another matter of agency and departmental administration that has interested the committee is the apparently gradual but steady deviation from the basic provisions of statutory authority under which activities were originally created. This would seem to be a natural consequence of the increased work load created by additional law and by the general needs of the Nation, especially during this war period, and is not, of course, intentional. It is suggested that department heads cause to be instituted studies relating to specific statutory authorities covering the various functions performed by the bureaus and divisions within their respective departments and subsequently to clear the findings and determinations not only between such bureaus and divisions but also with other departments and agencies which may have some connection with those particular activities.

SALE OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

There was also brought to the attention of the committee during the hearings on the accompanying bill the tendency to supply statistical information to all requesting it, regardless of the existence of opportunity to sell such information. Interrogation of witnesses from bureaus whose functions include the compilation and dissemination of statistical information suggested that only information specifically

requested is being sold in accordance with statute. Reference to title 15, United States Code, 189 (a), however, also includes the following provision, relating to the Department of Commerce: "To prepare from its records such statistical compilations; and to furnish transcripts of its studies, tables, and other records, upon the payment of the actual cost of such work by the person, firm, or corporation requesting it." Accordingly, the committee recommends that the statistical gathering agencies in this bill re-evaluate the type of information that has been disseminated free of charge with the view of charging the cost incidental thereto to the parties receiving the benefit, rather than allocating it to the general cost of operating that agency.

DUPLICATION IN CERTAIN ACTIVITIES

The committee is convinced that a certain amount of duplication exists between departmental, bureau, and division levels in activities covering personnel, accounting, auditing, procurement, and leave-record keeping. There seems to be a great discrepancy between these organizational units as to the extent each should engage in such work, with resulting duplication and waste of urgently needed manpower. The committee suggests that the Bureau of the Budget institute studies of these activities with the view of standardizing the type and extent of work that should be performed by each organizational unit. This would not only make for greater efficiency but would also enable the committee to compare the cost of these services as between the various departments and agencies of the Government. If, for instance, agency A employs 3,000 employees and agency B employs 6,000 employees, the committee would be able to compare the cost of the central personnel and accounting activities for these agencies. Such a standardization would also reduce to a considerable extent job studies and reclassifications by the Civil Service Commission, especially when an employee is transferred from one bureau or department to another.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$50, 493, 838	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	3, 423, 250	
		\$47, 070, 588
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		77, 988, 900
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		71, 878, 400

In view of the fact that the estimates are based on the announced policies and objectives which the Department of State will strive to accomplish during the fiscal year 1946, the committee regrets the unavoidable absence from the country of the Secretary of State, the Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, during the period the hearings were conducted. The committee desires, however, to include herein an excerpt of the Secretary's address delivered at the special joint session of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City on February 22, 1945:

For a long time we relied for protection upon the oceans which surround these continents. Now we know that there are no barriers of sea or air or land that can separate us from the rest of the world. We have learned our lesson in two successive world-wide conflagrations which have destroyed our sons, consumed our wealth, and interrupted our peaceful and creative purpose as disastrously almost as though their battles had been fought upon our prairies or in our cities.

And we are sure now what it is that must be done. It is not enough to stop war at our coasts—nor on the oceans that lie beyond our coasts. War must be stopped at the point, whatever point it may be on the surface of the earth, where war begins.

The committee was very happy to hear, in the absence of the Secretary, the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary and Acting Secretary of State. As regards the policies of the State Department which are definitely related to the appropriations recommended in this bill, there is quoted below an excerpt of the opening statement by Mr. Grew before the committee.

The Department of State, under the direction of the President and in close cooperation with the Congress, is responsible for the achievement of our foreign-policy objectives. On several recent occasions the Secretary has outlined our major foreign-policy objectives. They are:

First. The fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment.

Second. Effective steps to prevent Germany and Japan, after victory by the United Nations, from again acquiring the power to wage aggressive war.

Third. Establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization capable of building and maintaining the peace for generations to come. Resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress support this policy. An overwhelming majority of the American people favor it.

I should like to call your attention to some charts which I have had prepared to illustrate some of the points I am going to discuss. This chart [pointing to chart 1] is based on opinion surveys made by private research agencies. It indicates an increasing trend in public approval of our participation in an international organization to preserve the peace.

Our fourth objective is to promote a great expansion of our foreign trade and of productiveness of trade throughout the world so that we can maintain full employment in our own country and, together with the United Nations, enter an era of constantly expanding production and consumption and of rising standards of living.

Fifth. Encouragement of all those conditions of international life favorable to the development by men and women everywhere of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires.

The achievement of these objectives is a tremendous responsibility. Only the strongest possible Department of State can deal successfully with the many difficult problems that are involved.

On the basis of Mr. Grew's statement, and in the light of testimony developed during the course of the hearings, it became apparent to the committee that by far the greatest percentage of the increase requested (and granted) was based on the realization by the officials responsible for the conduct of our foreign policies and for the future well-being and peace of this Nation and of the world, that the political activities, formerly considered as the primary function of our State Department, have become definitely intertwined with the economic and commercial activities of nations. The committee subscribes to the objectives enumerated by Mr. Grew and is in no way disposed to restrict or delay their attainment because of insufficient appropriations. This country must avail itself of every opportunity and every means to prevent a repetition of the present conflagration. The committee calls the attention of the House to Mr. Grew's statement that the estimated requirements for the Department of State for the fiscal year 1946 are not greater than the requirements for waging war, as it is waged today, for less than 8 hours.

The committee is also in accord with the philosophy of the Department, as reflected in the increased personnel requested for the Office of Public Affairs, better to inform the people of this Nation as to its foreign policies and thereby better fortify itself with the backing of

public opinion which is so vital to effective international dealings. It has often been stated that this is the peoples' war and it should follow, no less, that we should have a peoples' peace.

However, there is a feeling on the part of the committee that, because of the rapid expansion of the State Department through its recent reorganizations, there has not been sufficient time accurately to relate the personnel requirements to the newly established functions and to the realinement of previously established functions in the Department. Furthermore, the committee has attempted to take a realistic view of the present manpower shortage, and regardless of the number of employees that the Department actually needs or hopes to acquire during the ensuing fiscal year, manpower is just not available and it is doubted that it will be available at least before the close of the European war.

The Budget submissions and committee recommendations for amounts to be appropriated for the ensuing fiscal year will be discussed under the three major subdivisions of the Department—namely, Domestic Service, Foreign Service, and International Obligations.

DOMESTIC SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$11, 314, 250	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	1, 583, 993	
		\$9, 730, 257
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		11, 362, 200
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		10, 902, 200

Included under this heading are seven appropriation items; the three major items being "Salaries, Office of the Secretary," "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," and "Printing and binding." Budget estimates in all but two of the categories, namely, salaries and contingent expenses, have been approved. With respect to the salary item, the Department requested for 1946 a total of 3,812 man-years as compared with 3,499 man-years approved for the current fiscal year, or an increase of 313 man-years. Under the man-year allowance for the current fiscal year the Department has authorized the establishment of 3,763 positions. Of these positions, it was testified, 3,164 were filled and 603 were vacant as of January 1, 1945. The total increase requested for the salary item for 1946 was \$1,073,345, under which amount the Department had planned to create an additional 374 positions. It is the committee's opinion that the reduction of \$400,000 effected in the amount of the request will in no way inimically affect the activities of the Department in Washington.

The committee was not fully impressed with the need in the Division of World Trade Intelligence of a section to be devoted to the preparation of biographic data, at least on the scale proposed. After full discussion of this matter in executive session the committee came to the conclusion that the need for this information should be further appraised before funds are obligated for the purpose.

The committee also wishes to call to the attention of the Department the apparent merging of functions or activities established under separate statutory authority, with special reference to the cooperation with the American republics program. While it is realized that the cost entailed in carrying out the program with the American Republics cannot be segregated from an administrative standpoint, every effort

should be made to segregate this item from an operating standpoint.

The other item of expense falling under this general heading which has been reduced by the committee is contingent and miscellaneous expenses. The reduction of \$60,000 under the budget estimate should be applied to travel and equipment.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$32, 008, 500	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	1, 721, 569	
		\$30, 286, 931
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		55, 395, 800
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		51, 786, 800

It will be observed that of the approximately \$24,800,000 increase for the entire Department, excluding war overtime for the fiscal year 1945, the amount of approximately \$21,500,000 is for the Foreign Service. This is due, as previously indicated, to the gradual expansion in the State Department's Foreign Service of activities other than purely diplomatic and consular. The present and proposed activities of the Foreign Service may be divided into four main classifications, namely, political, economic and commercial, consular and administrative, and public and cultural relations. It has become obvious during the past decade that mere political reporting on the part of our foreign representatives is not sufficient in this industrial and economic age. This reporting must cover all of the interrelated happenings, and forces within a country, including of course, the commercial and economic. Furthermore, this country will no doubt embark upon an era of greatly expanded foreign trade. Accordingly, if this Government is to be of any assistance to the manufacturers and exporters of this Nation, it must be in a position to supply all the information dealing with the economic life of the world, not only as between this country and the importing and exporting country, but also as between the trade activities between third countries.

This heading includes 13 separate appropriation items covering all types of expense connected with the maintenance and operation of our Foreign Service organization, and an additional item for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. Reductions totaling \$3,609,000 have been effected in all but 3 of the appropriation items, the committee basing its action on the still unsettled conditions throughout the world and on the improbability that the positions will be filled for the full year of 1946, or in some instances for that portion of the year indicated by the Department in its justifications.

The Department has open at the present time 250 missions and consular offices. Provision was made in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1945, for the opening of 32 additional missions and consular offices. In addition to the funds requested to continue on a full-year basis the Foreign Service personnel authorized on a part-year basis in the aforementioned Supplemental Act, the Department has requested in its 1946 estimates additional personnel to the extent of 758 man-years, of which 196 man-years are for career Foreign Service officers, 259 man-years, for Foreign Service clerks, 172 man-years for miscellaneous employees and 127 man-years for the Foreign Service auxiliary.

The major items of reductions effected by the committee are as follows:

Transportation of Foreign Service officers.—The amount of \$2,000,000 is recommended for this item, an increase of \$900,000 over the total of the current year's appropriation and a reduction of \$200,000 under the Budget estimate. While the committee realizes that the conduct of our foreign relations abroad requires of necessity extensive travel, it is not fully satisfied that the Department is exercising as strict control over this item as it might. The Foreign Service pay roll as of December 31, 1944, consisted of 4,335 employees, excluding the Foreign Service Auxiliary. However, should the Department be able to recruit to the strength of approximately the 6,300 employees contemplated for the fiscal year 1946, and each and every one of those employees performs travel, the amount of \$2,000,000 recommended for this purpose would allow approximately \$320 for each employee. Since it is unlikely that more than approximately one-third of these employees will travel sometime during the year, it would seem that almost \$1,000 per employee per year should be more than ample.

Foreign Service quarters.—The budget estimate of \$3,563,000 for this item was reduced by the committee to \$3,280,000, or a reduction of \$283,000. The amount recommended is \$590,000 above the current year's appropriation. Expenditures under this item are, of course, related to the total personnel on duty at the foreign posts. The reduction was effected by the committee because of the approximately 400 vacancies that existed as of December 31 in the items "Foreign Service officers" and "Foreign Service clerks". The difficulties being experienced by the Department in recruiting authorized personnel will, no doubt, result in the amount of \$3,280,000 approved for this item being adequate for the ensuing fiscal year.

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service.—The amount of \$4,150,000, a reduction of \$137,000 under the Budget estimate, is recommended. While no increase in personnel was requested for this item, the present status of the vacancies and the difficulties in recruitment will no doubt more than offset the reduction effected.

Foreign Service Auxiliary.—The committee recommends the amount of \$6,000,000 for this item, a decrease of \$289,000 under the Budget estimate but an increase of approximately \$376,144 over the current year's appropriation, excluding the amount appropriated for war overtime for the current year.

This item is to cover the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Service personnel engaged primarily in the technical and economic field involving problems such as the economic needs of foreign countries, availability of strategic raw materials and terms and conditions of procuring them, the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals, and, in general, problems of an economic nature bearing on the present emergency. Testimony before the committee disclosed that of a total of 1,742 authorized positions, there were 171 vacancies as of December 31. The committee, therefore, did not feel that the request for an additional 68 officers was at this time fully justified. While the committee does not by its action intend to prohibit the employment of additional personnel, it does nevertheless feel that the full amount will not be needed and that on the basis of the lesser number of personnel than is proposed by the Department there can be effected corresponding deductions in other objects of expense under this item, especially in the allowance for living quarters and cost-of-living allowance.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service.—This item covers all miscellaneous expenses of the regular and auxiliary Foreign Service, the despatch agencies, and the Diplomatic Courier Service. The amount of \$8,000,000 is being recommended, which is an increase of \$1,700,000 over the current year's appropriation. The reduction of \$460,000 under the Budget estimates in this item is also predicated on the belief of the committee that the Department will be unable to recruit its authorized personnel strength during 1946. In addition to that, it is problematical that the Department will be able either to obligate or expend the amount of \$400,000 requested for air-conditioning equipment. The committee views with considerable alarm the tremendous increase in the amount for communications services in which an increase of approximately \$1,260,000 is requested over the current year's allocation of approximately \$3,230,000, or a total allocation proposed for 1946 of nearly \$4,500,000. It is observed that of this total of \$4,500,000 nearly \$3,900,000 is for telegrams. Although the committee has on previous occasions questioned the need for such amounts for communications services, the appropriations requested for this item have, nevertheless, been on the increase. It is suggested that the Department make a serious attempt, either through a spot check of the messages transmitted or through some other means, to evaluate the importance of the messages which are being transmitted by radio or cable with the view of reducing the seemingly large allocations that are being made for this service. It may be well for the Department to apprise the various division heads in Washington, as well as the field offices throughout the world, of the amount of money that is being expended for this service yearly.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service.—The appropriation under this item is required primarily for assistance to American nationals detained in enemy-occupied or enemy-controlled countries, totaling approximately 26,000 individuals as of December 31. The amount of \$16,000,000 is approved. The increase of \$14,500,000 over the current year's appropriation of \$1,500,000 is not entirely real in view of the fact that the Department had available during 1945 \$9,500,000 of an appropriation made late in the fiscal year 1944. The funds provided for financial assistance to Americans abroad are distributed by representatives of the Swiss Government to whom there is paid approximately \$635,000 per annum for administrative expenses for representing American interests. The principal reason for the increase in this item is that, during the early part of 1944, the Japanese commenced to compel the Swiss to purchase Chinese reserve bank dollars through the Yokohama Bank at an official rate, whereas prior to that time the Swiss purchased these dollars at an unofficial rate, the difference being very substantial. It may be stated that the Department considers the money paid to recipients merely as loans, some of which are secured and some of which cannot be secured. The Department has been able to collect from the original recipients during 1944 the sum of approximately \$242,000. The reduction by the committee is effected in the belief that many of the internees for whom payments were intended during 1946 will have been released. The recent statement by Acting Secretary Grew, for instance, indicated that there are more than 6,000 Americans in the liberated areas of the Philippines, nearly all of whom have until recently been inmates of Japanese internment camps.

Foreign Service buildings fund.—The amount approved for this item for the ensuing fiscal year is \$1,466,000, or an increase of \$1,246,000 over the current year's appropriation. Previous appropriations made under this heading must, of course, be considered as nonrecurring inasmuch as they were appropriated for specific projects. The amount approved for the next fiscal year will cover 10 specific projects totaling \$616,000, with an additional amount of \$850,000 which has been allowed for a special property purchase program. The committee discussed this item rather extensively and is convinced that the Department will be faced with very special conditions arising from the war in acquiring the necessary sites and buildings to house our Diplomatic and Consular Services abroad. This item will enable the Department to take advantage of peculiar conditions that may be found to exist in certain of the war-torn areas in Europe, take advantage of favorable exchange conditions, and otherwise move with greater speed in acquiring desirable properties than would be possible if money were appropriated only as sites and buildings were located. It must be considered; of course, that the amounts appropriated for this item are not expenditures in the usual sense of the word but are, rather, investments. Mr. Larkin, Chief of the Foreign Service Buildings operations, indicated that the Department can show an over-all appreciation in the value of owned properties considerably in excess of the original cost.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$7, 141, 088
Deduct war overtime pay-----	176, 788
Balance-----	6, 964, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----	11, 230, 900
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----	9, 189, 400

The purpose of this appropriation is, in the main, to cover the share of the United States for certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other international associations of which it is a member; to provide funds to defray the costs of sending representatives of the United States to international conferences abroad or for the expenses of conducting international conferences in this country; and to carry out the program of cooperation with the American republics in accordance with the agreements and resolutions adopted at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and Lima, Peru, in 1938.

International commissions, etc.—Requests for appropriations under the general heading "International commissions, etc." have been approved substantially without change. The principal item of increase allowed by the committee is an amount of approximately \$359,000 to cover the increased cost of this Nation's share in the International Labor Organization and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. With respect to the former, it was testified that the increase is necessary to defray the costs of additional conferences to be scheduled during the fiscal year to study the numerous problems precipitated by the war as well as other problems within the jurisdiction of this organization that will present themselves as additional territory is liberated from the enemy. The increase for the latter of the two activities mentioned is made necessary by a readjustment by the Pan American Union in this country's share as a

result of the application of more recent figures on the population of this country on which our share is based.

Requests for two items under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, namely, \$217,500 for Rio Grande canalization and \$100,000 for Rio Grande emergency flood protection, have been disallowed. With respect to the former, it was brought out that no particular harm would be done if this item were deferred for another year or two; and with respect to the latter, it may be stated that there already is available for emergency flood protection the amount of \$100,000, which should be sufficient, especially in view of the fact that the Congress has been and will, no doubt, continue to be in almost continuous session.

The amount of \$1,500,000, the same as is available during the current fiscal year, is approved for international conferences. This money is used to defray the costs incurred by representatives of this Nation in attending international conferences, such as those which have been recently publicized, including the international conference proposed in San Francisco. It was testified that through February 21 something over \$500,000 has already been obligated out of the current year's appropriation. This amount, however, does not include the cost of the proposed San Francisco conference.

Cooperation with the American republics.—The amount of \$4,330,000, a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget request, is approved for this item. The amount of the current year's appropriation of \$3,450,000, together with an unobligated balance of the 1944 appropriation which which was continued available in 1945, brings the current year's funds to a total of \$3,850,000. The basic principles involved in this program are designed toward a better understanding between the people of this Nation and the peoples of the countries to the south of us, as well as the development of a stronger inter-American security and the extension of trade. The program, as conducted, may be divided into three general categories: (a) Cooperative, scientific, and technical projects; (b) exchange of special information; and (c) exchange of persons. The actual operations, both in those countries and at home, are conducted by 12 departments and agencies of the Government, including the Department of State. Of these departments and agencies the most vitally interested in this program are the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Security Agency, and the Department of State, whose activities account for something over \$3,800,000 of the total amount requested.

The principal activities of the Department of Agriculture are the development in certain of those countries of agricultural products that are complementary to the products grown in this country, and the development of natural rubber production. It was disclosed during the hearings that this country imported, during the 5 pre-war years, approximately \$400,000,000 of such complementary products, but only 4 percent thereof came from this hemisphere. It is the thought of both the Department of State and the Department of Agriculture to develop the growth of these products in the Western Hemisphere to the mutual benefit of both this country and the rest of the American republics. With respect to the development of rubber production, it was testified that we now have in those countries nurseries and field

planting approaching 20,000 acres. Our agricultural specialists have been extremely successful in isolating the plants from the many plant diseases that originally made impossible the growth and cultivation of rubber trees in South America, and because of which the rubber-growing industry was developed in the East Indies. Dr. Brandes, in charge of this program in the Department of Agriculture, estimated that, if this program is continued to its proper conclusion, we may hope to get from this area approximately one-third of our genuine rubber requirements within the next 15 years.

The principal activity under the Department of Commerce is that of developing civil aviation in those countries through the training of pilots and technicians. It was pointed out by Mr. Burden, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, that this training of Latin Americans in aviation skills was expanding, not reducing, the opportunities for our own aviation in those countries. It will create a market for our aviation products in those countries; it will prevent the infiltration of the aviation influences of European countries; and through the establishment of standard control methods, etc., it will make easier and safer the operation of United States planes in those countries.

The Federal Security Agency conducts its activities in those countries through the Office of Education and the Public Health Service. Its funds are, for the most part, expended for fellowships in education and in public health service, through which we are endeavoring to acquaint the interns with our methods and equipment.

The funds made available directly to the State Department under this program are used generally for grants to visiting professors, hemisphere leaders, and travel and maintenance grants to graduate students. This is more of a long-term program designed generally toward a better understanding of our arts and culture, and toward the further development of good will so necessary to the security of this hemisphere.

It may be stated, without qualification, that this is a cooperative program. The other republics have already contributed in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000 toward this program, in addition to the contributions made in the way of furnishing personnel, land, labor, materials, and other services. The comments of our Ambassadors and Ministers in those countries concerning this program are unqualifiedly favorable. Looking at it from a more materialistic standpoint, there is no question but that a better understanding by the people of the other republics of American scientific and technological methods will result in considerably increased trade and create additional opportunities for this Nation's expanding industrial and business enterprises.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945.....	\$117, 016, 250	
Deduct war overtime pay.....	13, 469, 968	
		\$103, 546, 282
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946.....		92, 322, 500
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946.....		93, 468, 900

The work of this Department may be segregated into four major activities, namely, legal activities and general administration Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. The total amount of \$92,322,500 requested for this Department for the fiscal year 1946 represents a

decrease from the current fiscal year, for which the amount of \$117,016,250 was made available. The amount recommended by the committee for the Department is \$93,468,900. It will be observed that, when there is deducted from the current year's appropriation the amount appropriated for war overtime purposes, the amount recommended in the bill is still \$10,077,382 under requirements for the current year. Generally, it may be stated that the amount recommended for legal activities and general administration approximates the amount for the current fiscal year. In the Federal Bureau of Investigation there is a reduction, when war overtime is excluded from the current appropriation, of approximately \$8,300,000, and the reduction in the Immigration and Naturalization Service is approximately \$3,500,000. Increases have been requested and approved in only one of these major categories, namely, the Federal Prison System, which calls for an additional appropriation of approximately \$2,200,000. The total personnel requested for this Department for the ensuing fiscal year is 26,055 man-years, as compared with 27,980 man-years for the current year, and 28,995 man-years for the fiscal year 1944. The principal man-year reductions occur in the items of appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is due principally to the gradual reduction in the war activities on the part of the former, and in the latter, to the practical completion of the alien registration program and to the decrease in the number of enemy aliens held in custody by this Service and to the gradual diminution of naturalization work.

Separate items of appropriation will be discussed under each of the four major activities above enumerated.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$22, 936, 250	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	2, 479, 650	
		\$20, 456, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		20, 867, 200
Allowed by committee, fiscal year 1946-----		20, 089, 900

Under this general head, as the title implies, are the legal and administrative activities of the Department, reflected in 25 separate appropriation items. The action of the committee with respect to the major items of appropriation is as follows:

Administrative Division.—The amount of \$1,020,000, a reduction of \$25,300 under the Budget estimates, is recommended. The amount allowed will give the Division approximately the same amount as was made available for the current year, when war overtime is excluded. The committee did not feel that the additional amount requested was justified, in view of the general reduction in both personnel and funds requested for the remaining bureaus and divisions of the Department. This is purely a service organization, and if there is less money to be handled and less personnel to be serviced, it is obvious that additional funds are not justified. While the committee has on previous occasions stressed the possible duplication between the Administrative Division and the other major organizational units of the Department, and while it is convinced that certain improvements have been made, it is of the opinion that further study of the relationships between this Division and the other activities might be fruitful of additional savings.

Claims Division.—The amount of \$935,000, an increase of \$161,700 over the current year's appropriation, is allowed for this item. Deducting from the current year's appropriation the amount approved for overtime pay, the increase allowed is approximately \$274,000, of which \$138,000 is accounted for by the transfer to this Division of work formerly performed by the veterans' insurance litigation, Department of Justice. The balance of the increase is for the employment of 35 man-years for personal services required because of the greatly increased work load. This Division had, as of June 30, 1944, nearly 11,000 cases pending in litigation involving nearly \$290,000,000. Nearly half of these cases were in connection with admiralty and shipping, which have increased tremendously since the start of the war. As a matter of fact, the Division has continued to accumulate backlogs in cases over the past 3 or 4 years. It was testified that of the total number of admiralty cases pending, approximately 2,800 have been held in abeyance because of security considerations. The Division expects that a great number of these cases will be released during the next fiscal year. In addition, while no additional funds are being requested for work in connection with contract terminations, there is every reason to believe that some of this type of litigation will come into the Division during the next fiscal year.

Antitrust Division.—Excluding the amount appropriated for war overtime, the increase allowed for this Division is approximately \$320,000. The principal reasons for this increase are (a) the expected release for trial of 22 cases now being withheld at the request of the War and Navy Departments and the War Production Board, (b) the additional work load entailed by a provision in the Surplus Property Act calling for the examination of every sale of property in excess of \$1,000,000 and (c) the additional responsibility imposed on the Department by section 205 of the War Mobilization Act, directing this Division to make surveys for the purpose of determining factors that may tend to eliminate competition in trade or strengthen monopolies to the detriment of business in general. The amount of the increase allowed will enable the Division to employ approximately 50 additional man-years of personnel which will be needed for the execution of these additional responsibilities.

The committee was very pleased to learn of the activities of this Division with respect to the prosecution of the small-loan sharks throughout the Nation who have been charging interest rates anywhere from 240 to 1,000 percent per year. It is regrettable that the recently publicized indictment did not, or could not, cover the companies charging interest rates from 30 to 42 percent a year, but it is hoped that this Division will at some future time be able, either through legislation or appropriations, to clear up the entire loan-shark business, which has been succeeding at the cost of that segment of our population least able to pay exorbitant rates for borrowed money.

Lands Division.—The largest reduction from the current year's appropriation in any item under this general head was in the Lands Division. The amount recommended for this activity is \$3,400,000, a decrease of \$100,000 under the Budget estimates and a decrease of \$875,000 under the current year's appropriation. With the amount of war overtime excluded from currently available funds, the amount recommended for the ensuing fiscal year is approximately \$1,175,000

under the current year's appropriation. The reason for this great reduction is that the principal activity of this Division—land condemnation—reached its peak during the current year, and no doubt will be further reduced during the next year. The reduction of \$100,000 under the Budget estimates has been made by the committee on the assumption that the decrease in the work load will be greater than the Division anticipates.

War Division.—An amount of \$390,000, a reduction of \$280,000 under the Budget estimates, is recommended by the committee for this item. The Budget estimate contemplates the inclusion of an amount of \$270,000, formerly transferred to this Division by the Foreign Economic Administration for work performed by the Economic Warfare Section of this Division. Considerable testimony was had on the type and value of work that this Division was performing for the Foreign Economic Administration, and the committee is not convinced that this work will be of sufficient importance during the fiscal year 1946 to warrant an appropriation of \$270,000. Should the Foreign Economic Administration desire to continue to require the type of information supplied by this Division during the next fiscal year, the work can be financed through a transfer of funds from the Foreign Economic Administration to the extent of the importance and value placed on this information by the Foreign Economic Administration.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$49, 850, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	5, 652, 554	
		\$44, 197, 146
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		33, 100, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		35, 829, 000

Reference to the hearings on this item, which are contained on pages 230 to 279 of the Department of Justice hearings, will disclose that the original request made of the Bureau of the Budget for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on a 2-front war during the fiscal year 1946, was \$39,671,810. The request to the Bureau of the Budget on the assumption of a 1-front war was \$35,829,008. Both figures include the amount of \$100,000 estimated for special emergencies. The Budget Bureau approved the amount of \$33,100,000 for this activity, or a reduction under the Department of Justice estimate for a 1-front war, of \$2,729,008. It is this amount that the committee has seen fit to restore. When one reviews the record of achievement of this Bureau under the able direction of Mr. Hoover, especially during this war period, and when one further takes into consideration the still unsettled and uncertain situation from a military standpoint in which this country finds itself, it may be easily understood why the committee could not go along with the Bureau of the Budget's recommendation which would have forced the Federal Bureau of Investigation to close 5 field offices and dispense with the services of approximately 400 agents and 200 clerks. It is possible that the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget would prove to be adequate for the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during 1946. However, the committee was not disposed to risk jeopardizing, even in the slightest degree, the internal security program of this Nation. Having the utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of Director Hoover, the

committee knows that such money as may prove to be excessive will not be spent.

The major activity, aside from administration, of this Bureau in Washington is that of identification. It was testified that there are at the present time on file in the Identification Division approximately 94,000,000 fingerprint records, an increase of nearly 16,000,000 over the preceding year. The current receipts of fingerprint records are averaging something over 46,000 daily. Mr. Hoover indicated also that the percentage of identifications made from these records has increased over the preceding year from approximately 64 to 70 percent. This Division is practically current in its work at the present time with only something over 100,000 prints in delinquent status.

The Security Division, which supervises the various matters affecting the internal security of the country, receives many requests from other agencies of the Government for the checking of names through the Bureau files. For instance, since October 1941 a total of approximately 2,500,000 such requests were made. These come primarily from the Army, including the Provost Marshal General, the Navy, and the State Department.

With respect to the field work of the Bureau, Mr. Hoover indicated that, as far as the Federal Bureau of Investigation is concerned, the trend is toward greater intensification of espionage activities, stating further that there is no reasonable basis for assuming that the work will decrease to any great extent. The field work is conducted through 57 offices located within the continental limits of the United States and in the Territories. The Bureau's estimate for 1946 is based on approximately 375,000 investigative matters. As of January 1, 1945, the Bureau had pending approximately 83,000 investigative matters, of which something over 15,000 were unassigned due primarily to insufficient investigator personnel. Each agent in the service, it was stated, is carrying, on the average, approximately 18 investigative matters, whereas the Bureau considers a case load of 10 investigative matters reasonable. These cases are, for the most part, connected with the war, such as espionage, sedition, sabotage, alien-enemy registration, the May Act, the Selective Service Act, registration of foreign agents, and others. In addition to that, it is expected that a rise in the number of investigations will be necessary in connection with the renegotiation of contracts. There are at the present time pending in the Claims Division approximately 135 of such cases which are expected to be long and involved, requiring the auditing of books and the breaking down of costs by the Bureau auditors.

Mr. Hoover presented to the committee a very interesting but depressing analysis of the number of arrests that have been made and are continuing to be made, by age groups. He stated that, as compared with the last peacetime year, 1941, the arrests of persons under 18 years of age reveal an increase of 134 percent for girls and 21 percent for boys, and during the first 6 months of 1944 more arrests were made of youths 18 years of age than any other age, or a total of 12,143. Arrests in the 17 age group were 11,837 for the same period. It being generally recognized that juvenile delinquency is primarily a community problem, it was suggested by the committee that a certain portion of Mr. Hoover's testimony be printed as a public document in order to apprise the various communities throughout the country,

wherein the initial measures must be taken, of the seriousness of this problem. It is the hope of the committee that such a document will be printed.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$28, 300, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	3, 724, 698	
		\$24, 575, 302
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		21, 900, 000
Allowed by committee, fiscal year 1946-----		21, 000, 000

The reduced estimate for this Service is brought about primarily by the decrease in activities under the Alien Registration Act, the decrease of the number of naturalization cases and a reduction in the number of detained alien enemies, which is estimated at 4,500 for the next year as compared with 6,500 for the current year, enabling the Service to close 2 internment institutions. The only thing that is done at the present time with respect to enemy registration is the maintenance of the records previously established and the registration of aliens who become 14 years of age. The total number of naturalization cases estimated for the current fiscal year are 275,000, whereas about 200,000 are estimated for 1946. In addition, it was testified that the present stringent restrictions along the Canadian border will be substantially relaxed during the next year through the agreement of the Service with the military and with the State Department. The serious problems of border patrol are located along the Mexican boundary where, during the fiscal year 1944, there were picked up 33,000 law violators, and during the first 7 months of this fiscal year approximately 42,000 law violators were apprehended.

As of December 31, this Service had 7,468 employees on the pay roll. The request for the ensuing fiscal year is 7,164 man-years, which, according to representatives of the Service, will provide for 7,457 positions. It will be noted that the number of positions requested approximates the number of employees on duty at the present time. The committee effected the reduction of \$900,000 in the estimate on the premise that, with the decline in the work load in 1946, as testified, the Service will not need the same number of employees it has on the rolls during the current fiscal year when the work load is admittedly higher.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$15, 930, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	1, 613, 066	
		\$14, 316, 934
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		16, 590, 300
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		16, 550, 000

The activities of the Federal Prison System are covered by four separate appropriation items, namely, Bureau of Prisons, penal and correctional institutions, medical and hospital service, and support of United States prisons.

The estimates of appropriations for this service are, for the most part, a matter of mathematical calculation based on the present and expected prison population. The estimates for the current fiscal year were based on prison population of 16,400, whereas the population as of the date of the hearings was approximately 18,000. This

unexpected increase, according to Mr. Bennett, Director of the Federal Prison System, is due primarily to the increase in the number of war-time offenders, including men committed to the institutions by general courts martial, and to the increase in the length of the sentences imposed on the offenders, the average sentence now being 35 months as compared with about 20 months in 1942. No doubt, partial reason for the increase in the length of sentence may be attributable to the court-martial sentences which, according to the testimony, are generally very much longer than civil sentences.

It is estimated that the prison population during the next fiscal year will approximate 19,000, which the Director considers conservative, an increase of a little over 1,000 prisoners over the present population. The per capita cost of 85 cents for maintaining prisoners in the Federal institutions has not been increased.

It was further testified that the institutions are cooperating splendidly in the war effort. The total production of the prison factories has remained at a level of about \$19,000,000 worth of war goods per year. In addition to that, many of the institutions are continuing with their farm operations, particularly the growing of grains, fruits, and vegetables, and the production of milk and eggs for their own institutions as well as for a number of other Federal institutions.

The increase of \$105,000 requested and allowed for the support of United States prisoners is due to the increased cost of maintaining the prisoners in local institutions from \$1.03 per day to \$1.10 per day. This is an uncontrollable item, the offenders being picked up and placed in the various local jails at a cost previously contracted for by the Bureau of Prisons.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945.....	\$81, 073, 151	
Deduct war overtime pay.....	8, 505, 627	
		\$72, 567. 524
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946.....		87, 266. 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946.....		79, 422. 000

The Budget estimates for this Department for the fiscal year 1946 contemplate the employment of approximately 19,750 man-years of personnel, at a total cost of \$54,000,000, and the expenditure of something over \$33,000,000 for other objects of expense. Of the total of approximately 6,000 additional man-years requested over the current fiscal year, nearly 3,500 was for the Bureau of the Census, 1,012 for Civil Aeronautics Administration, 316 for Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 295 for Patent Office, and 344 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

It may be stated in general that the bulk of the work of this Department is the rendering of technical and fact-finding information to other agencies of the Government and to the general public. The Department has, through many of its bureaus, been rather heavily involved in the war effort, and without any substantial increase in appropriations for the Department as a whole. This was made possible by the fact that many of the regular activities of the bureaus could not be carried on to the fullest extent during the war period. However, upon the cessation of hostilities, the Department will no

doubt revert to its former position of advising and guiding, from a technical and fact-finding standpoint, the business enterprises of the Nation as well as supplying the regular agencies of the Government with information necessary for the conduct of their special activities.

The authorizations for administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation are excluded from this Department in consequence of the enactment of Public Law No. 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 24, 1945, which separated the loan agencies from the Department of Commerce and placed them under the Federal Loan Agency. These authorizations, however, are carried in title V of this bill.

It will be recalled that the committee suggested, in reporting the bill last year, that the Securities System then in effect in the Department of Commerce building be restudied with the view of simplifying the procedure and reducing expenses entailed in its operation. Information furnished the committee during the hearings on the pending bill reveal that some attempt was made to simplify, if not abolish, this system, but with little or no success. It is again urged that immediate action be taken toward abolishing the system for the Department of Commerce, as such, and instituting protective measures for those agencies in the building that feel the need for such protection. It is the committee's understanding that two employees engaged in this work are under the office of the Secretary. It is suggested that these positions be eliminated. The committee has reduced the Budget estimate for this office by \$6,000 on account of such positions.

CENSUS BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$5, 665, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	678, 845	
		\$4, 986, 155
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		11, 401, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		4, 902, 000

There is not included in the above appropriation for 1945 the amount of \$7,250,000 appropriated for the agricultural census, since this may be considered as a nonrecurring item. The work of the Bureau is covered by two separate appropriations, namely, compiling census reports, etc., for which the amount of \$4,757,000 is approved, and age and citizenship certification, for which the amount of \$145,000 is approved. The major increases requested in the Budget estimates are an amount of \$3,000,000 for the new annual sample census of population, \$2,335,000 for expanded labor force statistics and reports, and approximately \$560,000 for industrial statistics now financed by other agencies. Other increases totaling nearly \$600,000 were requested for the expansion of activities in seven of the other services performed by this Bureau. All of the increases requested are not allowed. The reduction of \$6,499,000 under the Budget estimates was effected by the committee in the belief that the expansion of these projects can await the return of more normal conditions.

Furthermore, the total increase requested for the annual sample census of population and the expanded labor force was not considered by the committee as timely, the general impression being that these studies would serve a more useful purpose after the population has reshifted at the close of the war. It was testified that for the first

two activities above referred to, a total of approximately 14,000 employees would be necessary for periods ranging from 4 months to a full year. It is doubted that this manpower is available regardless of the source the Bureau may have in mind for its procurement.

The committee recommends for the Census Bureau funds for the salary of no more than one assistant director.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$35, 781, 478	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	3, 412, 763	
		\$32, 368, 715
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		42, 574, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		41, 537, 000

The activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration are financed out of eight separate appropriation items, including an item for the maintenance and operation of the Washington National Airport. Excluding from consideration the amount appropriated for war overtime for the current fiscal year, the amount of the increase allowed by the committee is something over \$9,000,000. The major items of increase allowed by the committee are, an amount of approximately \$500,000 for general administration, \$5,300,000 for establishment of air-navigation facilities, approximately \$2,200,000 for the maintenance of air-navigation facilities, \$300,000 for the airport advisory service, and \$850,000 for the maintenance and operation of aircraft. The last two items, however, are new, having been previously financed out of other appropriations made to the Administration.

The amount of \$2,680,000 is recommended for the item of general administration. It was represented to the committee that, with the exception of the amount of \$25,000, the increase requested for administrative purposes was formerly financed from appropriations no longer existent, as well as by transfers from other items of appropriation made to the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The amount of the increase will provide for approximately 235 additional man-years of employment needed to service the enlarged activities of the Administration.

The item, "Establishment of air-navigation facilities," for which the amount of \$4,067,860 was appropriated for the current fiscal year, is nearly entirely for equipment needed for the proper and safe operation of our Federal airways system, and may, therefore, be considered as a nonrecurring item. The amount requested for the current fiscal year is to be used for additional equipment and the extension of presently owned equipment. Of the amount of \$9,400,000 approved for this item, approximately \$5,000,000 will be used for expansion of the radio-range program. This program was initiated in the fiscal year 1942 and looks to the ultimate conversion of the entire Federal airways radio system from the present frequencies to very high frequencies, made available to the Administration. The current year's appropriation provided for 37 such installations and the amount approved for 1946 will provide for installations on 16 additional airways. The amount of approximately \$2,400,000 will be used for the purchase of airport instrument landing systems needed in connection with the program for the conversion of the Federal airways system from operations on intermediate frequency to operations on very high frequency. This system will provide a means whereby aircraft properly equipped

with very high-frequency receiving instruments may be navigated to safe landing during poor weather and without reference to ground visibility. The committee reduction is based on the improbability that the Administration will be able to procure all the equipment budgeted.

There is a belief on the part of the committee that a certain amount of duplication exists between the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the field of technical development and research, and it is suggested that in the future these two agencies clear, or at least coordinate, this type of activity with each other.

The amount of \$24,000,000 is approved for the item, "Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities," a reduction of \$300,000 under the Budget estimates. The principal increases are for the maintenance of additional facilities, such as buildings, power lines, and other structures constructed during 1945, fan markers, automatic selection equipment, and very high frequency radio ranges installed during 1945. Approximately \$900,000 was requested for reallocation of existing positions in the Communications Division and of radio maintenance personnel. It is the understanding of the committee that these reallocations have been approved by both the Department and the Civil Service Commission. The amount of approximately \$380,000 of the total increase is to defray the cost of services formerly financed by other agencies, principally the War and Navy Departments. During the current fiscal year these Departments provided approximately this amount for the operation and maintenance of certain facilities of the Federal airways. It is understood that these funds will not be forthcoming in the next fiscal year.

The amount of \$300,000 approved for the airport advisory service represents a reduction of \$125,000 from the Budget estimates. The purpose of the appropriation is to furnish expert advice to State aeronautics commissions and other State agencies, metropolitan and regional planning organizations, municipalities, counties, and private organizations, regarding engineering, State and municipal airport legislation, airport management and operation, and airport buildings. While this is, perhaps, a necessary and desirable service, it is the thought of the committee that the program should be curtailed at the present time. In addition, it is suggested that studies be instituted with a view to charging for, or at least rendering on a reimbursable basis, some of the service that is now being given without cost.

The item of maintenance and operation of aircraft, approved in the amount of \$850,000, is more or less self-explanatory. These charges were formerly made against the appropriation for general administration. The estimate is based on the operation of 231 planes for approximately 60,000 hours usage. These planes are used for the necessary functions of the administration, including the constant testing and checking of the Federal airways facilities and equipment.

The committee desires to express its apprehension at the tremendous cost of maintaining and operating our Federal airways system. While the original objective, as expressed in legislation creating the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to foster and promote the development of aviation in this country, should continue to be the policy, the committee is wondering whether or not the time has arrived for this

Government to place itself in the position of being at least partially reimbursed for the services that it is rendering the airplane industry, through means other than income taxes collected from the operating companies and officials thereof. There is no doubt but that the impetus which aviation will receive after the war will greatly increase the amount of appropriations being currently made, and while this thought of the committee should not be construed as a desire to in any way retard the growth of aviation in this country, it does nevertheless suggest that the officials of the Department of Commerce and the Civil Aeronautics Administration give this matter their serious consideration.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$1, 525, 223	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	170, 188	
		\$1, 355, 035
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		1, 725, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		1, 700, 000

When the amount of war overtime for the current fiscal year is deducted, the resulting increase allowed by the committee approximates \$342,000, of which amount about \$209,000 is for personal services to cover the cost of salaries of 70 additional positions. Most of the new positions, or 47 in number, will be for the Economic Bureau, made necessary by the increasing amount of work in connection with studies on new route analyses, studies necessary to the establishment of mail routes for domestic and international carriers, and for personnel for the handling of traffic work and activities dealing with interlocking relationships in the aircraft operation field. The amount of the increase seems justified to the committee in the light of the comprehensive planning that must be done for maintaining this country's position in the air world.

The amount recommended includes \$96,000 for the purchase of aircraft needed primarily in the investigation of air accidents. It is understood that these planes are being purchased because the types needed for the particular activities of the Board are not available by transfer from the Army. However, it is suggested that, before funds are obligated for their purchase, the possibilities of procuring suitable airplanes by transfer from the Army be further explored.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$5, 903, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	502, 810	
		\$5, 400, 190
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		6, 513, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		6, 450, 000

The activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey are encompassed in three separate appropriation items. The principal function of this organization is to conduct extensive surveys of the coasts and adjoining waters of this country and to prepare nautical charts and other navigational publications for the use of naval and merchant vessels at sea. During the fiscal year 1944 nearly 3,000,000 copies of charts were prepared and, according to testimony, the demand seems to be increasing. The estimated chart production for the ensuing fiscal

year is about 4,100,000 copies. The Survey is also producing, for the armed services and for domestic air needs, aeronautical charts covering the United States and Alaska. Approximately 10,500,000 were produced in the fiscal year 1944.

In addition to the chart production, the Survey is conducting continuous studies on tide predictions, geodetic control service, and magnetic and seismological work. All of these activities are definitely related to the war effort.

The major increases requested and allowed by the committee are: (1) \$210,000 for the operation of one additional ship, to be used in the Atlantic for resumption of surveys required for the correction of nautical charts, (2) the amount of \$166,000 for the Division of Coastal Service for the compilation of topographical maps of the Virginia and Florida coasts, needed for nautical charts, and (3) the amount of \$780,800 for the conduct of surveys to provide controls for surveys to be made by the Corps of Engineers in the interest of flood control and navigation.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$1, 905, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	252, 360	
		\$1, 652, 640
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		2, 445, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		2, 425, 000

The apparent increase allowed for this activity is \$502,000. However, the actual increase is approximately \$770,000, when the cost of war overtime for the current fiscal year is deducted.

This Bureau has been very active in assisting the war agencies in various phases of their economic warfare program, especially the Foreign Economic Administration. The Bureau has also rendered, and continues to render, great assistance to the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration in the supply of information dealing with our domestic economy. The Bureau has, at the same time, made every effort to meet the increasing demands made upon it for information from business and industry, which is beginning to be concerned over the problems that will arise during the period of reconversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Of the increase allowed, \$640,000 is for the regular work of the Bureau, and about \$130,000 for the field offices. The entire increase for the Bureau proper results from a transfer of a portion of the personnel employed in the Bureau, but presently paid with funds transferred from the Foreign Economic Administration. It was represented to the committee that this personnel has been engaged in activities properly falling within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and will continue to perform this work, even after the cessation of hostilities.

The committee is convinced that the Bureau is taking a decided interest in the serious problems of small business, which may be considered as the economic fiber of this country. This aid should be continued to the greatest extent possible.

PATENT OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$5, 183, 700	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	585, 960	
		\$4, 597, 740
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		5, 325, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		5, 300, 000

The incoming work of the Patent Office has remained more or less constant, but because of the shortage of technical personnel, the backlog has continued to increase over the past 2 or 3 years. It was testified that the present backlog of cases in the Examining Division is 100,000. Mr Coe, the Commissioner, stated that he has every confidence in being able to procure, during the next fiscal year, the necessary technical personnel, principally as a result of men being released from the armed forces, at least in sufficient number to dispose of the serious accumulation and to keep current the applications now being filed. The Budget estimates for the current fiscal year and the subsequent appropriation were both based on the inability of the Patent Office to secure technical personnel rather than on the needs of the service.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$3, 124, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	433, 939	
		\$2, 690, 061
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		3, 127, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		3, 038, 000

This Bureau has, during the preceding war years, utilized its research facilities principally in the interests of the war effort. The work is being financed both through direct appropriations made to the Bureau and through funds made available by other agencies of the Government, principally the War and Navy Departments and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Testimony developed before the committee indicates that many of the contributions made by this Bureau have been outstanding, especially in the development of satisfactory substitutes for critical materials needed in the construction of scientific instruments and other implements of war.

The principal increase allowed is an amount of approximately \$325,000 for research and development. In the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1945, there was provided the sum of \$200,000 for the creation of 150 positions for part of the year. The increase allowed will enable the Bureau to continue these positions during the next fiscal year. This personnel is to be used primarily for research work on urgent military problems, the work in connection with the long-time fundamental research projects having been kept to a minimum.

WEATHER BUREAU

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945-----	\$13, 020, 000	
Deduct war overtime pay-----	1, 525, 678	
		\$11, 494, 322
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946-----		12, 210, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946-----		12, 140, 000

The amount recommended approximates the amount made available to the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year, when war overtime is excluded. The principal items of increase are: (1) Approximately \$200,000 for the establishment and maintenance of 6 additional radiosonde stations in the United States, and (2) the amount of approximately \$190,000 for the study and investigation of structures of thunderstorms, the reduction of \$70,000 effected by the committee in the Budget estimates to be applied to this item. With respect to the former item, the radiosonde activities are conducted through 47 Weather Bureau operated stations, covering an area of approximately 3,000,000 square miles, or 1 upper air sounding station for every 64,000 square miles. The 6 additional stations will provide for the procurement of necessary upper air sounding data in areas where significant gaps now exist in the present network. As to the second item of increase, the serious hazard of thunderstorms to aviation was brought out recently by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It was testified that there seems to be a great diversity of opinion among pilots as to the least dangerous portion of thunderstorms to traverse. It is contemplated that the funds allowed for the purpose will be used for the development of pilot projects to explore the complex phenomena involved in the formation and characteristics of thunderstorms.

In addition to the above two items allowed, a supplemental request of \$250,000 for rendering adequate weather service for international aviation operations of air carriers under contract with the Army and Navy was allowed and is included in the total amount. The amount of \$100,000 was allowed by the House for this purpose in the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1945. This specialized weather service for international air traffic will be given out through three major terminals; namely, New York, Washington, and Miami, with secondary terminals at Baltimore and Chicago. The urgent need for this service was recognized and agreed to at the International Civil Aviation Conference recently held in Chicago.

An interesting statement made by Dr. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Bureau, is repeated for the information of the House; that is, the accurate forecast and warnings in advance of the hurricane that swept up the Atlantic coast last September resulted not only in the saving of hundreds of lives but also in the saving of properties sufficient in value to cover the cost of the Weather Bureau service in the United States for the last 50 years.

Considerable discussion was had during the hearings concerning the Bureau's flash-flood warning service in the agricultural areas of the Middle West, particularly in Nebraska and Iowa. In view of the great benefit in savings that resulted from this limited service in the past, it is urged that the Weather Bureau extend this service in those areas within the limits of the appropriation allowed.

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriation, fiscal year 1945.....	\$13, 583, 517	
Deduct war overtime pay.....	883, 819	
		\$12, 699, 698
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1946.....		15, 152, 400
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1946.....		14, 390, 400

The appropriation for the judiciary covers the personnel and other requirements of the United States Supreme Court, the other Federal courts, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The amount allowed represents an apparent increase of approximately \$800,000 over the 1945 appropriations. However, when the cost of the fiscal year 1945 overtime is excluded from the comparison, the increase is nearly \$1,700,000.

The committee could not help but become cognizant, during the course of the hearings, of the many handicaps under which our judicial system has been operating in the past. Furthermore, the witnesses who appeared before the committee, including Mr. Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office, and a number of honored and distinguished jurists, left with the committee the definite impression that the administrative and governing bodies of our Federal judiciary are making sincere and concerted efforts to eliminate at least some of the present handicaps in the administration of justice in this country. They should be commended for their serious and unselfish efforts to improve our judicial system, so vital to the democratic way of life which we have adopted for ourselves.

The action of the committee with respect to the major individual items will be discussed under the respective headings. It may be stated, however, that generally all items of appropriation, other than those discussed under the individual headings below, are not changed materially from the current fiscal year, with the exception of the Court of Claims, for which an increase of approximately \$120,000 is allowed for additional work to be imposed on this court as the result of the enactment of Public Law No. 395, approved July 1, 1944, providing for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts.

Probation system.—The full amount of the request, \$1,173,000, is recommended for this activity. When the cost of war overtime is deducted for the current fiscal year, the increase granted is approximately \$190,000. Of this increase, nearly \$78,000 is for additional personnel, specifically for 15 additional probation officers, at \$2,600 per annum, and 24 clerks, at \$1,620 per annum. The reason for this increase is twofold; namely, to reduce the excessive case load, which at the present time is 112 cases per probation officer, and the necessity establishing an adequate probation force to handle the post-war crime problem, the seriousness of which is even now becoming evident. The second item of increase, approximately \$95,000, has been allowed for the reclassification of probation officers. The reason for allowing this item is the conviction of the committee that this service must be strengthened, and for the additional reason that our probation officers, according to testimony, are in most instances receiving a lesser salary than the probation officers employed by the various State courts. Reference to pages 80 and 81 of the hearings will give an indication of the salaries paid in some of the courts throughout the country and by Federal agencies of the Government for similar investigative work.

Judge John C. Knox, senior United States judge, southern district of New York, considers that the strengthening of the probation system is essential, particularly in view of the increase in the number of arrests of juvenile offenders currently being made. The service presently being rendered by the probation system is vital but inadequate, and a

number of the judges have expressed the doubt that adequate and proper justice was being rendered in view of the limited information that a judge very often has with respect to an offender brought into his court. The qualifications for employment of probation officers are, in the opinion of the committee, extremely high when related to the amount of the salary paid. For instance, an applicant for the position of probation officer must be a college graduate, have an exemplary character, and experience in personnel work of the welfare of others of not less than 2 years, or 2 years of specific training for welfare work. The qualifications, as generally stated, call for men with unusual tact and understanding of the problems that lead to crime in order to be of the greatest assistance to the individual and to the court responsible for the imposition of the sentence.

Court criers, salaries of.—This is a new item in the bill, resulting from the enactment of Public Law 468, approved December 7, 1944, presented as a supplemental item in House Document No. 62 in the amount of \$354,600. The amount of \$200,000 is recommended. This amount is not entirely an increase, since a reduction was made in the item, "Salaries of bailiffs," in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, in the amount of \$130,000. The personnel appointed under this legislation will serve as criers in the various courts, and in addition, will perform certain other duties, as bailiffs for the court, and render general services to the judge.

The estimate was based on a crier for each of the 197 judgeships for the district courts. However, it was the feeling of the committee that all of the appointments could not be made for the entire fiscal year, and in addition, that the present system has, according to testimony, proved satisfactory in a number of the courts, and no change therein should be necessary. Legislation provides that the salary of a crier shall be \$1,800 per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries.—This item of appropriation covers the salaries of all officers and employees of the Federal courts not otherwise specifically provided for, and includes clerk hire and messengers for circuit judges. The original Budget request of \$1,710,500 has been approved by the committee in the amount of \$1,400,000. The principal item of increase, approximately \$230,000, was allowed for additional clerk hire for the circuit and district judges. The need of law clerks for judges was presented to the committee by the representatives of the judiciary as a very real necessity. The judges obviously do not have the time to analyze the tens of thousands of pages of testimony and exhibits and to look up the references and cross-references to various statutes that may be involved in a particular case without detracting from the effectiveness of their services on the bench. It was testified that it is practically impossible for the judges to secure law clerks at the salaries permitted under the present appropriation limitations. The new salary schedule formulated by the conference of senior circuit judges calls for an entrance salary of \$2,000 up to a basic salary of \$4,600. However, the qualifications established for the employment of law clerks will definitely limit the number that may be employed at the higher salary, and then only after a great many years of experience.

This item also provides for the adjustment of the basic salaries of the secretaries to the circuit and district judges, the new salaries ranging from \$1,800 to a basic salary of \$2,900. Regardless of the salaries paid or recommended by each judge for his secretary and law clerk, appropriation language contains a limitation of \$6,500 as the amount which may be expended by any one judge, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and the senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate shall not exceed \$7,500. This latter limitation is higher because of the additional administrative duties that must be handled by these judges.

Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts.—This appropriation covers the items of expense other than salaries for the United States Courts. The original Budget estimate in the amount of \$549,800 is allowed in the amount of \$540,000, a decrease of \$9,800 under the Budget estimate but an increase of \$66,300 over the current year's appropriation. The principal items of increase are supplies and materials of \$17,000, and, approximately, \$38,000 for equipment. The latter is needed to provide for the purchase of urgently needed replacements of worn-out equipment, and for the purchase of law books for the judges' libraries, which have increased in cost.

Court reporters, salaries of.—This item, not heretofore carried in previous appropriation bills, was submitted in consequence of the enactment of Public Law 222, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved January 20, 1944. The Budget request of \$815,000 is approved in the amount of \$700,000. The estimate is based on the creation of 175 full-time positions at salaries ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000, or a total of \$731,200, and a total of 20 combination positions, that is, where the reporter will also serve as secretary to the judge, at salaries ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,200, or a total of \$83,800. Considerable testimony was had on this item, and the committee is convinced that this judicial reform is long overdue. The purpose of the enabling legislation, as represented to the committee, was to furnish each court with an official record of its proceedings and to eliminate certain abuses that have been found to exist in the present system, namely, the excessive rates charged for transcripts furnished the litigants. The committee heard, in connection with this item, the Honorable Sam Hobbs and the Honorable Clarence E. Hancock, Representatives in Congress from the States of Alabama and New York, respectively, and who are members of the Judiciary Committee of the House. They strongly urged the supplementing of the enabling legislation with adequate appropriations. The Federal judges who appeared before the committee were unanimously in favor of the item. Representatives of the National Shorthand Reporters Association and other reporter groups were also heard. All were generally in favor of the legislation with the exception of a few individual reporters who were not thoroughly satisfied with the schedule of prices established by the Judicial Conference for the sale of transcript. The committee, however, felt it imperative that the system be inaugurated. Such inequalities as are found to exist after a trial period will, no doubt, be adjusted by the Judicial Conference. The reduction of \$115,000 under the Budget estimates was effected on the premise that all positions would not be filled for the entire fiscal year.

TITLE V—FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Under this item are included the administrative expenses for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for the first time, this year, the administrative expenses of the subsidiary corporations. Also included are the administrative expenses necessary for the Office of the Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency. The amounts recommended are not appropriations out of the United States Treasury, but are rather authorizations specifying the amount of Corporation funds that may be expended for administration purposes. The estimate of \$91,000 for the Office of the Administrator is recommended without change. With respect to the estimate of \$35,600,000 for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, the committee felt that the amount of \$33,000,000 should prove adequate. The estimate for 1946 contemplates the employment of 1,070 additional man-years of personal services. While it is realized that some additional work will be entailed in the disposition of surplus property, it is the sense of the committee that the commitments of the Corporation and its subsidiaries have not shown any great increase, and that the entire amount requested was not therefore adequately justified. Furthermore, there is no doubt but what the present critical manpower shortage will preclude the agency from recruiting to the extent proposed.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 15, in connection with "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, Department of State":

Provided further, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

On page 16, in connection with the "Foreign Service buildings fund, Department of State":

notwithstanding the amount limitation in the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a)

On page 17, in connection with the item "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, Department of State":

Provided, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

On page 34, in connection with the "Cooperation with the American republics, Department of State":

or such official as he may designate

On page 35, in connection with the "Department of State":

Notwithstanding provisions of any other law requiring specific authorization or approval of expenditures by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials of the Department, not below the rank of Assistant Secretary, his authority to authorize or approve expenditures from appropriations or other funds made available to the Department of State for expenditure purposes.

On page 44, in connection with the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice":

the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment

On page 46, in connection with the "Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice":

including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment

On page 54, in connection with the "Office of the Secretary, Department of Commerce":

Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department.

On page 57, in connection with the "Office of Administrator of Civilian Aeronautics, Department of Commerce":

not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator

On page 83, in connection with "Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts":

Provided, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6), clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8), administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5), professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: Provided further, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1945, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1946, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1946

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
DOMESTIC					
Secretary's office, salaries.....	\$10,340,000	\$10,000,000	\$9,600,000	—\$740,000	—\$400,000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	538,000	810,000	750,000	+212,000	—60,000
Penalty mail costs.....	46,250	50,000	50,000	+3,750	-----
Printing and binding.....	260,000	379,000	379,000	+119,000	-----
Passport agencies.....	68,000	69,300	69,300	+1,300	-----
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.....	12,000	8,400	8,400	—3,600	-----
War relief control Board.....	50,000	45,500	45,500	—4,500	-----
Total, departmental.....	11,314,250	11,362,200	10,902,200	—412,050	—460,000
FOREIGN SERVICE					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc.....	742,000	783,000	783,000	+41,000	-----
Foreign Service officers, salaries of.....	4,750,000	4,900,000	4,850,000	+100,000	—50,000
Transportation of Foreign Service officers.....	1,100,000	2,200,000	2,000,000	+900,000	—200,000

Foreign Service quarters-----	2, 690, 000	3, 563, 000	3, 280, 000	+590, 000	-283, 000
Cost-of-living allowances-----	1, 590, 000	2, 200, 000	2, 100, 000	+510, 000	-100, 000
Representation allowances-----	439, 000	600, 000	585, 000	+146, 000	-15, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	910, 500	922, 800	922, 800	+12, 300	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	4, 174, 000	4, 287, 000	4, 150, 000	-24, 000	-137, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	1, 393, 000	1, 725, 000	1, 650, 000	+257, 000	-75, 000
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	6, 200, 000	6, 289, 000	6, 000, 000	-200, 000	-289, 000
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	6, 300, 000	8, 460, 000	8, 000, 000	+1, 700, 000	-460, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	220, 000	1, 466, 000	1, 466, 000	+1, 246, 000	-----
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	1, 500, 000	18, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	+14, 500, 000	-2, 000, 000
Total, Foreign Service-----	32, 008, 500	55, 395, 800	51, 786, 800	+19, 778, 300	-3, 609, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS					
Contributions, quotas, etc-----	1, 431, 088	1, 790, 400	1, 790, 400	+359, 312	-----
International conferences (emergency)-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	383, 000	420, 000	400, 000	+17, 000	-20, 000
American-Mexican Claims Commission-----	110, 000	-----	-----	-110, 000	-----

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS—continued					
Mexican boundary construction projects:					
Lower Rio Grande flood control-----	-----	\$787, 600	\$750, 000	+\$750, 000	—\$37, 600
Rio Grande canalization-----	-----	217, 500	-----	-----	—217, 500
El Paso-Juarez Valley-----	-----	144, 400	140, 000	+ 140, 000	—4, 400
Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----	\$100, 000	100, 000	-----	—100, 000	—100, 000
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	45, 000	45, 000	45, 000	-----	-----
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Great Britain-----	87, 000	109, 000	109, 000	+ 22, 000	-----
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Great Britain-----	25, 000	25, 000	25, 000	-----	-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	40, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-----	-----
Conference of Allied Ministers of Education-----	-----	172, 000	(1)	-----	—172, 000

Cultural Relations with China, Near East, and Africa-----	-----	1, 390, 000	(1)	-----	-1, 390, 000
War Crimes Commission-----	-----	60, 000	60, 000	+60, 000	-----
Cooperation with the American republics-----	3, 450, 000	4, 430, 000	4, 330, 000	+880, 000	-100, 000
Total international obligations-----	7, 171, 088	11, 230, 900	9, 189, 400	+2, 018, 312	-2, 041, 500
Total, Department of State-----	50, 493, 838	77, 988, 900	71, 878, 400	+21, 384, 562	-6, 110, 500
For comparative purposes: Deduct 1945 overtime-----	-3, 423, 250	-----	-----	+3, 423, 250	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding overtime, Department of State-----	47, 070, 588	77, 988, 900	71, 878, 400	+24, 807, 812	-6, 110, 500

TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office-----	\$97, 500	\$82, 000	\$82, 000	-\$15, 500	-----
Solicitor General's office-----	107, 500	95, 450	95, 000	-12, 500	-\$450
Assistant Solicitor General's office-----	128, 300	110, 250	110, 000	-18, 300	-250
Assistant to the Attorney General's office-----	180, 000	125, 000	125, 000	-55, 000	-----
Administrative Division-----	1, 240, 000	1, 045, 300	1, 020, 000	-220, 000	-25, 300
Tax Division-----	665, 000	596, 000	590, 000	-75, 000	-6, 000

¹ Charge to Emergency Fund for the President.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued					
Salaries—Continued.					
Criminal Division-----	\$1, 250, 000	\$900, 000	\$900, 000	-\$350, 000	-----
Claims Division-----	773, 300	950, 000	935, 000	+161, 700	-\$15, 000
Pardon attorney's office-----	32, 400	28, 900	28, 900	-3, 500	-----
Board of Immigration Appeals-----	142, 000	135, 700	135, 000	-7, 000	-700
Contingent expenses-----	235, 000	220, 000	210, 000	-25, 000	-10, 000
Traveling expenses-----	187, 500	170, 000	160, 000	-27, 500	-10, 000
Printing and binding-----	500, 000	420, 000	400, 000	-100, 000	-20, 000
Penalty mail costs-----	323, 750	350, 000	350, 000	+26, 250	-----
Customs Division-----	154, 000	146, 000	146, 000	-8, 000	-----
Antitrust Division-----	1, 540, 000	1, 750, 000	1, 700, 000	+160, 000	-50, 000
Examination of judicial offices-----	70, 000	78, 700	78, 000	+8, 000	-700
Veterans' insurance litigation-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-150, 000	-----

Lands Division-----	4, 275, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 400, 000	- 875, 000	- 100, 000
War Division-----	460, 000	670, 000	390, 000	- 70, 000	- 280, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	440, 000	402, 300	400, 000	- 40, 000	- 2, 300
District attorneys-----	4, 275, 000	3, 876, 600	3, 870, 000	- 405, 000	- 6, 600
Special attorneys-----	200, 000	100, 000	100, 000	- 100, 000	-----
Marshals-----	4, 370, 000	4, 030, 000	3, 980, 000	- 390, 000	- 50, 000
Fees of witnesses-----	800, 000	750, 000	700, 000	- 100, 000	- 50, 000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	340, 000	200, 000	185, 000	- 155, 000	- 15, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	22, 936, 250	20, 732, 200	20, 089, 900	- 2, 846, 350	- 642, 300
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses (regular)-----	\$9, 000, 000	\$7, 900, 000	\$7, 900, 000	- \$1, 100, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (special emergency)-----	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (national defense)-----	40, 750, 000	25, 100, 000	27, 829, 000	- 12, 921, 000	+ 2, 729, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	49, 850, 000	33, 100, 000	35, 829, 000	- 14, 021, 000	+ 2, 729, 000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	28, 300, 000	21, 900, 000	21, 000, 000	- 7, 300, 000	- 900, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of Prisons-----	400, 000	365, 000	365, 000	- 35, 000	-----
Penal and correctional institutions-----	12, 800, 000	13, 333, 500	13, 300, 000	+ 500, 000	- 33, 500

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM—Continued					
Medical and hospital service-----	\$1,035,000	\$1,091,800	\$1,085,000	+\$50,000	—\$6,800
Support of United States prisoners-----	1,695,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	+105,000	-----
Total, Federal prison system-----	15,930,000	16,590,300	16,550,000	+620,000	—40,300
Total, Department of Justice-----	117,016,250	92,322,500	93,468,900	—23,547,350	+1,146,400
For comparative purposes: Deduct 1945 overtime-----	—13,469,968	-----	-----	+13,469,968	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding overtime, Department of Justice-----	103,546,282	92,322,500	93,468,900	—10,077,382	+1,146,400

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$620,000	\$576,000	\$570,000	—\$50,000	—\$6,000
Contingent and miscellaneous items-----	69,000	(²)	(²)	—69,000	-----

Printing and binding-----	515, 000	800, 000	750, 000	+235, 000	-50, 000
National Inventors Council, service staff-----	125, 000	85, 000	75, 000	-50, 000	-10, 000
Working capital fund, Department of Commerce-----	100, 000			-100, 000	
Penalty mail costs-----	286, 750	485, 000	485, 000	+198, 250	
Total, Secretary's office-----	1, 715, 750	1, 946, 000	1, 880, 000	+164, 250	-66, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Age and citizenship certification-----	165, 000	151, 000	145, 000	-20, 000	-6, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	5, 500, 000	11, 250, 000	4, 757, 000	-743, 000	-6, 493, 000
Census of agriculture-----	7, 250, 000			-7, 250, 000	
Total, Census Bureau-----	12, 915, 000	11, 401, 000	4, 902, 000	-8, 013, 000	-6, 499, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
General administration-----	2, 666, 718	2, 728, 000	2, 680, 000	+13, 282	-48, 000
Air navigation facilities:					
Establishment of-----	4, 067, 860	9, 827, 000	9, 400, 000	+5, 332, 140	-427, 000
Maintenance and operation of-----	24, 475, 163	24, 300, 000	24, 000, 000	-475, 163	-300, 000
Technical development-----	680, 000	700, 000	675, 000	-5, 000	-25, 000
Safety regulation-----	3, 332, 737	3, 112, 000	3, 050, 000	-282, 737	-62, 000
Airport advisory service-----		425, 000	300, 000	+300, 000	-125, 000

² Estimated for under separate appropriation items.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriations *	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION—CON.					
Maintenance and operation of aircraft-----	-----	\$900, 000	\$850, 000	+\$850, 000	—\$50, 000
Washington National Airport-----	\$559, 000	582, 000	582, 000	+23, 000	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	35, 731, 478	42, 574, 000	41, 537, 000	+5, 755, 522	—1, 037, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 503, 423	1, 700, 000	1, 675, 000	+171, 577	—25, 000
Printing and binding-----	21, 800	25, 000	25, 000	+3, 200	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	1, 525, 223	1, 725, 000	1, 700, 000	+174, 777	—25, 000
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	1, 876, 000	2, 418, 000	2, 400, 000	+524, 000	—18, 000
Field salaries and expenses-----	2, 057, 000	3, 200, 000	3, 180, 000	+1, 123, 000	—20, 000
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	820, 000	895, 000	870, 000	+50, 000	—25, 000
Aeronautical charts-----	1, 150, 000	(³)	(³)	—1, 150, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey-----	5, 903, 000	6, 513, 000	6, 450, 000	+547, 000	—63, 000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE						
Departmental salaries and expenses-----	1, 550, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 980, 000	+430, 000	-20, 000	
Field office service-----	355, 000	445, 000	445, 000	+90, 000	-----	
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Do- mestic Commerce-----	1, 905, 000	2, 445, 000	2, 425, 000	+520, 000	-20, 000	
PATENT OFFICE						
Salaries-----	4, 006, 200	4, 125, 000	4, 100, 000	+93, 800	-25, 000	
Photolithographing-----	305, 000	275, 000	275, 000	-30, 000	-----	
Miscellaneous expenses-----	122, 500	125, 000	125, 000	+2, 500	-----	
Printing and binding-----	750, 000	800, 000	800, 000	+50, 000	-----	
Total, Patent Office-----	5, 183, 700	5, 325, 000	5, 300, 000	+116, 300	-25, 000	
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS						
Operation and administration-----	\$518, 000	\$469, 000	\$465, 000	-\$53, 000	-\$4, 000	
Testing, inspection, and information service-----	1, 235, 000	1, 135, 000	1, 125, 000	-110, 000	-10, 000	
Research and development-----	1, 145, 000	1, 325, 000	1, 250, 000	+105, 000	-75, 000	
Standards for commerce-----	226, 000	198, 000	198, 000	-28, 000	-----	
Total, National Bureau of Stand- ards-----	3, 124, 000	3, 127, 000	3, 038, 000	-86, 000	-89, 000	

³ Estimated for under departmental and field expenses.

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$13, 020, 000	\$12, 210, 000	\$12, 140, 000	—\$880, 000	—\$70, 000
Total, Department of Commerce-----	81, 073, 151	87, 266, 000	79, 372, 000	—1, 701, 151	—7, 894, 000
For comparative purposes: Deduct 1945 overtime-----	—8, 505, 627	-----	-----	+8, 505, 627	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding overtime, Department of Commerce-----	72, 567, 524	87, 266, 000	79, 372, 000	+6, 804, 476	—7, 894, 000

TITLE IV. THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:					
Salaries, Court and employees-----	\$536, 509	\$499, 100	\$499, 100	—\$37, 409	-----
Preparation of rules for civil procedure-----	19, 700	-----	-----	—19, 700	-----
Printing and binding-----	49, 750	37, 000	37, 000	—12, 750	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	27, 000	34, 900	34, 900	+7, 900	-----

Structural and mechanical service-----	80, 000	74, 860	74, 800	-5, 200	-\$60
Total, Supreme Court-----	712, 959	645, 860	645, 800	-67, 159	-60
District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: Repairs and im- provements, courthouse-----	12, 300	10, 300	10, 300	-2, 000	-----
U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: Repairs and improvements-----	3, 370	2, 500	2, 500	-870	-----
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals:					
Salaries-----	114, 860	111, 690	111, 600	-3, 260	-90
Contingent expenses-----	3, 167	3, 300	3, 300	+133	-----
Printing and binding-----	6, 700	6, 700	6, 700	-----	-----
Customs Court:					
Salaries-----	250, 000	233, 200	233, 200	-16, 800	-----
Contingent expenses-----	12, 963	13, 000	13, 000	+37	-----
Printing and binding-----	1, 000	1, 000	1, 000	-----	-----
Court of Claims:					
Salaries-----	220, 000	308, 400	300, 000	+80, 000	-8, 400
Contingent expenses-----	15, 463	47, 400	45, 000	+29, 537	-2, 400
Printing and binding-----	25, 000	35, 000	33, 000	+8, 000	-2, 000
Repairs to buildings-----	2, 550	6, 550	6, 500	+3, 950	-50
Territorial courts: Hawaii, salaries of judges-----	96, 500	96, 500	96, 500	-----	-----

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

TITLE IV. THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
Salaries of judges-----	\$3, 222, 500	\$3, 222, 500	\$3, 200, 000	-\$22, 500	-\$22, 500
Clerks of courts, salaries of-----	2, 985, 000	2, 635, 000	2, 635, 000	-350, 000	-----
Probation system-----	1, 137, 400	1, 173, 000	1, 173, 000	+35, 600	-----
Court criers, salaries of-----	-----	354, 600	200, 000	+200, 000	-154, 600
Fees of commissioners and justices of the peace-----	400, 000	470, 000	450, 000	+50, 000	-20, 000
Fees of jurors-----	1, 600, 000	1, 680, 000	1, 600, 000	-----	-80, 000
Miscellaneous salaries-----	1, 327, 885	1, 710, 500	1, 400, 000	+72, 115	-310, 500
Miscellaneous expenses-----	473, 700	549, 800	540, 000	+66, 300	-9, 800
Traveling expenses-----	563, 500	654, 000	620, 000	+56, 500	-34, 000
Printing and binding-----	89, 000	89, 000	89, 000	-----	-----
Court reporters, salaries of-----	-----	815, 000	700, 000	+700, 000	-115, 000
Administrative Office of United States Courts:					
Salaries-----	233, 700	249, 600	249, 000	-34, 700	-600

Miscellaneous expenses-----	24, 000	28, 000	26, 000	+2, 000	-2, 000
Total, the Judiciary-----	13, 583, 517	15, 152, 400	14, 390, 400	+806, 883	-762, 000
For comparative purposes: Deduct 1945 overtime-----	-883, 819	-----	-----	+883, 819	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding overtime, the Judiciary-----	12, 699, 698	15, 152, 400	14, 390, 400	+1, 690, 702	-762, 000

TITLE V. FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Office of the Administrator----- Reconstruction Finance Corporation-----	(\$120, 000) (11, 500, 000)	(\$91, 000) (35, 600, 000)	(\$91, 000) (33, 000, 000)	-(\$29, 000) + (21, 500, 000)	----- - (\$2, 600, 000)
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TOTALS

Total, titles I, II, III, and IV, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	262, 166, 756	272, 729, 800	259, 109, 700	-3, 057, 056	-13, 620, 100
For comparative purposes: Deduct total appropriated for war overtime, 1945-----	-26, 282, 664	-----	-----	+26, 282, 664	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding overtime, Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary-----	235, 884, 092	272, 729, 800	259, 109, 700	+23, 225, 608	-13, 620, 100

NOTE.—Amounts for Federal Loan Agency payable from corporation funds.

Union Calendar No. 74

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

[Report No. 333]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 13, 1945

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the
6 Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Members of the Visa Board of Appeals (not to exceed \$10,000 each) ; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$9,600,000.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and,

1 when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library
2 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
3 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than
4 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype
5 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$30,000) ; purchase (not to
6 exceed four passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and
7 repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carry-
8 ing vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
10 of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary
11 of State; transportation and other necessary expenses in
12 accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
13 lations, and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
14 of persons serving while away from their homes in an
15 advisory capacity without other compensation from the
16 United States, or at \$1 per annum; refund of fees
17 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to
18 persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee
19 by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplo-
20 matic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June
21 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ;
22 the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
23 and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,
24 \$750,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this
25 appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying

1 into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An
2 Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June
3 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be
4 available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
5 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract
6 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
7 Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President
8 may deem necessary.

9 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for
11 cost of penalty mail of the Department of State as required
12 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$50,000.

14 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
15 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
16 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
17 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$379,000.

18 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-
19 tenance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
20 five passport agencies, \$69,300.

21 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
22 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
23 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
24 Territories of the United States, including personal services
25 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-

1 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
2 the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act
3 approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$8,400.

4 President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses
5 necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board
6 to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality
7 Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by
8 Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or
10 expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of
11 State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; expenses of at-
12 tendance at meetings and conferences concerned with the
13 work of the Board; printing and binding; purchase of books,
14 newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic reporting
15 services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, \$45,500.

17 FOREIGN SERVICE

18 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of
19 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with
20 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and
21 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each
22 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per
23 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for
24 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstand-
25 ing the provisions of any other law, \$783,000, including

1 also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes,
2 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3,
3 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official re-
4 ceiving any other salary from the United States Government:
5 *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present
6 war and for six months after its termination, any ambassador
7 or minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-
8 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,
9 prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally
10 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or
11 as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent
12 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United
13 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such
14 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found
15 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment
16 as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or
17 assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service
18 officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the
19 provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropria-
20 tion for the fiscal year 1946 of the salary of such officer,
21 while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized:
22 *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such
23 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compen-
24 sation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the con-
25 tinental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum

1 while serving elsewhere: *Provided further*, That this appro-
2 priation shall be available also for the payment, at not to
3 exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who,
4 incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated
5 from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United
6 States of the governments of the countries concerned, may
7 be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commis-
8 sioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity
9 and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador
10 or minister, having previously been legally appointed to
11 serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer
12 of the United States.

13 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-
14 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Februa-
15 ry 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939
16 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for
17 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving in-
18 structions and in making transits to and from their posts,
19 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-
20 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised
21 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service
22 officers or vice consuls while acting as chargés d'affaires
23 ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or con-
24 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C.
25 20) ; \$4,850,000.

1 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
2 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
3 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
4 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
5 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
6 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
7 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of
8 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and
9 thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post
10 of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined neces-
11 sary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency con-
12 ditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the
13 life of such officer or employee or any member of his family,
14 including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30,
15 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of effects while
16 such officers or employees are absent from their per-
17 manent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$250,000
18 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; at-
19 tendance at trade and other conferences and congresses
20 under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized
21 by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C.
22 16, 17) ; preparation and transportation of the remains of
23 those officers and employees of the Foreign Service (in-
24 cluding their families), who have died or may die abroad
25 or in transit during the period of the employment of such

1 officers and employees, to their former homes in this country
2 or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the
3 ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment
4 under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes
5 (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs
6 at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers
7 of the United States dying in foreign countries in the dis-
8 charge of their duties; \$2,000,000, of which amount not
9 to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1947,
10 for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued
11 during the fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That this appro-
12 priation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence
13 expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on
14 temporary detail under commission.

15 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light
16 for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as
17 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.
18 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living
19 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$3,280,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance:
21 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into
22 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods
23 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of
24 the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*,
25 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-

ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939, (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, \$2,100,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$585,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$922,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel in the For-

1 eign Service, as provided in the Act approved February
2 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under
3 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
4 from homes in the United States upon the beginning and
5 after termination of services, \$4,150,000.

6 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
7 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
8 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
9 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone opera-
10 tors, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-
11 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of
12 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
13 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under
14 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
15 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning
16 and after termination of service in foreign countries; com-
17 pensation of agents and employees of despatch agencies
18 established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-
19 propelled and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying
20 vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid
21 in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily ren-
22 dered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the
23 Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101);
24 and such other miscellaneous personal services as may be
25 necessary; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-

1 appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of
2 persons not American citizens performing clerical services
3 (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether
4 officially designated as clerks or not, in any diplomatic mis-
5 sion or in the diplomatic section of any combined mission:
6 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is author-
7 ized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign en-
8 listed men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as
9 custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary
10 of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary
11 of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates
12 of the United States located in foreign countries.

13 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-
14 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during the
15 fiscal year 1946 to continue to perform functions or
16 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service
17 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941
18 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of
19 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
20 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
21 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the
22 conditions under which such allocations were provided or
23 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,000,000:
24 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances;
25 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as

1 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American
2 citizens employed hereunder.

3 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
4 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
5 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
6 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
7 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, includ-
8 ing minor construction on Government-owned properties,
9 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
10 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
11 microfilm and motion picture equipment; newspapers (foreign
12 and domestic) ; freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice
13 and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed
14 forty passenger automobiles) , maintenance and hire of motor-
15 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
16 including purchase of twelve automobiles for chiefs of
17 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official
18 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law
19 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;
20 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary
21 service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and fur-
22 nishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as
23 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299) , for Government-owned
24 or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
25 vised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy

1 in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for
2 operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies
3 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, in-
4 cluding the transportation of members of families and per-
5 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers
6 acting as chargé d'affaires in traveling to seats of govern-
7 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of
8 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;
9 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
10 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
11 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-
12 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31
13 U. S. C. 679) ; burial expenses and expenses in connection
14 with last illness and death of certain native employees, as
15 authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15,
16 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and
17 consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances
18 for special instruction, education, and individual training of
19 officers of the Foreign Service at home and abroad, not to
20 exceed \$50,000; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each,
21 of the tuition of officers of the Foreign Service assigned for
22 the study of foreign languages; for relief, protection, and
23 burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized
24 by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign
25 countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the

1 United States, and for expenses which may be incurred
2 in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews
3 of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens
4 from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses
5 of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat,
6 institutions for incarcerating American convicts and per-
7 sons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quar-
8 ters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes,
9 and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transporta-
10 tion of prisoners and persons declared insane by any con-
11 sular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for
12 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
13 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as
14 authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
15 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as
16 may be necessary; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
17 propriation shall be available for reimbursement of ap-
18 propriations for the Navy Department for materials, sup-
19 plies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy
20 Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and
21 transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine
22 Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the
23 Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies,
24 legations, or consular offices of the United States located in
25 foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reimbursements in-

1 cident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized
2 under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for
3 this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or
4 such amounts are received.

5 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing
6 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the
7 fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, may be transferred, with
8 the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other fore-
9 going appropriation or appropriations under such caption for
10 such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more
11 than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such trans-
12 fers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the
13 Budget for the fiscal year 1947.

14 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of
15 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,
16 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for
17 buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establish-
18 ments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including
19 the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings ac-
20 quired under said Act, \$1,466,000, notwithstanding the
21 amount limitation in the Act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C.
22 295a), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
23 expenditures for furnishings made from appropriations granted
24 pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and subsequent Acts
25 providing funds for buildings for the use of diplomatic and

1 consular establishments of the United States shall not be
2 subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised
3 Statutes.

4 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
5 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-
6 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be
7 expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the
8 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$16,000,000, of which
9 not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the Presi-
10 dent, be available for personal services in the District of
11 Columbia: *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other
12 credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall
13 be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at
14 the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

15 During the continuance of the present war and for six
16 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-
17 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on
18 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to
19 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be
20 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary
21 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary
22 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,
23 and value in any other department or agency of the United
24 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services

1 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite
2 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding
3 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be
4 paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations
5 under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State
6 Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946.

7 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
8 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under
9 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the
10 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41
11 U. S. C. 22).

12 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

13 United States contributions to international commissions,
14 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions,
15 quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the
16 obligations of the United States in connection with international
17 commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed
18 the respective amounts as follows: Pan American Union, \$301,219.88,
19 including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau
20 of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International
21 Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$62,493.31;
22 Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section,
23 \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,377.50; Government of Panama,
24 \$430,000; International

1 Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-
2 Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Pro-
3 tection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial
4 Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for
5 the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed
6 \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member
7 of the Council of the American International Institute for
8 the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting
9 of the Council; International Map of the World on the
10 Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary
11 Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the
12 necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the
13 United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,
14 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of
15 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,
16 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
17 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$547,638.90.
18 including not to exceed \$15,000 for the expenses of participa-
19 tion by the United States in the meetings of the General Con-
20 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor
21 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-
22 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including
23 personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.
24 rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, news-
25 papers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, print-

1 ing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and opera-
2 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such
3 other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of
4 State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931,
5 \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and
6 Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scien-
7 tific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,
8 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
9 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04;
10 in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and
11 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;
12 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American
13 Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$156,233.26; Inter-
14 American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American
15 Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45;
16 and participation by the United States in the Emergency
17 Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by
18 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$96,623.50;
19 in all, \$1,790,400, together with such additional sums,
20 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary
21 of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of
22 the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
23 the quotas and contributions required by^{*} the several treaties,
24 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obliga-
25 tion.

1 International conferences (emergency) : For all neces-
2 sary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
3 vised Statutes, of participation by the United States, upon
4 approval by the Secretary of State, in international
5 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct
6 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
7 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
8 special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
9 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil
10 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
11 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
12 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
13 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
14 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
15 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
16 contract or otherwise; purchase or rental of equipment, pur-
17 chase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers;
18 transportation of things; contributions for the share of the
19 United States in expenses of international organizations;
20 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act
21 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; entertainment;
22 and representation allowances as authorized by the Act of
23 February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c) ;
24 \$1,500,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-

1 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the
2 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,
3 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and
4 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August
5 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and
6 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
7 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects:
8 construction and operation of gaging stations where neces-
9 sary and their equipment; personal services in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or
11 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
12 the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings
13 which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be nec-
14 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of
15 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;
16 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-
17 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodi-
18 cals; purchase (not exceeding six), maintenance, repair, and
19 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,
20 machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-re-
21 production machines; hire with or without personal
22 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and
23 motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by
24 donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal
25 property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-

1 cates of title (not to exceed \$1,500) ; reimbursement to
2 other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by
3 them in connection with the making of maps or making of
4 photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and
5 waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use
6 of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspec-
7 tion of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; ad-
8 vertising in newspapers and technical publications without
9 regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and
10 testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed
11 necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and litho-
12 graphs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
13 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
14 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
15 equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the
16 Secretary of State may deem proper; \$400,000.

17 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works
18 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-
19 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)
20 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-
21 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,
22 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-
23 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or
24 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
25 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-

tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase (not exceeding eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower

1 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,
2 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), \$750,000, to be
3 immediately available and to be merged with the appropria-
4 tions for this purpose made available for the fiscal year 1945,
5 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
6 of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on
7 any land, site, or easement except such as has been acquired
8 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
9 Attorney General of the United States.

10 For supplemental construction on the Rio Grande in
11 the El Paso-Juarez Valley under the convention concluded
12 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
13 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
14 expended, \$140,000.

15 International Boundary Commission, United States and
16 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to
17 perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty
18 between the United States and Great Britain in respect to
19 Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-
20 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries
21 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for
22 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
23 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
24 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not

1 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field
2 party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber
3 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to
4 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for
5 all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the
6 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of
7 the international boundary line between the United States
8 and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the
9 treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remain-
10 ing work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
11 Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United
12 States and Great Britain and including the hire of freight-
13 and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field em-
14 ployees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary
15 of State, \$45,000.

16 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
17 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,
18 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
19 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
20 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
21 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
22 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the
23 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the
24 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary travel-
25 ing expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings

1 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United
2 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the
3 American Commissioners to be necessary, including travel-
4 ing expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, mak-
5 ing necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for
6 cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and for
7 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of
8 the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms
9 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain
10 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United
11 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January
12 11, 1909, \$30,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the
13 Secretary of State.

14 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
15 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-
16 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations
17 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of
18 the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, in-
19 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
20 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
21 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed two pas-
22 senger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation
23 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
24 vehicles, \$79,000, to be disbursed under the direction of
25 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any

1 department or independent establishment of the Govern-
2 ment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
3 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
4 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

5 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
6 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-
7 eries Commission, under the convention between the United
8 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including
9 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-
10 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-
11 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses
12 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State
13 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the
14 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:
15 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by
16 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

17 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
18 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
19 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
20 the convention between the United States and Canada, con-
21 cluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling
22 expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
23 not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
24 cles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furni-
25 ture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent;

1 and such other expenses in the United States and else-
2 where as the Secretary of State may deem proper, includ-
3 ing the reimbursement of other appropriations from which
4 payments may have been made for any of the purposes
5 herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the
6 Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

7 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:
8 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United
9 States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education
10 in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and
11 studies related to the work thereof, including personal serv-
12 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard
13 to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses with-
14 out regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
15 lations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as
16 amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other
17 services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and
18 rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the
19 Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of
20 the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the
21 Conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation
22 "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First
23 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943,
24 as supplemented and amended.

25 Cultural relations with China and the neighboring coun-

tries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the

1 Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of
2 moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised
3 Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000
4 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or
5 organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to
6 the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the
7 approval of the President, the Secretary of State is author-
8 ized to transfer from this appropriation to other depart-
9 ments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Gov-
10 ernment for expenditure in the United States and in the
11 above countries, any part of this amount for direct expendi-
12 ture by such department, agency, or independent estab-
13 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such
14 expenditures may be made under the specific authority
15 herein contained or under the authority governing the
16 activities of the department, agency, or independent estab-
17 lishment to which amounts are transferred.

18 United Nations Commission for the Investigation of
19 War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation
20 by the United States in the United Nations Commission for
21 the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal serv-
22 ices without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
23 travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Govern-
24 ment Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense
25 Act of 1926, as amended; representation allowances in ac-

1 cordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12) ;
2 stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books
3 of reference and periodicals, and the rent of office space,
4 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
5 printing and binding; and the share of the United States in
6 the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission, \$60,000.

7 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
8 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
9 the obligations of the United States under the Convention for
10 the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between
11 the United States and the other American Republics, signed
12 at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out
13 the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
14 President to render closer and more effective the relation-
15 ship between the American Republics", approved August
16 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for
17 carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related
18 activities, including the establishment and operation of agri-
19 cultural and other experiment and demonstration stations
20 in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or
21 lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations,
22 and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such ex-
23 penses to include personal services in the District of Colum-
24 bia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; steno-
25 graphic reporting, translating and other services by contract,

1 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
2 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attendance at meetings or con-
3 ventions of societies and associations concerned with the
4 furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regula-
5 tions as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, com-
6 pensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, in-
7 surance, and other fees incident to training, including
8 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in ac-
9 cordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
10 lations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of
11 educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors,
12 students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific
13 or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
14 United States or the other American republics: *Provided*,
15 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such
16 regulations as he may adopt { to pay the actual trans-
17 portation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in
18 lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of
19 the other American republics while traveling in the West-
20 ern Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Gov-
21 ernment Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds
22 notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; }
23 traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in
24 accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22

1 U. S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed five passen-
2 ger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair
3 of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carry-
4 ing vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental
5 of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair
6 of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored
7 photographic enlargements, \$4,330,000; and the Sec-
8 retary of State, or such official as he may designate
9 is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts
10 with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and
11 public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the
12 United States and the other American republics, including the
13 free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phono-
14 graph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-pic-
15 ture films, educational material, and other material and
16 equipment, and other gratuitous assistance in the fields of the
17 arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,
18 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the pro-
19 visions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject
20 to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-
21 priation to other departments, agencies, and independent
22 establishments of the Government for expenditure in the
23 United States and in the other American republics any part
24 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or
25 independent establishment for the purposes of this appropria-

tion and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947.

Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the approval of the heads of the departments concerned, personnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

Notwithstanding provisions of any other law requiring specific authorization or approval of expenditures by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State may delegate to subordinate officials of the Department, not below the rank of Assistant Secretary, his authority to authorize or approve

1 expenditures from appropriations or other funds made avail-
2 able to the Department of State for expenditure purposes.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
4 Appropriation Act, 1946".

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

7 For personal services in the District of Columbia
8 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-
9 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
10 follows:

11 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$82,000.

12 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,000.

13 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,
14 \$125,000.

15 For the Administrative Division, \$1,020,000.

16 For the Tax Division, \$590,000.

17 For the Criminal Division, \$900,000.

18 For the Claims Division, \$935,000.

19 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,
20 \$110,000.

21 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$28,900.

22 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$135,000.

23 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing ap-
24 propriations for personal services shall be available inter-
25 changeably, subject to the approval of the Bureau of

1 the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divi-
2 sions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added
3 to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or
4 divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder
5 shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not
6 to exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available
7 for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each
8 of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney
9 General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as
10 amended.

11 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-
12 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
13 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and
14 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not
15 exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,
16 purchase of three and repair, maintenance, and operation of
17 five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks,
18 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange
19 thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the
20 field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized
21 or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
22 Assistant, \$210,000.

23 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
24 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
2 the Department of Justice, \$400,000.

3 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
5 of penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required
6 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
7 \$350,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
9 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
10 of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of spe-
11 cial attorneys and experts at such rates of compensation as
12 may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or
13 his Administrative Assistant, \$146,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
15 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
16 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
17 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
18 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
19 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
20 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this
22 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
23 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
24 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
25 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter

1 appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more unless such person
2 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
3 consent of the Senate.

4 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
5 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
6 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
7 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
8 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
9 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
10 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts,
11 records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts;
12 travel expenses; in all, \$78,000, to be expended under the
13 direction of the Attorney General.

14 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
15 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
16 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts
17 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-
18 proved by the Attorney General, stenographic reporting
19 services by contract, and notarial fees or like services,
20 \$3,400,000.

21 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries
22 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
23 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national
24 security and war effort and in connection with the registra-
25 tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment

1 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;
2 travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organ-
3 izations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;
4 stenographic reporting services by contract; books of refer-
5 ence, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000),
6 \$390,000.

7 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
8 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed
9 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,
10 Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts,
11 and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in
12 taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be
13 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, or his
14 Administrative Assistant, so much as may be necessary in
15 the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in
16 the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal
17 courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involv-
18 ing inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase
19 of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal
20 Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$400,000.

21 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
22 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
23 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
24 employees, including the office expenses of United States
25 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly

1 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
2 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States
3 district attorney, \$3,870,000.

4 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
5 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the
6 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys
7 not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney Gen-
8 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment
9 of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in
10 special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for pay-
11 ment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensa-
12 tion of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and
13 authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory,
14 or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount
15 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
16 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000
17 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to
18 the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing
19 the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual
20 rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each,
21 together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*;
22 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
23 payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of
24 \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such

1 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
2 advice and consent of the Senate.

3 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
4 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
5 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
6 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
7 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when
8 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
9 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
10 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
11 States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the
12 provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21
13 U. S. C. 227) ; purchase, when authorized by the Attorney
14 General, of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans
15 at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair,
16 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;
17 \$3,980,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their
18 deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of trans-
19 portation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of
20 privately owned automobiles when traveling on official busi-
21 ness within the limits of their official station.

22 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
23 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
24 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
25 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section

1 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000:
2 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall
3 be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
4 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the
5 Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, which
6 approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part
7 of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any
8 witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar
9 day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District
10 of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee
11 of the United States performs travel in order to appear as
12 a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving
13 the activity in connection with which such person is em-
14 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall
15 be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for
16 the travel expenses of such employee.

17 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
18 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-
19 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-
20 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals
21 in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court,
22 \$185,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in
23 charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem
24 shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and
25 presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*,

1 That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of
2 bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for
3 the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of un-
4 availability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

5 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
7 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
8 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
9 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
10 classification, and preservation of identification and other
11 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
12 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
13 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official mat-
14 ters under the control of the Department of Justice and the
15 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
16 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
18 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000
19 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four
20 armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery,
21 supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype,
22 and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire
23 to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
24 graph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compart-
25 ment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by

1 the Director for security when authorized personnel are re-
2 quired to transport secret documents or hand baggage con-
3 taining highly technical and valuable equipment, and includ-
4 ing expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
5 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
6 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to
7 exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
8 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
9 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to
10 the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed
11 \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
12 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
13 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
14 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
15 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
16 the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
17 \$7,900,000.

18 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
19 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
20 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
21 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
22 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
23 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
24 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

25 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes

(emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed two hundred (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed

1 \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
2 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
3 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
4 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
5 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
6 the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$27,-
7 829,000.

8 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
9 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
10 any civil-service employee.

11 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

12 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
13 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
14 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relat-
15 ing to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
17 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other
18 expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclu-
19 sion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in
20 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,
21 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and
22 telephone services; traveling expenses, including attendance
23 at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appro-
24 priation; purchase (not to exceed 150), hire, maintenance,
25 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles;

1 purchase (not to exceed one), maintenance and operation
2 of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizen-
3 ship textbooks for free distribution, books of reference,
4 and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of
5 head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other
6 items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who be-
7 come public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines
8 and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed
9 on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting serv-
10 ices by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling,
11 and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment inci-
12 dent thereto; \$21,000,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney
13 General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other depart-
14 ment, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local govern-
15 ments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for sal-
16 aries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized
17 assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the
18 administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided fur-*
19 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be available without re-
20 gard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322
21 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when
22 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the
23 acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to
24 premises for detention of alien enemies, including the con-
25 struction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary ex-

1 penses, including household equipment, incident to the main-
2 tenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transporta-
3 tion of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children,
4 including transportation and other expenses in the return
5 of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such
6 other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General,
7 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
8 route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees
9 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
10 Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That not to ex-
11 ceed \$30,000 of this appropriation may be expended
12 for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys,
13 without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations
14 or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and not
15 to exceed \$5,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a
16 confidential character to be expended under the direction
17 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of
18 the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he
19 may think it advisable not to specify, and every such cer-
20 tificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
21 therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*,
22 That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization
23 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on
24 official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*,
25 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-

1 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to
2 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
3 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and
4 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)
5 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

6 **FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM**

7 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
8 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
9 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and
10 care of United States prisoners, \$365,000: *Provided*, That
11 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for
12 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
13 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authori-
14 zation of the Attorney General.

15 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
16 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,
17 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
18 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
19 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains
20 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
21 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
22 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
23 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
24 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
25 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable

1 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
2 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
3 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-
4 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
5 \$20,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying auto-
6 mobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
7 the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
8 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, in-
9 cluding traveling expenses of members of advisory boards
10 authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official
11 duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wear-
12 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
13 their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; fire-
14 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
15 ucts and livestock, \$13,300,000: *Provided*, That any part of
16 the appropriations under this heading used for payment of
17 salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison com-
18 missaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and
19 such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts ap-
20 propriated herein: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the
21 Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any pur-
22 chase or service rendered under this appropriation when the
23 aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided*
24 *further*, That not to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation
25 shall be available for the acquisition of land adjacent to any

1 Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion
2 of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to
3 the protection of the health or safety of the institution.

4 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
5 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appli-
6 ances necessary for patients including personal services in
7 the District of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of
8 uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary
9 for the employees in the performance of their official
10 duties, \$1,085,000: *Provided*, That there may be
11 transferred without limitation accounts to the appropria-
12 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
13 Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of
14 not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison
15 System, and to other appropriations of the Public Health
16 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
17 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that
18 Service for the other objects mentioned above.

19 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
20 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the
21 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and med-
22 ical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
23 tody of the United States to place of conviction or place of
24 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place
25 within the United States as may be authorized by the Attor-

1 ney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing
2 and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount
3 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;
4 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of
5 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
6 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
7 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-
8 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane
9 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends
10 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased
11 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States
12 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are
13 unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and
14 returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recap-
15 ture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of
16 United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,800,000.

17 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
18 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
19 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
20 than one of such capacities on the same day.

21 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
22 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
23 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
24 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
25 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

1 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
2 the United States District Attorney and the United States
3 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
4 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
5 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
6 of the District of Columbia.

7 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
8 Appropriation Act, 1946".

9 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
12 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
13 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services
14 in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not exceeding
15 \$500); contract stenographic reporting services; teletype
16 news service (not to exceed \$1,000); lawbooks, books of ref-
17 erence, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger automobile
18 at not exceeding \$1,800, and maintenance, operation, and re-
19 pair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses
20 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
21 the work of the Office of the Secretary; \$570,000: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer
23 of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and
24 documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary,

1 the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the
2 Department.

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
4 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the
5 Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing
6 plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Com-
7 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
8 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$750,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-
10 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff
11 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services
12 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-
13 ing expenses, \$75,000.

14 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
15 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
16 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics
17 Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
18 (Public Law 364), \$485,000.

19 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

20 Salaries and expenses, age, and citizenship certification:
21 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census
22 records and supplying information incident to carrying out
23 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory
24 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-

1 tion, including personal services at the seat of govern-
2 ment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of refer-
3 ence, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$145,000:
4 *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing
5 from census records of evidence for the establishment of
6 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
7 jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

8 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
9 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
10 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
11 law, the collection, compilation and periodic publication of
12 statistics showing United States exports and imports, and for
13 sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose
14 of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's
15 labor force and population, including personal services at
16 the seat of government; temporary employees at rates to
17 be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to
18 the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, munici-
19 pal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census
20 subjects and other work of specialized character by contract
21 or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000
22 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
23 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written
24 authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of
25 ferry fares and bridge, road and tunnel tolls, and not to

1 exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately
2 owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of
3 duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or sur-
4 veys; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-
5 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and re-
6 pair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appli-
7 ances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
8 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
9 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
10 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200),
11 \$4,757,000.

12 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

13 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For
14 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
15 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
16 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-
17 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and
18 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
19 exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically
21 authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceed-
22 ing \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for
23 entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other
24 countries when specifically authorized and approved by the
25 Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other wit-

1 nesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-
2 tions in the field; hire, maintenance, repair and operation
3 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,680,000.

4 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
5 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
6 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-
7 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction
8 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling
9 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration
10 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the
11 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal
12 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
13 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying
14 automobiles, \$9,400,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated
15 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1945 is
16 hereby continued available without warrant action until
17 June 30, 1946, and is hereby merged with this appro-
18 priation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for as
19 one fund.

20 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
21 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
22 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
24 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), hire, maintenance, repair,
25 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not

1 to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned
2 automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty,
3 of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of
4 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$24,000,000.
5 There may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance
6 and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from
7 States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities
8 for expenses incurred during the existence of the present war
9 and for six months thereafter in the maintenance and oper-
10 ation of airport traffic control towers.

11 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
12 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
13 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such de-
14 velopmental work and service testing as tends to the creation
15 of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
16 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
17 and operation methods, including personal services in the
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
19 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
20 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
21 carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents,
22 plans, and specifications, \$675,000.

23 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-
24 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
25 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to

1 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including per-
2 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
3 hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying
4 automobiles; \$3,050,000.

5 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
6 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
7 private agencies in connection with the construction and
8 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
10 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
11 \$300,000.

12 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
13 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of
14 aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the
15 Administrator, including the repair of aircraft engines and
16 other aircraft parts, \$850,000, and the Secretary of War
17 and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to transfer to
18 the Administrator without payment therefor, not to exceed
19 fifty-five aircraft, surplus to the needs of the War Department
20 or the Navy Department, in accordance with the schedule in
21 the Budget under this head, such aircraft to be acquired by
22 the Administrator for replacement purposes only.

23 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
24 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,
25 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington

1 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and main-
2 tenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed
3 \$2,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms,
4 \$582,000.

5 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
6 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
7 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
8 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce
9 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June
10 30, 1946, without warrant action, and the portion thereof
11 available for administrative expenses shall be available also
12 for the operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
13 carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing
14 and binding: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall
15 not exceed five hundred and thirty-five: *Provided further*,
16 That not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appro-
17 priation "General administration, Office of Administrator of
18 Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection
19 with the general administration of the development of land-
20 ing areas program.

21 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
22 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
23 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
24 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
25 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend

1 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
2 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and
3 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
4 shoes).

5 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

6 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For nec-
7 essary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
8 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
9 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
10 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
11 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and
12 guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section
13 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses
14 of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
15 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
16 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
17 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
18 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,466 for deposit
19 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail,
20 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
21 Law 364); purchase of aircraft (not to exceed twelve) and
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed
23 six) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same;
24 purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment
25 for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes,

1 and skis) ; \$1,675,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
 2 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-
 3 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 4 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
 5 \$4,000) .

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
 7 \$25,000.

8 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

9 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
 10 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
 11 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
 12 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
 13 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
 14 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
 15 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
 16 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
 17 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
 18 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
 19 ing instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
 20 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
 21 periodicals; \$2,400,000, of which not to exceed \$1,806,000
 22 shall be available for personal services.

23 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
 24 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units
 25 of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations re-

1 quired for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
2 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
3 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
4 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
5 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
6 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
7 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
8 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
9 gravity surveys in United States territory and adja-
10 cent areas; operation of two latitude observatories; field
11 surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts;
12 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
13 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and
14 seismological buildings; purchase of two motor-propelled
15 station wagons and hire, maintenance, operation, and re-
16 pair of motor vehicles; operation, maintenance, and repair
17 of an airplane for photographic surveys; special aviation
18 clothing; packing, crating, and transporting personal house-
19 hold effects of commissioned officers when transferred from
20 one official station to another, and of commissioned officers
21 who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned
22 officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not
23 to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of
24 a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer
25 reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to

1 employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides
2 or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement,
3 under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the
4 Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines,
5 and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of
6 distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked
7 persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed
8 a total of \$500) ; \$3,180,000.

9 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
10 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
11 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
12 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
13 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
14 \$870,000.

15 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
16 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for ex-
17 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
18 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the
19 written authority of the Secretary.

20 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
21 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or captured
22 civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic
23 Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50
24 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity,
25 regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations

1 accrued; the purchase of special clothing for protection of
2 employees while engaged in their official duties; not to exceed
3 \$2,500 for the payment of part-time or intermittent employ-
4 ment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such
5 architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be
6 contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceed-
7 ing \$25 per diem for any person so employed; and not to
8 exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic surveys in regions sub-
9 ject to earthquakes.

10 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

11 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
12 ices (not to exceed \$1,860,000) and other necessary ex-
13 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
14 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
15 by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers (not
16 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; fees
17 and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in
18 the District of Columbia; \$1,980,000: *Provided*, That ex-
19 penses, except printing and binding, of field studies or sur-
20 veys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau
21 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

22 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed
23 \$395,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to oper-
24 ate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch
25 offices for the collection and dissemination of information

1 useful in the development and improvement of commerce
2 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
3 foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300),
4 periodicals and books of reference, \$445,000.

5 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
6 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
7 to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings
8 concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic com-
9 merce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of
10 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing
11 of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred
12 on the written authority of the Secretary.

13 PATENT OFFICE

14 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
15 bia and elsewhere, \$4,100,000.

16 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
17 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
18 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
19 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
20 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus
21 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
22 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat
23 and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$275,000: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases

1 may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
2 photolithography.

3 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
4 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
5 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
6 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
7 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
8 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
9 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year
10 or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other
11 questions arising in connection with applications for patents
12 and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Com-
13 missioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits
14 instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel,
15 including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings con-
16 cerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on
17 the written authority of the Secretary; and for other con-
18 tingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office;
19 \$125,000.

20 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
21 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
22 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
23 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000;
24 for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,
25 \$800,000.

1 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

2 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
3 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
4 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
5 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
6 of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
7 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth
8 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-
9 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services
10 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,
11 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-
12 tion service, transportation service; travel, including not
13 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with standardization or research in
15 science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secre-
16 tary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the
17 visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical
18 officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National
19 Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-
20 aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and
21 disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the
22 results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
23 be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials,
24 stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power,
25 and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau,

1 including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and
2 cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots
3 and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
4 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger
5 automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its
6 repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, in-
7 cluding their exchange; purchase of newspapers (not to ex-
8 ceed \$25) ; and translation of technical articles:

9 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
10 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
11 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
12 and alterations to buildings; \$465,000.

13 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
14 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
15 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
16 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
17 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing
18 of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with
19 Government purchases; the improvement of methods of
20 testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scien-
21 tific and technical matters; and supplying available informa-
22 tion to the public, upon request, in the field of physics,
23 chemistry, and engineering; \$1,125,000.

24 Research and development: For the maintenance and
25 development of national standards of measurement; the

1 development of improved methods of measurement; the
2 determination of physical constants and the properties of
3 materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
4 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of
5 fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investi-
6 gation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the
7 study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the develop-
8 ment of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the
9 investigation of the properties of rare substances; investiga-
10 tions relating to the utilization of materials, including lubri-
11 cants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods
12 of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising
13 in connection with standards \$1,250,000.

14 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
15 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
16 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
17 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
18 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
19 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
20 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
21 quality and performance, \$198,000.

22 During the fiscal year 1946 the head of any depart-
23 ment or independent establishment of the Government
24 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
25 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-

ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$2,750,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment,

1 equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and
2 stations; \$12,140,000, of which not to exceed \$1,142,000
3 may be expended for departmental personal services in the
4 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the con-
5 tribution of the United States to the cost of the office
6 of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Com-
7 mittee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of
8 a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of
9 weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publi-
10 cations: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the
11 Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Print-
12 ing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

13 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per
14 day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies
15 in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking
16 and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
17 Bureau.

18 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation
19 of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of
20 Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aero-
21 nautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bu-
22 reau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed
23 by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil
24 Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board,
25 and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medi-

1 cal services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies,
2 and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and
3 other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the
4 proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropria-
5 tion from which the expenditure for such supplies was made;
6 and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-
7 tion and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be
8 available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies
9 from the point of engagement in the United States to their
10 posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of
11 the United States or in Alaska.

12 During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Com-
13 merce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of
14 the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and
15 the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment
16 of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of
17 officers and employees on change of official station: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to
19 any official below the level of the heads of regional or field
20 offices.

21 This title may be cited as the "Department of Com-
22 merce Appropriation Act, 1946".

23 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

24 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

25 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate

1 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
2 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
3 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
4 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
5 or work of the court, \$499,100.

6 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
7 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
8 fiscal year 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appro-
9 priation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
10 year 1946.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
12 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended
13 as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed
14 by such printer as the Court may designate.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of
16 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
17 the Chief Justice may approve, \$34,900; of which amount
18 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
19 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
20 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
21 Law 364).

22 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
23 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
24 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
25 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40

U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), \$74,800.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$10,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-

1 ments to the United States Court of Appeals Building, includ-
2 ing repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment,
3 and for labor and material and every item incident thereto,
4 \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect
5 of the Capitol.

6 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

7 Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and
8 all other officers and employees of the court, \$111,600.

9 Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-
10 ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses;
11 drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other mis-
12 cellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding
13 judge, \$3,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this
14 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
15 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
16 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

17 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
18 \$6,700.

19 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

20 Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all
21 other officers and employees of the court, \$233,200.

22 Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-
23 ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses;
24 and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be ap-
25 proved by the presiding judge, \$13,000: *Provided*, That

1 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
2 paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided*
3 *further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall
4 be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
5 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
6 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
8 \$1,000.

9 COURT OF CLAIMS

10 Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular
11 commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the
12 court, \$300,000, including the compensation of stenogra-
13 phers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and
14 other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony
15 and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the
16 Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing
17 section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28
18 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the ap-
19 pointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to
20 prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other
21 purposes", approved June 23, 1930.

22 Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, re-
23 pairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other mis-
24 cellaneous expenses, \$45,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
25 \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in

1 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
2 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
3 Law 364).

4 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
5 \$33,000.

6 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
7 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
8 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol.
9 \$6,500.

10 TERRITORIAL COURTS

11 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
12 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
13 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
14 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

15 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

16 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
17 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
18 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
19 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
20 Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the
21 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
22 Act of 1930; in all, \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
23 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
24 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
25 titled thereto whether active or retired.

1 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
2 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
3 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,
4 \$2,635,000.

5 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
6 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of
7 the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;
8 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
9 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
10 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
11 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
12 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
13 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
14 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
15 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,
16 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall
17 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions
18 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other
19 offices to the offices named herein.

20 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries
21 of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
22 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
23 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
24 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,173,000: *Provided*, That
25 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the

1 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
2 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
3 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
4 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
5 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
6 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
7 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
8 General with respect to supervising or furnishing information
9 concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole
10 from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

11 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
12 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
13 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
14 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$200,000.

15 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
16 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
17 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
18 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
19 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
20 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
21 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
22 1937, \$450,000.

23 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
24 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
25 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by sec-

tion 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4, senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise

1 to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any tempo-
2 rary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to
3 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not
4 exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior
5 circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of
6 each district having five or more district judges, in which
7 case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

8 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-
9 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
10 officers, including procurement of stenographic reporting
11 services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,
12 provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those
13 fixed by the district court, pursuant to rule 80 (b), Federal
14 Rules of Civil Procedure, of the jurisdiction in which the
15 services are rendered; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-
16 ence, and periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition;
17 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
18 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit
19 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
20 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of
21 the United States courts as required by section 2 of the Act
22 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$540,000.

23 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
24 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary,
25 including traveling expenses of probation officers and their

1 clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
2 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$620,000: *Provided*,
3 That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
4 \$4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
5 with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the
6 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
7 Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That
8 United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of
9 actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per
10 mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation
11 when traveling on official business within the city limits of
12 their official station.

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
14 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
15 \$89,000.

16 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
17 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
18 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$700,000.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

20 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
21 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
22 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
23 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
24 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
25 provide for the administration of the United States courts,

1 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
2 1223), \$249,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
3 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
4 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
5 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
6 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

7 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
8 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
9 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
10 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
11 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
12 tion of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the
13 District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
14 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
15 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
16 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
17 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration
18 of the United States courts, and for other purposes,
19 \$26,000.

20 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
21 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
22 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
23 Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
24 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
25 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the

1 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

2 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
3 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
4 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
5 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
6 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
7 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
8 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
9 in office.

10 This title may be cited as "The Judiciary Appropriation
11 Act, 1946".

12 TITLE V—FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for
15 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the
16 direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administra-
17 tor by Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
18 February 24, 1945, \$91,000 is hereby made available to
19 the Administrator for administrative expenses of supervis-
20 ing such agencies, including personal services in the
21 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
22 (\$2,500); lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals;
23 not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of
24 persons or organizations for special services by contract
25 or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised

1 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws: *Pro-*
2 *vided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act
3 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-
4 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
5 priation account shall have been established therefor pur-
6 suant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant,
7 and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited
8 in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
9 amended.

10 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

11 Not to exceed \$33,000,000 of the funds of the Recon-
12 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of
13 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during
14 the fiscal year 1946 for its administrative expenses and
15 the administrative expenses of Defense Plant Corporation,
16 Defense Supplies Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation,
17 Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve
18 Company, The RFC Mortgage Company, Rubber Reserve
19 Company, and War Damage Corporation, including per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
21 maintenance and operation of aircraft; travel expenses,
22 in accordance with the Standardized Government
23 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,
24 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
25 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,700 for

1 periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;
2 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
3 banks; and not to exceed \$131,250 for deposit in the gen-
4 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
5 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
6 Law 364) : *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-
7 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
8 basis, but not including other personal services except those
9 which the corporations' prescribed accounting system requires
10 to be capitalized) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
11 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
12 of real or personal property belonging to said corpora-
13 tions, or in which they have an interest, including expenses
14 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
15 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
16 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of
17 this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore
18 specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses,
19 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
20 corporations shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
21 ance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as
22 amended: *Provided further*, That any of the funds made
23 available by this Act for administrative expenses of super-
24 vising loan agencies by the Federal Loan Administrator or
25 for the administrative expenses of such loan agencies, which

1 may not be required for defraying the expenses of auditing
2 financial transactions in consequence of the provisions of
3 section 5 (a) of Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress,
4 approved February 24, 1945, shall not be available for any
5 other expenses provided for under this title.

6 This title may be cited as the "Federal Loan Agency
7 Appropriation Act, 1946".

8 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
11 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
12 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
13 United States by force or violence: *Provided*. That for the
14 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
15 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
16 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
19 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
20 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
21 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
22 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
23 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
24 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or impris-
25 oned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*,

1 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
2 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the “Departments
4 of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal
5 Loan Agency Appropriation Act, 1946”.

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[Report No. 333]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. RABAUT

MARCH 13, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 15, 1945, for actions of Wednesday, March 14, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.R. 1984, and completed action on committee amendments (pp. 2217-20). Agreed to the committee amendment (as amended by amendments by Sen. LaFollette, Wis.) which prohibits the use of any of these funds to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position formerly held by a man now in the armed services who has been honorably discharged and who has within 90 days after his discharge or within not more than 1 year after release from hospitalization continuing after said discharge made application for the restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto (pp. 2217-8).
2. FOOD EXPORTS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., commended the establishment of the food-export committee by J.F.Byrnes, and he and several members discussed the question of domestic supplies of meat and foodstuffs (pp. 2208-15).
3. CHEESE INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized OPA and WFA administration of controls over the cheese industry in connection with prices and production limitations and inserted tables showing cheese prices (pp. 2215-7).
4. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., criticized TVA's interpretation of the provision in the TVA appropriation Act with regard to the disposition of receipts from the sale of power or other products, stating, "Mr. Lilienthal...construed that language as authorizing him...to hold them and use them as he sees fit"; and also criticized TVA's fertilizer "subsidy" to farmers. Sen. McKellar stated that "I shall introduce a bill...requiring not only the Tennessee Valley Authority but every other authority or activity of the Government that collects money belonging to the United States to pay the money into the Treasury and to come before the Congress to obtain appropriations." (pp. 2220-6). Sen. Hill, Ala., defended TVA and inserted statements prepared by this Department relative to the post-war use of fertilizer and by TVA relative to mineral fertilizers and the security of the Nation (pp. 2227-31).

5. LANDS. Received an Idaho Legislature resolution opposing the withdrawal or setting aside of lands within Idaho "without first gaining the approval of the State Legislature." To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 2204.)
6. WILDLIFE. Received a Md. Legislature resolution requesting the U.S. to extend the wild game season for 90 days. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2204)
7. HOUSING. Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 681, to provide \$100,000,000 additional for activities under the National Housing Act (S. Rept. 100) (p. 2204).

HOUSE

8. MANPOWER. Agreed to H. Res. 183, to provide that upon adoption of this resolution the manpower bill, H.R. 1752, is taken from the Speaker's table to the end that all Senate amendments be and are disagreed to and a conference is requested with the Senate, after agreeing, 211-177, to Rep. Sabath's motion to vote on the resolution (pp. 2233-41). Reps. May, Thomason, Brook, Andrews of N.Y., and Short were appointed ^{conferees} in the House; and Sens. Thomas of Utah, Johnson of Colo., O'Mahoney, Austin, and Burton were appointed conferees in the Senate (pp. 2241, 2231).
9. COMMODITY CREDIT. Reps. Spence, Brown of Ga., Patman, Wolcott, and Crawford were appointed conferees on S. 298, the CCC bill (p. 2241). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 13.
10. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 2603 (pp. 2242-71). Reps. Rabaut, Mich., and Stefan, Nebr., discussed Latin-American cooperation with respect to the development of rubber production (pp. 2243, 2248). Rep. Rabaut commended the Weather Bureau's activities relating to agriculture (p. 2246). Rep. Rabaut criticized committee elimination of increases to Census Bureau for development of reconversion statistics (p. 2246). Rep. Jensen, Ia., and Rep. Elliott, Calif., discussed reclamation projects in the Colorado River Basin and the Mexican Colorado River Treaty (pp. 2255-6).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. S. 736, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to provide that periods of vocational training undertaken by disabled veterans in preparing for U. S. employment shall be credited for retirement purposes. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2204.)
12. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. S. 740, by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to amend the Judicial Code with respect to the admission of attorneys at law to practice before the courts, departments, and offices of the Government. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2205.)
13. SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY. S. 737, by Sen. Russell, Ga., to establish a Savannah Valley Authority, to provide for unified water control and resource development in the basin of the Savannah River in the interest of the control and prevention of floods, the promotion of navigation, and the strengthening of the national defense. To Commerce Committee. (p. 2205.)
14. PUBLIC LANDS. S. Res. 99, by Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., requesting the Attorney General to submit at the first practicable date a report showing the amount and location of all real property owned by the U. S., in each of the several States, including price and values of each tract of land and also the price of

The question was taken; and there were yeas 211, nays 177, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 40]

YEAS—211

Abernethy	Folger	Norrell
Adams	Forand	Norton
Allen, La.	Gamble	O'Brien, Ill.
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gathings	O'Neal
	Gibson	Pace
Andrews, Ala.	Gore	Patman
Andrews, N. Y.	Gorski	Peterson, Fla.
Angell	Gossett	Peterson, Ga.
Baldwin, Md.	Granger	Pickett
Barden	Grant, Ala.	Plumley
Barrett, Pa.	Gregory	Poage
Barry	Gwynne, Iowa	Price, Fla.
Bates, Ky.	Hale	Priest
Beckworth	Hall	Quinn, N. Y.
Bell	Leonard W.	Rabaut
Bennet, N. Y.	Hancock	Rabin
Bland	Hand	Rains
Bloom	Hare	Ramspeck
Bonner	Harless, Ariz.	Randolph
Boykin	Harris	Rankin
Bradley, Pa.	Hart	Rayfiel
Brooks	Hays	Resa
Brown, Ga.	Hébert	Richards
Bryson	Hedrick	Riley
Buckley	Heffernan	Rivers
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	Robertson, Va.
Burch	Herter	Roe, Md.
Burgin	Heseltun	Roe, N. Y.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoch	Rogers, Fla.
Camp	Hoeven	Rogers, Mass.
Cannon, Fla.	Holmes, Mass.	Rooney
Carlson	Holmes, Wash.	Rowan
Carnahan	Hope	Russell
Case, N. J.	Huber	Ryder
Case, S. Dak.	Jarman	Sabath
Celler	Johnson, Calif.	Sasser
Chelf	Johnson, Okla.	Scrivner
Clark	Judd	Sheppard
Clements	Kean	Smith, Va.
Cochran	Kee	Snyder
Cole, N. Y.	Kefauver	Somers, N. Y.
Colmer	Keogh	Sparkman
Cooley	Kerr	Spence
Cooper	Kilburn	Stigler
Courtney	Kilday	Stockman
Cox	King	Sullivan
Cravens	Kopplemann	Summers, Tex.
Curley	Lanham	Sundstrom
D'Alesandro	Latham	Taber
Daughton, Va.	Lea	Tarver
Davis	Lesinski	Thomas, N. J.
De Lacy	Link	Thomason
Delaney	Lyle	Tolan
James J.	Lynch	Torrens
Delaney,	McCormack	Towe
John J.	McGehee	Trimble
Dickstein	Mahon	Vinson
Dingell	Maloney	Wadsworth
Domeneaux	Manasco	Walter
Doughton, N. C.	Mansfield,	Wasielewski
Douglas, Ill.	Mont.	Weaver
Drewry	Mansfield, Tex.	White
Durham	Marcantonio	Whitten
Earthman	Martin, Iowa	Whittington
Eberharter	May	Wickersham
Elliott	Mills	Wigglesworth
Engle, Calif.	Monroney	Winstead
Ervin	Morrison	Winter
Fallon	Mundt	Woodhouse
Fernandez	Murdock	Woodrum, Va.
Fisher	Murphy	Worley
Flannagan	Murray, Tenn.	Zimmerman

NAYS—177

Andersen,	Butler	Ellsworth
H. Carl	Byrnes, Wis.	Elsaesser
Andresen,	Campbell	Elston
August H.	Canfield	Engel, Mich.
Arends	Cannon, Mo.	Feighan
Arnold	Chenoweth	Fellows
Auchincloss	Chiperfield	Fenton
Bailey	Church	Flood
Barrett, Wyo.	Clevenger	Fogarty
Beall	Coffee	Gallagher
Bender	Cole, Kans.	Gavin
Bennett, Mo.	Cole, Mo.	Gearhart
Biemiller	Corbett	Geelan
Bishop	Crawford	Gerlach
Blackney	Crosser	Gifford
Bolton	Cunningham	Gillespie
Bradley, Mich.	Curtis	Gillette
Brehm	Dolliver	Gillie
Brown, Ohio	Dondero	Goodwin
Brumbaugh	Douglas, Calif.	Graham
Buck	Dwoshak	Granahan
Buffett	Ellis	Grant, Ind.
Bunker		Green

Griffiths	Larcade	Robertson,
Gross	LeFevre	N. Dak.
Gwinn, N. Y.	Lemke	Robison, Ky.
Hall	Lewis	Rockwell
Edwin Arthur	Ludlow	Rodgers, Pa.
Halleck	McConnell	Rogers, N. Y.
Harness, Ind.	McCowan	Sadowski
Hartley	McDonough	Savage
Havener	McGlinchey	Schwabe, Mo.
Healy	McGregor	Schwabe, Okla.
Henry	McMillen, Ill.	Shafer
Hess	Martin, Mass.	Sharp
Hill	Mason	Short
Hinshaw	Michener	Simpson, Ill.
Hoffman	Miller, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Hollifield	Miller, Nebr.	Smith, Ohio
Hook	Morgan	Smith, Wis.
Horan	Murray, Wis.	Springer
Howell	Neely	Stefan
Hull	O'Brien, Mich.	Stevenson
Jackson	O'Hara	Sumner, Ill.
Jenkins	O'Konski	Talbot
Jennings	Outland	Talle
Jensen	Patterson	Thomas, Tex.
Johnson, Ill.	Philbin	Tibbott
Johnson, Ind.	Phillips	Traynor
Jones	Pittenger	Voorhis, Calif.
Jonkman	Ploeser	Vorys, Ohio
Keefe	Powell	Vursell
Kelley, Pa.	Powers	Weichel
Kelly, Ill.	Price, Ill.	Welch
Kinzer	Ramey	Wilson
Kirwan	Reece, Tenn.	Wolcott
Knutson	Reed, Ill.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Kunkel	Reed, N. Y.	Wolverton, N. J.
LaFollette	Rees, Kans.	Woodruff, Mich.
Landis	Rich	
Lane	Rizley	

NOT VOTING—44

Allen, Ill.	Heidinger	Patrick
Anderson, Calif.	Hobbs	Pfeifer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Izac	Robinson, Utah
Bates, Mass.	Johnson,	Sheridan
Boren	Luther A.	Sikes
Chapman	Johnson,	Slaughter
Clason	Lyndon B.	Smith, Maine
Combs	Kearney	Starkey
Dawson	LeCompte	Stewart
Dirksen	Luce	Taylor
Eaton	McKenzie	Thom
Fuller	McMillan, S. C.	Weiss
Fulton	Madden	West
Gardner	Morrow	Wood
Gordon	Mott	
Hagen	O'Toole	

So the previous question was ordered.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mrs. Luce for, with Mrs. Smith of Maine against.

General pairs:

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Luther A. Johnson with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Madden with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Morrow.
Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Baldwin of New York.

Mr. Combs with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Weiss with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Chapman with Mr. Hagen.

Mr. Izac with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Robinson of Utah with Mr. Heidinger.

Mr. LESINSKI changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Messrs. MAY, THOMASON, BROOKS, ANDREWS of New York, and SHORT.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 298) to continue Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, increase its borrowing power, revise the basis of the annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, with a House amendment thereto, insist on the House amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER appointed as conferees on the part of the House Messrs. SPENCE, BROWN of Georgia, PATMAN, WOLCOTT, and CRAWFORD.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 37 I am recorded as not present. I was present and answered to my name, and I therefore ask unanimous consent that the Journal and the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. KNUTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I expect to make on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill and include a copy of a bill which I have today introduced relating to veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include an editorial in each.

Mr. GEARHART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a biographical sketch of Philo Norton McGiffin.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address delivered by the gentlewoman from California [Mrs. DOUGLAS] on March 12, 1945.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected on

page 2174, column 2, twelfth line from the bottom, to read, "invasion into Kwangsi and Kweichow", instead of "Kwangu and Kwangchow."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any other special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DE LACY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by prominent Americans, together with their signatures, supporting the stand of the War Department on the subject of loyalty tests.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to make a correction in the RECORD of yesterday.

Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech he recently delivered before the chamber of commerce at Gardner, Mass.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each an article.

Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expected to make later today in the Committee of the Whole, and include certain portions of tables and other extraneous matter.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a broadcast overseas made for him.

Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution by the poultry section of the Farm Bureau Federation of Los Angeles County.

Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and an article.

GOVERNOR DEWEY KEEPS POLITICAL PLEDGES

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I want to draw this body's attention to an outstanding political figure in the United States, who, strangely enough, in these days, keeps his political pledges. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, pledged in the following words:

We shall establish a fair-employment practices commission as a permanent function, and authorized by law.

Unlike many political figures, Governor Dewey meant his promises, and only recently in New York signed an antibias law which through his efforts was overwhelmingly passed, creating a commission in New York State similar to the F. E. P. C.

We must remember, we Republicans, that that was not Governor Dewey's individual pledge alone which he so nobly fulfilled, but we in our platform pledged to create a permanent F. E. P. C. I, as an ardent Republican, shall do my utmost to see that the Republican Party carries out its promise.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue during the remainder of the day and not to exceed 2 hours tomorrow, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] and myself.

Mr. STEFAN. That is perfectly satisfactory, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2603, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we bring before the Committee today the appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Federal judiciary and the Federal loan agency known as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

While the total amount in this bill is approximately \$259,000,000, it does not seem large in comparison with other appropriations that are passed by this Committee. Nevertheless it is a huge sum, involving many items of appropriation and calling for extensive hearings, which hearings were started on January 16. I would be remiss in my position today as chairman of the subcommittee were I to fail to pay proper tribute to the devotion of my colleagues for their attention and interest during the committee hearings. Their records and long membership in the House for the most part are well known to the Committee. This subcommittee is composed of Messrs. KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, STEFAN, JONES, and the new member, DEAN M. GILLESPIE. All

members took a very decided interest in the bill and I could very properly refer to the committee as a well coordinated team. I know that the committee individually and collectively would endorse my full appraisal for the work of our executive secretary, Russ Orescan. It can be said of him that he measured neither time nor effort in his devotion to his task.

In order to give the Committee an accurate picture of the appropriations for these departments I would like to refer you to page 2 of the committee report wherein it will be noted that the amount of the war overtime appropriation for the current fiscal year is not included in the fiscal year 1946 estimates and has been deducted for comparative purposes; that the amount recommended when compared with the current year's appropriation reflects an increase of something over \$23,000,000. The deductions effected by the committee total approximately \$13,500,000 under the Budget estimates.

The committee was not unmindful of the present debt of the Nation resulting from the huge expenditures necessary for the war program and its sentiments in this regard are set forth in the report. The committee recognizes that this is not a partisan matter but is the concern of every Member of the House. However, it should be borne in mind that this appropriation is made to four of the old line agencies of the Government all of which have had their individual part to play in the war effort both directly and indirectly.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The amount of the increase that is being recommended for the Department of State is something over \$24,000,000. Of this increase about \$1,000,000 is for the departmental service in Washington and \$21,500,000 for the maintenance of the Foreign Service organization abroad, which at the present time consists of 250 missions and consular offices. Provision was made in the First Supplementary Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1945 for the opening of 32 additional consular offices and the increase recommended for this Service is, in the main, to continue on a full-year basis the program already authorized for a part of the year.

The cost of maintaining the State Department on a full-year basis according to the estimates as presented is less than it costs to wage war, as it is waged today, for approximately 8 hours. I should like to quote Mr. Grew:

The Department of State, under the direction of the President and in close cooperation with the Congress, is responsible for the achievement of our foreign policy objectives. On several recent occasions the Secretary has outlined our major foreign policy objectives. They are:

First. The fullest possible support in the conduct of our foreign relations for our armed forces so that the war may be won at the earliest possible moment;

Second. Effective steps to prevent Germany and Japan, after victory by the United Nations, from again acquiring the power to wage aggressive war;

Third. Establishment at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization capable of building and maintaining the peace for generations to come. Resolutions passed by both Houses of Congress

support this policy. An overwhelming majority of the American people favor it.

Our fourth objective is to promote a great expansion of our foreign trade and of productiveness of trade throughout the world so that we can maintain full employment in our own country and, together with the United Nations, enter an era of constantly expanding production and consumption and of rising standards of living.

Fifth. Encouragement of all those conditions of international life favorable to the development by men and women everywhere of the institutions of a free and democratic way of life in accordance with their own customs and desires.

The achievement of these objectives is a tremendous responsibility. Only the strongest possible Department of State can deal successfully with the many difficult problems that are involved.

I would like to repeat that for the membership of the House: The cost to maintain the State Department on the basis proposed for 1946 is a cost less than it costs today to wage war for 8 hours.

The State Department carries on when the Army and the Navy lay down their weapons. The walks they take with the diplomats of the other nations, their dealings in all the ramifications of national life, are the things that either hold for peace or make for war. So let us remember the State Department deserves a great consideration at the hands of the Congress.

The economic and commercial relationships of nations has definitely become a real function of the State Department and it was principally on the basis of these additional responsibilities that increases are being recommended.

The committee is also in accord with the philosophy of the Department, as reflected in the increased personnel requested for the Office of Public Affairs, better to inform the people of this Nation as to its foreign policies and thereby better fortify itself with the backing of public opinion which is so vital to effective international dealings. It has often been stated that this is the peoples' war and it should follow, no less, that we should have a peoples' peace. The present and proposed activities of the Foreign Service may be divided into four main classifications, namely, political, economic and commercial, consular and administrative, and public and cultural relations. It has become obvious during the past decade that mere political reporting on the part of our foreign representatives is not sufficient in this industrial and economic age. This reporting must cover all of the interrelated happenings and forces within a country, including of course, the commercial and economic. Furthermore, this country will no doubt embark upon an era of greatly expanded foreign trade. Accordingly, if this Government is to be of any assistance to the manufacturers and exporters of this Nation, it must be in a position to supply all the information dealing with the economic life of the world, not only as between this country and the importing and exporting country, but also as between the trade activities between third countries.

The committee called to the attention of the Department the huge expenditures

for telegrams and it suggests that the Department advise the various division heads in Washington as well as the field offices throughout the world of the amount of money that is being expended for this service yearly with a view toward reduction.

The House might be surprised to learn that in the total amount of something over \$51,000,000 being recommended for the Foreign Service the amount of \$16,000,000, an increase of \$14,500,000 over 1945, is to provide financial assistance for the American nationals in the various internment camps in enemy occupied territory. At the time of the hearings it was testified that 26,000 individuals were so detained. During the fiscal year of 1945 there was available for this purpose the sum of \$11,000,000 which amount included balances from the preceding year. The actual payments to these American nationals are being handled for us by the Swiss Government who in the years past purchased Chinese dollars on open markets at considerably less than official rates. The principal reason for the increase this year is due to the fact that the Japanese compelled the Swiss to purchase these dollars through the Yokohama specie bank at official rates which increased tremendously the cost of this service. These payments to internees are made in the way of loans, most of which the Department hopes to collect as the nationals are released and as they become economically self-sufficient. The amount of \$242,000 has already been refunded by the original recipients.

The amount of a little over \$9,000,000 is being recommended for international obligations.

The purpose of this appropriation is, in the main, to cover the share of the United States for certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other international associations of which it is a member; to provide funds to defray the costs of sending representatives of the United States to international conferences abroad or for the expenses of conducting international conferences in this country, and to carry out the program of cooperation with the American republics in accordance with the agreements and resolutions adopted at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1936, and Lima, Peru, in 1938.

The largest single item under this category is the cooperation with the American republics program for which the amount of \$330,000 is included in the bill. The basic principles involved in this program are designed toward a better understanding between the peoples of this Nation and the peoples to the south of us, as well as development of stronger inter-American security and the extension of our post-war opportunities. The program is conducted by some 12 departments and agencies of the Government. The ones principally interested are the Department of Agriculture, which has devoted itself to the development of agricultural products including rubber; the Department of Commerce, which is aiming to the development of the aviation industry in those countries for the general security of the Western

Hemisphere and for the creation of markets for our products in this field; the Federal Security Agency, which is endeavoring through the Office of Education and Public Health Service to improve general conditions in those countries in these fields; and the Department of State, which is striving toward the attainment of a better understanding by the peoples to the south of us of our culture and arts, and conversely toward our better understanding of their culture and arts, with the long-view objective of cementing hemispheric solidarity.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Concerning the Department of Justice, the committee has recommended the amount of approximately \$93,000,000 for this Department, a considerable deduction from the current year's appropriation but an increase of a little over \$1,000,000 in the Budget estimates. This increase is due to the deviation by the committee from its usual practice of not recommending amounts in excess of Budget estimates. However, testimony disclosed that in connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation that if the amount allowed for this Bureau by the Bureau of the Budget was allowed to stand the Federal Bureau of Investigation would have been forced to close 5 field offices and to dispense with the services of approximately 600 employees. The committee was not disposed at this time to jeopardize in the slightest degree the security program of this Nation. Activities included in this Department of the Government are the Claims Division, the Lands Division, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System, under the able direction of James Bennett.

On the general subject of prisons I intend to extend my remarks, and I hope the Members of the House will give some attention to these remarks because, for the most part, the county jails of this Nation are a cancer upon the American Government. Read what happened to John Emberg, a 16-year-old boy, in the King County jail in Seattle, Wash., under the subheading "County jails."

FEDERAL PRISONS

Mr. Chairman, because our natural inclination these days is to concern ourselves almost exclusively with problems and programs directly related to winning the war and to establishing a sound peace, the attention of some of us may need to be called to a Government program which now lies on the fringe of the war effort, but which will assume signal importance when the war is won. I refer to the program of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, to which I have called your attention in the past and whose appropriation for the next fiscal year is now under consideration. I should like to elaborate a little further on the work of this Bureau for the information of the House.

There are three reasons why the Federal prison program is of special interest today: First, the substantial number of violators of the Selective Service Act and of other wartime laws, and of prisoners from the Army, presently confined in Federal prisons; second, the war production in Federal prisons and other contributions of Federal prisoners to the war

effort; and, third, and perhaps most important, the Bureau of Prisons' position of leadership in the correctional field and the relation of this position to the increase in crime generally expected after the war.

VIOLATORS OF WARTIME LAWS

At the end of the last fiscal year, 6,837, or more than a third of the sentenced prisoners in Federal penal institutions, were violators of the Selective Service Act or other wartime laws, or were former members of the armed forces convicted by court martial of serious crimes and committed to the Bureau for long-term imprisonment. There were 1,417 of these military prisoners in Federal civil prisons last June 30; since then their number has increased to approximately 2,000.

Selective Service Act violators in Federal prisons numbered 4,679 on June 30, 1944, of whom more than half were members of the Jehovah's Witness sect. These individuals, though claiming no objection to war service for others, believe that they should be classified as ministers—IV-D—and thus exempted both from military service and from the alternative types of service provided for bona fide conscientious objectors. More troublesome, however, are violators of the act who do claim strong conscientious objection to war service. These prisoners either had been unable to convince their draft boards of their sincerity or, if classified as conscientious objectors, had refused to accept assignment to civilian public-service camps. Then there are the violators of the act who are neither Jehovah's Witnesses nor conscientious objectors—the draft dodgers and technical violators. While almost none of the Jehovah's Witnesses and very few of the conscientious objectors have criminal records, nearly half this latter group have had previous commitments under sentence.

Other special wartime offenders confined in Federal penal institutions, of whom there were 741 last June 30, were committed for such offenses as wearing military uniform illegally, prostitution in military areas, rationing and price-control violations, espionage, sabotage, sedition, and treason.

WAR SERVICE OF FORMER PRISONERS

More than keeping pace with the transfer of military prisoners to Federal civil institutions is the movement of former Federal civil prisoners into the armed forces. No estimate is possible as to the number of former prisoners inducted since 1942 when Army regulations were modified to permit the service of certain individuals with felony records. However, on January 1, 1945, out of a total of 4,725 individuals who had been released on parole from Federal institutions and whose full-term sentence expiration dates had not been reached, 819 or nearly 1 out of 5 were in the Army. There have been many reports of creditable, and in some cases of outstanding military service by former Federal prisoners. Take for instance the case of Harry B——, a youthful offender and a product of a broken home, who was sent to prison because he stole wallets and watches from passengers on trains running between my home city of Detroit

and Chicago. Harry was sent to the Federal Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was selected for training in the airplane mechanics school. He made an excellent record in the school and was released on parole after he had completed slightly more than half his 3-year sentence. Two months after release his parole supervision was suspended to permit his induction. He is now crew chief of an Army transport plane, and has been awarded the Purple Heart with one Oakleaf Cluster; also the Silver Star, and a Presidential citation for ground action in evacuating wounded men from a combat zone. Corporal B——, when on leave in this country in December, visited the airplane mechanics school at Chillicothe. He says he owes his success in the Army entirely to the training he received there.

WAR PRODUCTION

Not only have former Federal prisoners made good in the Army, but prisoners now in Federal institutions are also contributing notably to the war effort. They purchased War bonds to the amount of more than a half million dollars up to June 30, 1944; they have contributed thousands of pints of blood to the Red Cross, served voluntarily as human guinea pigs in medical experiments, and toiled like free workers in the production of war goods. Last fiscal year the sales of Federal Prison Industries totaled more than \$17,000,000. All products manufactured go to Government agencies, and 95 percent are for war purposes. Products include cargo and landing nets, bomb fins, berths and lockers for merchant ships, loading pallets for Army warehouses, canvas specialty goods, shoes, gloves, mattresses, brooms, and brushes.

POST-WAR PRISON POPULATION

While the sentences of most of the violators of the Selective Service Act and of other wartime laws will terminate soon after the war is ended, it seems probable that their places will be more than filled by the social casualties of the period of post-war readjustment. The prison population in this country decreased substantially both during the Civil War and during the First World War, and, as perhaps should have been expected, there was a 23-percent decrease in the population of State prisons and a 16-percent decrease in the population of Federal prisons from the end of 1940 to the end of 1943. Both the Civil War and the First World War were followed by increases in prison population, and there seems reason to believe that the economic friction and social disorganization which will accompany demobilization and the shift from a war to a peace economy will again fill our prisons and create a pressing need for new ones.

CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF FEDERAL PRISONS

I find that the outstanding characteristic of Federal prisons is that, insofar as possible considering legal limitations, they are operated in accordance with a broad correctional and treatment philosophy. What does this mean? Simply that in the Federal system while all necessary consideration is given to the important matter of custody, the pri-

mary emphasis is upon what imprisonment should do to, or for, each inmate. Individualization is the keynote of what is known as the classification process. Inmates are assigned to institutions on the basis of their characteristics—the younger offender is separated from the older, those deemed most improvable from those whose future seems less hopeful, the first offender from the recidivist. Within each institution the process continues. When a sentenced prisoner arrives at a Federal institution he is held for about 30 days in quarantine while members of the institutional staff review his personal and vocational background, consider the character of his past behavior both outside and inside institutions, determine his mental level and attitudes, his education, and his physical condition. Then the institution classification committee decides where in the institution he shall live and specifies various programs for him—of work, of training and education, and perhaps of medical, psychiatric, or social work treatment.

THE CLASSIFICATION PROCESS

Thus classification connotes a broader process than merely placing similar prisoners together, and fitting round pegs into round holes. It embodies all those services, resources, and techniques which may be applied or made available to inmates to aid in their reformation. Of particular service in the classification program are the 1 or more staff members of each Federal institution called parole officers. The title, which now carries too limited a connotation, comes from an earlier and almost exclusive occupation with parole planning. Today their responsibilities, which all focus on the inmate as an individual, start with the collection and recording of social information concerning the newly received prisoner. Within the limits of their full schedules—for there are all too few of them—parole officers are more and more assuming the role of inmate counselors, and through the avenue of counseling, that of liaison officers between the inmate and his outside world. Their function is of utmost importance in classification and individual treatment in Federal institutions. There should be at least 1 of them for every 200 prisoners.

But beyond classification there must be institutional facilities and resources. Classification on the basis of inmates' physical and mental health requires adequate medical and psychiatric personnel. Prisoners who need trade-training assignments cannot receive this form of treatment unless there are adequate shops and qualified instructors. For those who need real work at real pay and the satisfaction of being able to contribute to the support of needy dependents, there must be paying prison industries. For illiterate or undereducated prisoners there must be school facilities and teaching personnel. And so on. Such resources and facilities are provided in Federal penal and correctional institutions. Top-notch medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological service is furnished by the United States Public Health Service. Vocational and trade training run the gamut from airplane

mechanics to rug weaving; academic education, from reading and writing to college-level courses. And there is the program of Federal Prison Industries which has already been discussed.

PROPOSED FEDERAL CORRECTIONS ACT

Earlier I stated that Federal prisons are operated in accordance with a correctional philosophy "insofar as possible, considering legal limitations." Here is what I meant by "legal limitations." During an inmate's stay in a Federal institution the warden and staff decide everything concerning the application to the prisoner of the institution's facilities and services—everything, that is, except the all-important question of how long these facilities and services need to be applied; that is, how long the inmate shall remain in the institution.

I do not claim, nor do I believe, that the staffs of penal institutions should have the full responsibility, or anything like it, for the determination of release dates of inmates. However, I think the correctional function of Federal prisons is somewhat belied by a situation under which those who plan, administer, and apply correctional treatment have nothing to say concerning how much time is needed in specific cases to accomplish rehabilitation. Most prison officials can recall scores of prisoners who have adjusted well and made good use of the rehabilitative resources of an institution for perhaps 2 or 3 or 4 years, and have then appeared to be fitted to return to the community; but because their sentences run for 6 or 10 or 15 years or more, they retrogress, become "prisonized," and finally go out broken, dispirited, and embittered.

There is no simple solution to the problem presented by such situations, and certainly none which would be generally accepted today. However, the proposed Federal Corrections Act, introduced by my colleague the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], H. R. 2445, if enacted, would represent a step forward in the fitting of sentences to the needs of individual offenders. It would also, I feel sure, tend to reduce the wide district-to-district disparities in average sentences. For example, during the fiscal year 1944 the average sentence imposed upon liquor-law violators was 2 months in Nevada, 4 months in southern Alabama, 9 months in southern New York, 14 months in eastern New York, and 25 months in northern Alabama. The Federal Corrections Act proposal, as will be remembered, would delay imposition of sentence in felony convictions for not more than 6 months after commitment to the institution. During the interval the proposed Federal Board of Corrections would study the case, interview the offender, and recommend a sentence, which the judge might, but need not, impose.

I hope H. R. 2445 will soon be favorably reported and enacted. It would be if the Members of Congress took the interest in the program of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and its problems which their importance warrants. Unfortunately, however, genuine interest in penal institutions seems almost exclusively confined to those who run them

and those who are incarcerated in them. Local jails are a notorious horrible example of neglect and indifference.

COUNTY JAILS

Let me give you an example of what is happening in these jails. On December 24, 1944, the eve of the great festival commemorating the birth of our Saviour, young John Emberg, a sensitive boy of 16, was brought to the King County jail in Seattle, Wash. He was booked only for delinquency. He was placed in the so-called juvenile section of the jail, which later investigation showed to be a hellhole of brutality and perversion. He was then promptly forgotten. He was not even given a preliminary hearing. Before anyone got around to his case his lifeless body was found—the victim of a brutal and sadistic murder by other inmates of the jail. During the month he was forgotten and held without a hearing he was persecuted, literally tortured and subjected to the most atrocious indignities, and finally beaten to death by other stronger boys because he refused to participate in their bestial activities. He was frequently tried by the "kangaroo court," which was permitted to operate in the jail, because he would not engage in their orgies. He was tied to the bars with his feet high, the weight of his body resting on the back of his neck on the floor, and cigarettes and matches were burned between his toes. After 3 weeks of such unbelievable torture, death came to John Emberg's rescue. And, mark you, all of this occurred within a few yards of the office of the jailers.

During the court's investigation concerning this case a jailer testified that he knew that smaller boys were beaten and tortured by older boys and that a kangaroo court ruled the juvenile quarters but he did nothing about it; and the sheriff who was elected by the people and in whom they placed their confidence and trust to fulfill his responsibilities and obligations and to protect the individuals committed to his care, knew that the kangaroo courts and their unspeakable abuses flourished in the King County jail.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons inspector pleaded with the jail officials, when he inspected the jail in 1943, to abolish the kangaroo courts and warned them of their dangers. But these warnings fell upon deaf ears, and with the knowledge and approval of the jail officials the kangaroo courts continued to rule the juvenile section in the King County jail. These courts are vicious organizations operated under the guise of self-government with the result that the most brutal prisoners can take advantage of the weak and helpless. It is a common practice for the members of these courts to extract money from newcomers. When a prisoner has no funds and when he refuses to pay the fines demanded he is assigned degrading tasks.

This episode I have related is not the first of its kind. It is like a second performance with a new cast and a new setting of a play staged in the Denver County Jail, Colorado, in 1938. The same scenes and the same acting took place when young George Coover paid the pen-

alty with his life at the hands of the unscrupulous actors of the kangaroo court. In these theaters of crime made possible through the negligence of jail officials young boys—our citizens of tomorrow—are being trained. I am constrained to ask—if such training continues without intervention what effect may we expect it to have in the shaping of things to come, and what will be our responsibility for the consequences?

The system which permits conditions to exist such as I have described affects a much larger group of prisoners than the juvenile population. Its evils reach every person taken into custody—a serious or a casual violator—and worse still, it affects the innocent as well as the guilty.

The local county jail, unquestionably the most important prison unit, is a blot on American civilization. The Bureau of Prisons records disclose that more than 75 percent of 3,156 jails inspected by inspectors of the Bureau in connection with their use for Federal prisoners have been disapproved, because of their lack of the bare essentials for decent housing and treatment of prisoners, and because of conditions indescribably revolting and conducive to the spread of crime. The use of about 10 percent more is limited to emergency cases.

There are many deficiencies in these jails which account for the action of the Bureau. The insecurity of jails due to poor buildings and more often to lack of supervision by jail officials is one. Special privileges to a favored few, especially to the more influential and sometimes notorious; the mishandling of prisoners' funds—one prisoner was inveigled into paying \$600 each to two lawyers who did not perform the services promised, and \$250 to the jailer who recommended the lawyers; and lack of medical attention, inadequate food, especially where the fee system exists, are others.

Newspaper accounts of jail tragedies such as the Emberg and the Coover cases, and the occasional articles concerning jail conditions which appear in magazines—recently *Women's Home Companion* and *Reader's Digest*—aroused the indignation of those who read them, who frequently say we should rise up in our wrath over such conditions, and why does not the Government do something about these conditions. But all too soon through the indifference of the public the jail is forgotten until another tragedy occurs.

The Government has no control over county jails, and has no authority to establish jail standards. A few States have established authority in a central State agency for the control and supervision of local jails and all offenders against the law. In these States notable improvements have been made.

Without some central direction and guidance in each State toward jail betterments and more orderly treatment of jail prisoners we cannot look too hopefully for a high morale in our future communities.

I beseech every Representative from each State to take a personal interest in this problem and to commend to his

Governor the consideration of measures to bring these jails under some sort of supervision.

It is my hope that these ideas will be crystallized into action promptly through the interest of every Member of this Congress. I believe that it is our inescapable responsibility to give leadership in preventing a continuation of the bad jail conditions I have described. We must take appropriate action, lest by our silence we condone these deplorable conditions. I intend soon to introduce a bill giving some authority to the Federal courts to take cognizance of these conditions. I would appreciate your suggestions and support.

Regarding the F. B. I. this subject will be dealt with at length by my distinguished colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] when he addresses the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For the Department of Commerce the committee is recommending an appropriation of something in excess of \$79,000,000 as compared with the current year's appropriation of \$81,000,000. In this Department are located the following major activities: Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the Civil Aeronautics Board, Patent Office, Weather Bureau, National Bureau of Standards, Census Bureau, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

It may be stated in general that the bulk of the work of this Department is the rendering of technical and fact-finding information to other agencies of the Government and to the general public. The Department has, through many of its bureaus, been rather heavily involved in the war effort, and without any substantial increase in appropriations for the Department as a whole. This was made possible by the fact that many of the regular activities of the bureaus could not be carried on to the fullest extent during the war period. However, upon the cessation of hostilities, the Department will no doubt revert to its former position of advising and guiding, from a technical and fact-finding standpoint, the business enterprises of the Nation as well as supplying the regular agencies of the Government with information necessary for the conduct of their special activities.

The largest item of appropriation in the Commerce Department is for the C. A. A. for which the committee is recommending the amount of a little over \$41,000,000. The subject of aviation is one of increasing importance not only during this war period but in the post-war era as well. The purpose of this program as expressed in the enabling legislation is the development and promotion of aviation in this country. This is being accomplished principally through the establishment and the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities for the commercial enterprises as well as private individuals. This organization is responsible for the enforcement of air safety regulations as prescribed by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The principal item of increase is in connection with the establishment of very high frequency

radio equipment on the Federal air ways system. My colleague, the gentleman from Nebraska, will go into the workings of this agency in detail. The Coast and Geodetic Survey is active internationally in the war program. Practically its entire facilities are now devoted to the war effort. This agency, as the committee well knows, is under the able direction of Admiral Colbert.

In the National Bureau of Standards, we have our old friend, Dr. Lyman Briggs.

This Bureau is in a similar category and has been signally successful in supplying necessities greatly needed by the armed forces both in the way of developing substitutes for critical materials and in the way of actually constructing implements of warfare.

THE WEATHER BUREAU

This committee puts to flight the statement of Mark Twain that "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it." This Department is spending \$12,000,000 annually studying the weather and Commander Reichelderfer and his staff are busy throughout the world with technical equipment rendering invaluable and vital assistance to our flyers and to the military programs. This service has not neglected its devotion to the activities wherein it was born—namely, agriculture.

THE PATENT OFFICE

The Patent Office has done its proper share in its individual field in the war program. Its Director, Mr. Coe, is also a member of the Inventors' Council.

THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

For the most part, the committee was almost unanimous on the many items for this agency. There was, however, a difference of opinion in respect to the appropriation for some items in the Census Bureau. Especially did I differ with the committee in its elimination of the entire increase requested for its activities, referring especially to the item for the new annual sample census of operation and the expanded labor force statistics and reports. These studies were represented to the committee as being definitely tied up with our reconversion period and the many ills that will be attendant thereto. Both of these activities are in my opinion closely related to the economic situation of this country and we should, through this Bureau, place the Government in a position to render the utmost service to our post-war economy and in the shortest period of time possible.

JUDICIARY

There is contained in this bill for the first time in a number of years the appropriation items for the Federal judiciary. The amount of a little over \$14,000,000 is being recommended. This amount will cover the financial requirements of the United States Supreme Court, the other Federal courts, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. During the course of the hearing the committee was surprised to learn of the many inadequacies and handicaps under which our judicial system has been operating during the past years. The Federal judiciary is now attempting to find itself, and I for one would not like to be a party to any ac-

tion that would be in any way inimical to the rendition of proper justice in this country to both rich and poor.

I want to call the attention of the membership to the fact that a number of eminent and honored jurists appeared before the committee including the Honorable D. Lawrence Groner, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia; the Honorable J. Biggs, of the United States Circuit Court, Third Circuit; the Honorable Albert B. Morris, United States circuit judge, third circuit; the Honorable J. J. Parker; and the Honorable John C. Knox. All of these gentlemen considered the items of appropriation for the Federal judiciary of such importance as to take their valuable time to come to Washington to appear in behalf of the requests that were being made.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am wondering if the gentleman feels that the provisions modifying the existing law by way of limitation will enable the judges to have the clerks and the stenographic assistants that they need for the transaction of their business.

Mr. RABAUT. May I say to my colleague that we are making every effort possible to try and effect that very thing.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I would assume it is an improvement over the situation as presently obtains if the proposed modifications recommended by the committee are adopted.

Mr. RABAUT. We hope so.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Did the committee follow the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget in cutting down the appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in appearing before the Budget made two requests. One was based on a war on one front and the other was based on a war being fought on two fronts. For the war on two fronts he asked for somewhere in the vicinity of \$39,000,000; for the one-front war he asked \$35,000,000. That subject will be treated at greater length when Judge KERR takes the floor. But the Bureau of the Budget cut it \$2,729,000. The committee called the Bureau of the Budget before it, and after hearing them we decided that the funds for the F. B. I. should not be curtailed. We have arranged in this bill to restore the funds originally requested for the one-front war, which is satisfactory to the agency at this time. Accordingly, the total allowed is \$35,729,000.

Mr. BENDER. That is, Mr. Hoover's request was complied with?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. BENDER. I commend the gentleman on taking that action, because I think the Bureau is doing one of the finest services that is being performed by any Government agency.

Mr. RABAUT. I would say that the full committee felt the same way about it when we presented the item to them.

The complete testimony on all of the items will be found in the hearings, and I strongly urge each Member to read the hearings on the Federal judiciary in order to better familiarize himself with the needs of this great branch of our Government.

Mr. Chairman, the Government of this country is divided into three great subdivisions. For my part, I think for too long a period of time the legislative branch has neglected itself as a great branch of the governmental system, and that likewise it has neglected the Federal judiciary. I think that in a way they might be referred to as the stepchildren of the United States Government. In this bill we propose to do for the judges what we have done for Members of Congress on a somewhat lesser scale, that is, give them the right to hire a private secretary and a law clerk for their own offices. This would be for more efficient justice, and at savings to the Government, inasmuch as it would speed up the processes of justice.

Take for instance the probation system, the size of which has not kept pace with the needs for this service, principally because of the lack of adequate funds. The rising tide of juvenile delinquency in this country demands concrete action rather than any mere discussion of the subject, which has been taking place of late. We have too much talk going on and too little action.

The testimony before the committee by J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F. B. I., and James Bennett, Director of the Federal Prisons System, indicates that the arrests of 17- and 18-year-old offenders are at an all-time high. The delinquency of girls under 18 has taken a new jump of 137 percent greater than before. It is the probation service that must be strengthened if we are to render the proper justice on the basis of fact and understanding rather than on the basis of expediency in the handling of individual cases.

It was pointed out that of the 6,700 probationers in the Army only 42 had been dishonorably discharged and 6 have been awarded decorations for praiseworthy actions in the service. Probation is the greatest means of saving lives and restoring them to usefulness and at the same time of saving money for the Government that we know of.

Under the miscellaneous salaries are included the secretaries and law clerks to judges. It is inconceivable how the Federal Judicial System has been able to render the service it has with the limited assistance provided for the judges as a result of inadequate appropriations. It cannot be denied that the administration of justice is increasingly complex. The lack of qualified law clerks and secretaries to Federal judges has no doubt reduced the effectiveness of the judges' services on the bench.

The augmentation of appropriations for the services is strongly urged. Proper assistance will not only enable the judge to render more accurate decisions and reduce the number of appeals to higher courts but will also considerably speed

up the work of the courts by enabling each judge to dispose of cases to which he could not give the full amount of time if obliged to look up the numerous laws and references involved.

An item included in this bill for the first time is the salaries of court reporters. Considerable testimony was had on this item and there appeared before the committee, our colleagues, the Honorable SAM HOBBS and CLARENCE HANCOCK, members of the Judiciary Committee, in addition to representatives of the National Shorthand Reporters Association and other reporter groups. The Federal judges that appeared before the committee in behalf of this item were unanimous in their endorsement of the reporter system.

The purpose of the enabling legislation, as explained to the committee, was to provide each court with an official record of proceedings and to eliminate certain abuses in connection with the sale of transcripts by contract reporters to litigants. It was testified that the courts in every State with the exception of two have systems for the employment of official court reporters. The amount approved for this item will enable the judiciary to at least inaugurate this service on a partial basis. The Honorable Judge John J. Parker, Sr., United States circuit judge, stated:

I want to say to you that I think that this is the most important matter affecting the administration of justice in the Federal courts now before the Congress.

THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

This item was formally carried under the Commerce Department portion of the bill. It is now carried under the separate title in consequence of the recent enactment of legislation recreating the Federal Loan Agency. As the committee knows, the amounts for the administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries are not appropriations out of the United States Treasury but are rather authorizations of amounts of corporation funds that may be used for administrative purposes. The committee recommends an authorization of \$33,000,000 for the administration of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, a reduction of \$2,600,000 under the budget estimates.

This is an important bill. It deals with the four old-time agencies of the Government.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 25 minutes, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, as ranking minority member of the committee which brings this bill before you today, I want to express my deep appreciation to the members of the entire committee who have labored so long together in order to bring to you the best possible bill we could under the circumstances of war and from the justifications presented to us by the representatives of the various agencies who appeared before the committee justifying the requests.

I especially want to commend the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Michigan, the Honorable LOUIS C. RABAUT, for his courtesy and fair consideration of all members of the committee. It has been a great pleasure and inspiration to work with him and the other distinguished members of the committee, who include the Honorable JOHN H. KERR, of North Carolina; the Honorable BUTLER B. HARE, of South Carolina; the Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, of Illinois; the Honorable ROBERT F. JONES, of Ohio; and the Honorable DEAN M. GILLESPIE, of Colorado; and to the very efficient clerk of this committee, Mr. Corhal D. Orescan. To Mr. Orescan I want to pay a special compliment because of his most efficient and thorough work.

While the bill we bring before you does not contain as large an amount as some of the appropriation bills that have been brought to you heretofore, it does include activities which, in my opinion, are of great importance to the people of the United States and to the people of the entire world. While the committee endeavored strenuously to hold down the number of pages of hearings in order to save unnecessary material and labor, they do contain over 1,200 pages of fairly complete information regarding the activities of the four Departments with which these appropriations deal, namely, the Department of State, Department of Justice, Department of Commerce, and the Federal judiciary. The estimates for the entire bill amounted to \$272,729,800. The committee allowed \$259,109,700, or a decrease as compared with the Budget estimates of \$13,620,100. In only one of the Departments represented in the bill is an increase shown, namely, the Department of Justice, and the increase deals entirely with the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The reason for that increase will be fully explained by myself and other members of the committee as we proceed in this debate. I am sure that the committee will agree that the increase is fully justified.

The decrease of \$13,620,100 made by your committee should not be construed as meaning that this amount represents a saving because in a number of cases represented in this figure of decrease are items which will later appear in future appropriations and were taken out of this bill because there was no authority of law for them.

I shall not take up the time of the Committee now to detail all of the items in the four categories as represented in this bill, because I wish to confine myself to one Department, namely, the Department of State.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, if passed, will make \$71,848,400 available to the Department of State for the fiscal year 1946.

The Department of State, like all other departments and establishments of the Government, has experienced unusual and, perhaps, unknown and unsuspected growth, both in functions and in personnel, during the past decade; and the end is not yet.

In 1933, the budget request for the Department of State was for \$16,694,071.89, with 858 employees in the Secre-

tary's office; and for the fiscal year 1946, the request was for \$77,988,900 with 4,141 employees in the office of the Secretary. The Department now has a total of over 10,000 employees and asks for a total of 11,597.

In 1933, the sum of \$2,039,740 was requested for personnel in the Secretary's office; and the request for the same item for the fiscal year 1946 had grown to \$11,362,200.

In 1933, the Department requested \$3,440,000 for 775 Foreign Service officers; and the request for the fiscal year 1946 was for \$4,900,000 for 1,010 such officers.

In 1933, the request was for \$2,716,439 for the salaries of 2,030 Foreign Service clerks; and the 1946 request was for \$4,287,000 for 2,344 such clerks.

In 1933, there was no request for an item now found in the Budget, namely, "International obligations," for which \$9,921,400 was requested for the fiscal year 1946.

In 1933, the request was for \$100,000 for allowances for living quarters abroad; and for the fiscal year 1946, there is requested for that item \$2,200,000.

The hearings on this bill show that the Department of State has undertaken, and is proceeding with, a sweeping reorganization, a reorganization which, in many respects is unusual and revolutionary in character. The reorganization has already brought into the Department top officials and heads who are neither trained nor experienced in statecraft, diplomacy, or international affairs; and, along with those new acquisitions have come many officials and employees of lesser rank who, likewise, have not been trained in handling the affairs of this Government abroad. What is, perhaps, more significant is that the reorganization has brought forth, and large appropriations have been requested for, many world-wide plans which, in some instances, are extensions of plans of former years, and, in other instances, plans that reflect what many people regard as strange and unusual functions in the field of diplomacy and international relations. Some of the plans are largely sociological in nature and call for their operation and execution in all parts of the world.

Your committee has, by agreements and compromises, recommended reductions in various amounts requested for the fiscal year 1946; and the committee's action has recommended the elimination of a few of the proposed items of expenditures.

My own feeling, Mr. Chairman, is that the Congress and the people should be informed as to some of the activities and plans of the Department of State; and it may well be that the Congress itself will desire to make further reductions in the Department's request for funds.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

Our new Secretary of State and his latest assistants require no extended discussion, due to their long tenures in public offices not connected with the foreign affairs of this country, in the accepted and usual sense in which the phrase "foreign affairs" is used. Suffice it to say that those gentlemen are not, and they do not claim to be, trained and experienced in the orthodox handling of

international affairs and diplomatic relations of this country with the rest of the world. Yet, Mr. Chairman, their present positions leave them at the head of this great Department with its many new plans for the future, which I shall discuss briefly in the course of these remarks.

COOPERATION WITH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

For some years, we have been appropriating funds for the practice and furtherance of cultural relations with the countries of South America. This activity, worth while or not, has grown from modest proportions at the beginning to an ever-widening scope, correspondingly increased costs. While, under existing law, these cultural relations are supposed and required to be fostered and furthered cooperatively, it becomes more and more apparent each year that the United States is doing most of the cooperating and paying, while the other countries remain on the end where lie the benefits—benefits which, in some instances, result to persons and individuals not intended to be served individually, either by this country or their own.

At any rate, our cultural-relations activities with the Latin-American countries have been carried to the point of extending to those countries the benefits of our knowledge of agriculture, mining, and many, many other business pursuits, along with education, music, the sciences, the arts, and other lines of human endeavor.

And, looking at the 1946 Budget, pages 597–598, it is found that it takes better than two pages of very fine print to list and describe the functions and the classifications and descriptions of the Department's personnel engaged in cooperation with the American republics. Those enlightening pages of the Budget show that those activities for the year 1946 will occupy 515 man-years and cost an estimated total of \$4,430,000, including the unusual item of \$1,439,046 for travel. Judging by the personnel classifications mentioned, we are indulging in very many things in the Latin-American countries of questionable value, aims, objects, and benefits, and they suggest, very clearly, that some of our activities have far outrun anything Congress ever meant and intended to be done. As examples we find that we have employees of the following kinds, among many others, included in the 515 man-years:

- One principal social scientist, \$5,600.
- One pathologist, \$5,800.
- One agronomist, \$4,350.
- One chief anthropologist, \$5,600.
- One senior agricultural economist, \$4,600.
- Four senior social-science analysts, \$18,700.
- One senior educationist, \$4,600.
- Two specialists on Latin-American education, \$9,200.
- One specialist in the English language, \$4,600.
- One senior consultant in social services for children, \$4,800.
- One senior consultant, maternal and child-health services, \$4,800.
- One senior consultant in nutrition services, \$4,600.
- Three senior consultants in child welfare, \$13,800.

- One agronomist, \$3,800.
- One specialist, child-welfare services, \$650.
- One labor economist, \$3,800.
- One labor economist—trilingual—\$4,000.
- One visual education specialist, \$3,800.
- One press officer, \$3,800.
- Four principal agriculturists, \$22,600.
- One principal botanist, \$5,600.
- One principal soils technologist, \$5,800.
- One director—agricultural project—\$5,600.
- One principal geologist, \$5,800.
- One protocol officer, \$5,600.
- Four senior agronomists, \$18,400.
- Two senior agricultural economists, \$9,400.
- Two senior animal husbandmen, \$9,400.
- One senior biometrician, \$4,600.
- One senior biochemist, \$6,900.
- One aquatic biologist, \$4,000.

And there are many others of like questionable character and value.

Pages 598 to 599 of the 1946 Budget also reflect many questionable projects operating under the function "Cooperation with the American Republics," including: Development of rubber production; fellowships in rural electrification; public administration, statistics; magnetic and seismological observations; tours of the United States by Latin-American journalists and exchange of fellows and professors; fellowship in the fishery science; cooperative investigations in anthropology; grants to visiting professors and hemisphere leaders; grants for cultural centers and materials; the Miami reception center, and the like.

It may be, Mr. Chairman, that Congress meant and intended that all those things should be undertaken, and that we should spend money from the Treasury for the employment of persons of the classifications shown; but I feel it my duty to bring these matters to the attention of Congress and, through Congress, to the attention of the people so that, if, with me, there is sufficient question concerning the propriety of the things mentioned, appropriate action can be taken.

OTHER CULTURAL RELATIONS PROGRAMS

The 1946 Budget and the justifications submitted in support of the appropriations requested, reflect that the Department of State has already launched a broad cultural relations program for China and the Far East, with funds made available from the President's Emergency War Fund. The Department now asks \$1,390,000 for the enlargement and perpetuation of that program. And Assistant Secretary of State MacLeish stated frankly to your committee that it is proposed to extend that program of cultural relations to the entire world. Your committee has refused to include appropriations for the China-Far East cultural relations program.

It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that Congress should be consulted before money from any source is expended on such programs as the one mentioned; and it is clear that such assistance as our taxpayers can give to China ought to be directed toward winning the war be-

fore cultural relations and new ideologies are extended.

In passing, it is proper to observe that officials of the State Department frankly admitted that there was no statutory authority for a cultural-relations program with any country or countries other than those of Latin America. It, therefore, behooves Congress to go on record as to whether any more such programs shall be launched unless and until Congress, after their consideration, shall have approved and appropriated for them.

LECTURERS SELLING THE DUMBARTON OAKS CONFERENCE

Assistant Secretary of State MacLeish frankly admitted that a large number of high-salaried officials and employees of the Department of State have been and are being sent over the country lecturing on, and trying to sell the public, the principles of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Those officials and employees are diverted from their regular and official duties for the lecturing purpose, and their traveling expenses are being paid from funds appropriated by Congress for the attendance at meetings, gatherings, and conferences pertaining to the Department's usual business and affairs.

No one can read Mr. MacLeish's testimony without reaching the conclusion that the American people are being high-pressured and propagandized into accepting the principles of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference; and the conclusion is inescapable that the administration, by those methods, is attempting to gain support of the public and, through that support, to put pressure upon, and to obtain favorable action by, the Senate on any peace plan that will embody substantially the principles of that conference.

To my mind, Mr. Chairman, it is a principle new to a republican form of government that the taxpayers are surreptitiously required to support and maintain a propaganda organization to sell the American people the policies of the administration, either on national or international affairs. We all know that we have, for many years, had a gigantic and questionable propaganda machine which has molded public opinion on the domestic front; and it is now, without semblance of authority, directed to the same end in respect of foreign affairs and international policies.

For my part, I have not consciously or intentionally voted for any appropriation of funds for any such purpose, and will not do so. And when the Department of State assigns its regular officials and employees to the unofficial and unauthorized task of selling the American people a bill of goods, then the Department is deliberately and willfully causing the misapplication of appropriated public funds to uses and purposes not authorized by law. All such expenditures should be disallowed by the Comptroller General in the accounts of appropriate disbursing officers.

I am sure the Members of the House will find much interest in reading the nine and one-half pages of fine print—pages 280–289—required to list the places where lectures have been delivered on the

Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and the statements of education, training, background, experience, and salaries of the officials and employees who delivered those lectures. In reading that important data, it will be well to note that many of those officials and employees appear to have been employed and selected as of recent dates, indicating that they may have been recruited for the specific purpose of lecturing on the Department's foreign policies and the Dumbarton Oaks Conference plan.

In concluding these remarks on the Department's force of lecturers, I suggest that the testimony of Mr. MacLeish is susceptible of but one meaning, namely that the lecture scheme for selling the administration's peace plans was adopted in the light of the fact that it might serve to accomplish those plans, whereas Woodrow Wilson's plans failed for want of efficient propaganda. In this connection, the following from the hearings is most significant:

MR. STEFAN. Is it the view and feeling of the State Department that the State Department's policies may be made successful by publicizing and advertising them to the American public whereas Wilson's plans for lasting peace failed for want of publicity and education?

MR. MACLEISH. I would like to consider the two parts of that. I am not sure that I would agree with the reference to Wilson's policy. As to the first part, I think we feel that the people of the United States have been invited to consider in great detail the Dumbarton Oaks proposal. This is the first time that a group of nations have submitted a proposal to the people of the world for consideration, and my view is that the people of this country, who are faced with that great decision, have a right to know everything that it is possible to know about the proposal and the background of it and the problems it proposes to deal with.

I, myself, think that the one policy Wilson defended and advocated most was the policy that a thing of this sort be taken to the people.

MR. STEFAN. In other words, it is hoped that such a plan of publicity may create such public sympathy that the people will influence the Senate in the acceptance of the Department's policy?

MR. MACLEISH. That is not the fact. The feeling is that if the facts are known and are put to the people, the facts will speak for themselves.

The hearings further disclose that, in addition to the lecture program, the Department of State was and is participating in extensive radio and motion-picture programs for publicizing the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and the Department's policies and views.

One other danger signal is inherent in the hearings on this bill, from the standpoints of future diplomatic practices and policies, the propaganda policies and practices of the future, and the over-all functions of the Department of State, namely: Assistant Secretary of State MacLeish admitted quite frankly that it would be the Department's purpose, as part of its reorganization and future cultural relations activities, to absorb at least a part of the functions and personnel of the Office of War Information which, as everyone has thought, was a temporary war agency. It seems, however, that the Department of State means and intends to take over part of the

O. W. I.'s large personnel and tie them and their activities into the Department's world-wide cultural relations programs and other activities. Here, again, Mr. Chairman, is another matter on which Congress should be consulted; but the testimony of Mr. MacLeish and others make it apparent that, unless the interests of the public and the powers of Congress are vigilantly and properly watched and safeguarded, we may awake some fine day to find that we already have a world-wide ministry for the sale of our one-world thoughts and ideologies to all the earth's peoples.

With such evidence before us it is less hard to believe the recent report that a world-wide gestapo has been seriously proposed for this Government. So many unusual things have already been saddled on the people without authority of law, that bypassing Congress and disregarding the wishes and the will of the people have become commonplace, indeed. What shall we do about such things? Shall we stand idly by and permit our institutions to be changed, or even destroyed, because we are too timid to speak? To be forewarned is to be forearmed; and, as to these things concerning which we have extracted information in advance, something should be done, and done now.

Whither are we headed in these matters? Are we, under the guise of cultural relations and the advancement of new ideologies, to spend the taxpayers' money in all corners and quarters of the globe? Are such programs at all likely to produce any true good will for this country among the peoples of the earth? Are such programs properly a part of the diplomatic functions of this great country? Shall it henceforth be our policy foolishly to attempt to buy as so much meat or lard, the good will of other nations? Lastly, Mr. Chairman, are not such policies likely to grow into a new world order of our own, one which our public servants, in response to the human element inherent in all men, will attempt to force upon the peoples of other countries? Those are not mere possibilities—they are real dangers, and dangers which we should avoid as we would a plague.

An educational commission has been established in London with which this country cooperates; and who, then, can say that we may not be laying the ground work for forcing our own thoughts as to education on the peoples of other nations?

Are these cultural relations, educational, and other matters things that were discussed at Yalta? Were they discussed at Tehran, Casablanca, and elsewhere? Will they be discussed at San Francisco? And have they been discussed from the State Department's angles and viewpoints in the lectures which have been given throughout the country by the Department's staff of salesmen?

RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

Mr. Chairman, there has been some inquiry as to the duties and responsibilities of the principal officers in the Department of State. For the information

of the Committee I submit a brief explanation:

UNDER SECRETARY JOSEPH C. GREW

The Under Secretary is the principal assistant of the Secretary and serves as Acting Secretary in the Secretary's absence. He assists the Secretary in directing all of the Department's activities. He is vice chairman of the Secretary's staff committee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY DEAN ACHESON

He is responsible, under the direction of the Secretary of State, for liaison with the Congress on all matters affecting the work of the Department, except those of an administrative or budgetary character which are the responsibility of the Assistant Secretary in charge of Administration, Julius C. Holmes. In performing this function, Mr. Acheson directs, first, the drafting of proposed legislation (including treaties and conventions) in collaboration with the appropriate officials of the Department and of other Federal agencies; second, the presentation of proposed legislation to the subcommittees and committees of the Congress, including the appearances of qualified witnesses; third, the review of proposed legislation upon which the Department is requested to express a viewpoint; fourth, the consultation of departmental officers and Foreign Service officers with the Members of Congress; fifth, the handling of congressional correspondence pertaining to proposed legislation. He has general responsibility for coordinating the work of the Department in connection with the conduct of international conferences. He serves as a member of the Secretary's staff committee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JAMES C. DUNN

He is responsible, under the direction of the Secretary of State, for the formulation of over-all United States foreign policy with the countries of Europe, the Far East, the Near East, and Africa. With respect to these countries, he guides the conduct of our relationships with them, taking the initiative in matters which are primarily political in character and coordinating the activities of other officials of the Department and other Federal agencies who have primary responsibility in specialized fields such as economic policy or information policy. He is responsible for keeping these officials informed concerning emerging problems in the over-all foreign policy field. He directs the substantive work of Foreign Service establishments in those countries included within the areas of his jurisdiction in the same manner as he directs the work of the offices under his supervision in the Department.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER

His responsibility, under the direction of the Secretary of State, is identical with that of Assistant Secretary James C. Dunn, except that the countries involved are the other American republics.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILLIAM L. CLAYTON

Under the direction of the Secretary of State, he is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in the participation by the United States in international economic affairs. He directs the Department's liaison with

other agencies of the Government which participate in international economic affairs with a view toward coordinating their activities within the framework of United States foreign economic policy and relating such policy to the over-all United States foreign policy. He is concerned with both wartime and peacetime activities. The activities include principally the following: First, the protection and promotion of American commercial and agricultural interests in all foreign countries; second, the formulation, negotiation, and administration of commercial treaties, reciprocal trade agreements, and commodity agreements; third, international financial and monetary agreements and arrangements; fourth, international industrialization and development projects and programs; fifth, foreign funds and property controls; sixth, production and distribution in international commerce of major commodities such as petroleum, wheat, rubber, tin, coffee, sugar, and cotton; seventh, international fisheries; eighth, cartels and related arrangements; ninth, international labor, social, and health affairs; tenth, international aviation, shipping, transportation, and telecommunication matters; eleventh, procurement and development abroad of materials needed in the prosecution of the war; twelfth, wartime trade controls; thirteenth, lend-lease; fourteenth, disposition of surplus war property; fifteenth, administration of the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals; sixteenth, economic blockade of enemy and enemy-occupied territories, and so forth. He serves as a member of the Secretary's staff committee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY ARCHIBALD MAC LEIGH

Under the direction of the Secretary, he is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action regarding the informational and cultural relations aspects of United States foreign policy. He directs the Department's liaison with other agencies of the Government which are concerned with international information and cultural relations with a view toward coordinating their activities within the framework of the United States international informational and cultural relation policy and relating such policy to the over-all United States foreign policy. The work which he directs falls into three broad categories, namely, first interpretation and analysis of United States foreign policy within the United States; second, overseas dissemination of information concerning the United States and its foreign policies, and third, planning, coordinating, and putting into effect programs of the Department of State, and programs undertaken through other agencies of the Government, which are designed to encourage mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and other nations through the exchange of persons, such as students and technicians, exchange of information, such as books and other publications, and the conduct of scientific and technical projects on a mutual basis. This includes direction of the program for cultural cooperation with the other American republics, and the program for cultural cooperation with

China and neighboring countries and the countries of the Near East and Africa. He is also concerned with the United States participation in the Conference of the Allied Ministers of Education in London. He serves as a member of the Secretary's staff committee.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY JULIUS C. HOLMES

Under the direction of the Secretary he is responsible for the administration and management of the departmental and Foreign Service. He is responsible for liaison with the Congress in all matters pertaining to administration, in particular for liaison with the Appropriations Committees of the Congress with regard to estimates of appropriations for the Department, the Foreign Service, and all other activities affiliated with the Department. His duties include supervision over the following: First, recruiting, placing, training, and promoting personnel of the Department and the Foreign Service; second, planning for more efficient management of the Department and the Foreign Service; third, preparation of budget justifications and presentation before the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees of the Congress; fourth, fiscal control and management of appropriated funds; fifth, purchasing, space control, mail and messenger service, duplicating, and other housekeeping services; sixth, control and handling of telegraphic communications and other forms of communication, including coordination and review of all correspondence; seventh, administration of the Department's record system; eighth, control of travel; ninth, administration of the consular activities of the Foreign Service such as service to seamen, invoicing, handling of estates, whereabouts and welfare of American nationals abroad, and so forth; tenth, administration of the cryptographic system; eleventh, coordination of the administrative management of international conferences; twelfth, handling of protocol matters; thirteenth, administration of laws and regulations relating to the control of American citizens and nationals leaving and entering territory under the jurisdiction of the United States—passport laws; fourteenth, administration of laws and regulations pertaining to alien visa control; fifteenth, the relief and rehabilitation of American nationals interned in enemy and enemy-occupied territory; sixteenth, evacuation and repatriation of American nationals; seventeenth, liaison with the protecting powers and the International Red Cross in connection with the handling of civilian internees and prisoners of war; eighteenth, intelligence and censorship matters. He serves as a member of the Secretary's staff committee.

THE LEGAL ADVISER, GREEN HACKWORTH

Under the direction of the Secretary, the legal adviser is responsible for handling the legal or quasi-legal aspects of problems which arise in the conduct of our international relations. He initiates action in many cases, and in others advises officials of the Department and he collaborates in this work with the officials of other governmental agencies. Legal questions are involved in all phases of the Department's work,

therefore, it would not be possible to list all of the activities in which he engages; however, they include the following: First, interpretation of treaties, conventions, and agreements and participation in the drafting of such instruments; second, war crimes; third, shipping matters; fourth, protection of American interests in foreign countries, generally; fifth, claims resulting from war operations; sixth, international boundary questions; seventh, international fisheries and international waters, eighth, immunities of diplomatic and consular officials; ninth, matters relating to nationality, immigration, extradition, and so forth. He is a member of the Secretary's staff committee.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY, LEO PASVOLSKY

Under the direction of the Secretary, he is responsible for the formulation and coordination of policy and action in connection with international organization and security affairs, with special emphasis on the maintenance of peace and security through organized international action. This includes, first, United States participation in the establishment of an international organization for peace and security; second, relations of the United States with the proposed organization; third, activities of the proposed organization affecting the dependent areas of the world; fourth, relations with existing international organizations such as the Pan American Union; fifth, development of background studies, trend analyses, and appraisal of conditions and developments in foreign countries which bear upon United States foreign policy. In conducting this work the Office of Special Political Affairs, which is under Mr. Pasvolsky's jurisdiction, works in close collaboration with other offices and divisions, particularly the geographic divisions under Assistant Secretaries Dunn and Rockefeller, and with other governmental agencies, particularly the War and Navy Departments. He is a member of the Secretary's staff committee.

THE SECRETARY'S STAFF COMMITTEE

A description of the duties and responsibilities of the principal officers of the Department would not be complete unless some mention were made of the organization and responsibility vested in the Secretary's staff committee. The members of this committee are the Secretary, who is the chairman, the Under Secretary, who is the vice chairman, the Assistant Secretaries, the legal adviser, and the special assistant to the Secretary for International Organization and Security Affairs. The primary responsibility of this committee is to assist the Secretary in the determination of current and long-range foreign policy. It is available for consultation instantly with the Secretary on all matters pertaining to the full range of activities and interests of the Department. The committee meets at least triweekly and frequently on a daily basis. In this committee major foreign policy matters are considered on a joint basis by the principal officers of the Department. The result is that when a final deter-

mination is made as to the course of action to be taken, every phase of the problem has been considered in the light of the responsibilities and interests vested in each of the principal officers.

Mr. BENDER. Will the chairman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I think it is only fitting and proper that since the gentleman is paying tribute to the other members of the committee that there be some recognition of the gentleman's services as well. The gentleman from Nebraska for many years has rendered fine service on this committee. I think it is a great testimonial to the subcommittee to have so little controversy existing in connection with this appropriation. There seems to be universal satisfaction with its work, and has been for a long time. I am sure the gentleman from Nebraska has had a great part in doing this splendid job.

Mr. STEFAN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] very much. The gentleman has always been helpful to us. Let me say to the gentleman that there are some wide differences of opinion among members of the committee, but notwithstanding that, we strive to the best of our ability to bring before you a bill after very careful consideration.

In passing I want to say I am sure those of you who are interested in the Federal Bureau of Investigation will be satisfied with the amount allowed to that great organization. However, the concern of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] regarding this appropriation need not be of concern to him any longer, because I am sure those 600 employees will not be separated from the service, nor will the 400 highly paid special agents be separated from the service. The service will be continued in status quo.

Mr. BENDER. I know the gentleman has always supported this program and I know he would not permit such a thing to happen. I am pleased to have the gentleman's comment on that question.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman mentioned a moment ago that the State Department gave some indication that they would like to take over a part of the functions of the O. W. I. Perhaps the gentleman heard the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission state the other evening here in Washington that perhaps the Federal Communications Commission also would be taking over some of the functions of the O. W. I. Does the gentleman have an idea that that function might be the handling of propaganda broadcasts to the peoples of the world, or the censorship of world news, or what?

Mr. STEFAN. I understood Mr. MacLeish to say that when the war is over some of the employees of O. W. I. may be taken over by the Cultural Relations Department over which Mr. MacLeish has charge, for the purpose of developing the cultural-relations program which may be extended to Europe when the new legislation is passed by Congress.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman is referring to "kultur"?

Mr. STEFAN. Cultural relations.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Are those cultural relations to be confined to foreign countries, or is he going to give us in this country a little of his cultural relations ideas?

Mr. STEFAN. It is the cultural relations program that is going on in Central and South America and Mexico.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was interested in the gentleman's statement with respect to the use of funds to create the Division of Cultural Relations. It is not anything that is done without the authorization of Congress, is it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

What I referred to was the matter of extending cultural relations to China and the Near East, which is now going on through the President's fund. We did not allow that because we did not want to do it in this bill. If they continue it, they will do it through the funds they receive from the emergency fund of the President.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was also interested in the gentleman's statement with respect to the propaganda program that is going on at the present time, as the gentleman suggested, by which the administration is spreading its views with regard to the Dumbarton Oaks and other proposals that are being considered by the people of this country. Of course we want the people to know about those questions.

Mr. STEFAN. So do I. The people should be informed on true facts. My objection is that in these bills we appropriate certain funds for officials of the departments to attend conferences, but here is a long list of highly paid employees who are taking valuable time away from their regular duties to make these trips. I think an appropriation should be requested specifically for that purpose if they are going to continue it. I am trying to guard the appropriations in order to inform the Congress as to what is being done with the taxpayers' money.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate the gentleman's position, but it is a fact, after all, that these representatives of the administration are going out and expressing the views of the administration on the question.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes. People do not want views, they want facts. You will find more information in the hearings which are available to you now.

Mr. REES of Kansas. If we want the people to know about these questions, then all sides should be presented.

Mr. STEFAN. There is no reason why the people should not get all sides of

problems which will affect the future of government for years to come.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say to the gentleman that in Mexico City there were a good many experts from the United States there. They worked tremendously hard. I know several of them who worked all night until 5 o'clock in the morning in order to get the information out and to make translations from Spanish into English of the acts and resolutions we passed.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; I do not doubt that some of them work hard, but I doubt that some of these functions are being accepted by those foreign people. Some of those activities do not make common sense to the people there nor to us here. We did not intend to have a lot of those things done, in my opinion.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that may be true in some cases, but I would like to say how extremely hard the representatives of the Department of State worked, and, as you all know, they were so very successful in solidifying the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentlewoman has made a very important contribution.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, countless speeches have been made and numerous resolutions passed by millions of Americans all over the country in protest against the notorious Chamberlain White Paper of 1939, which restricted and later closed the immigration of Hebrews from Europe to Palestine. An overwhelming majority of Members of this House and Members of the Senate have expressed themselves without any reservation as opposing this arbitrarily enforced rule by the mandatory for Palestine. Indeed, experts in international law maintain that Britain, as the mandatory power, has acted illegally, since the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, an authority which supersedes the mandatory government, has rejected the white paper policy because it found that policy to be in contradiction with the terms of the mandate.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation maintains that in view of these circumstances, and particularly in view of the terrible plight in which the surviving Hebrews of Europe find themselves after 5 years of German pillage and murder, these people have both the moral and legal right to go to Palestine, even if the British colonial administration there does not think so. They are determined, therefore, to organize the immediate transfer to Palestine of all the Hebrews in Europe who are anxious to go there.

Prior to the beginning of the war, members of the Hebrew committee were instrumental in organizing the transfer to Palestine of some 40,000 Hebrew men, women, and children from Europe. The British Colonial Administration of Palestine fought this effort, tried to disrupt it and termed it illegal, but these 40,000 illegal immigrants are alive in Palestine

today where they are making a most valuable contribution to the prosecution of the war. Several thousand of them have volunteered into the Hebrew Palestinian units of the British Army; thousands of others are engaged in essential war production and farming to supply the needs of the United Nations' forces in the Mediterranean theater of war. If Britain's colonial officials had had their way, these Hebrews, too, would have been dead today—as are other millions of Hebrews in Europe.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD the text of a statement of policy by the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation on the entry of Hebrews into Palestine:

ON HEBREW IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

A STATEMENT OF POLICY

In view of the vital and desperate needs of our Nation at this time, the Hebrew Committee of National Liberation publicly declares that it maintains it to be both morally and legally right and proper for every Hebrew in Europe, who has survived the holocaust of German murder, to proceed to Palestine and live there if he so desires.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation maintains that the regulations which the British Government has enforced and which bar the immigration of Hebrews to Palestine are illegal since they have been rejected by the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

It must always be remembered that Palestine is not and never has been a British territory. It is an international territory, mandated to Great Britain for the purpose of transforming it into a free and independent country and restoring it as the national territory of the Hebrews.

We are not proclaiming a rebellion against the mandatory government of Palestine. We wish to stress most emphatically, as we have done in the past, the need for complete cooperation with the administration of Palestine in all its regulations and decisions, even those which we bitterly oppose, but in this one respect—the right of the Hebrew to live in Palestine rather than die or be oppressed and humiliated in Europe—we do mean to take practical measures in accordance with the spirit of the mandate rather than the present British regulations based on the white paper policy which has been repudiated by the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations.

We do so because too many lives have been lost already due to the present policy. We do so because of our regard for the "opinion of mankind." Fifty-two nations have publicly and solemnly proclaimed that Palestine is the national home of the Hebrews. Whatever a home means it certainly means that one can seek refuge there from death. We do so because the British policy has been condemned repeatedly by an overwhelming majority of the leaders of the American people, as indeed it has been condemned by many of Britain's own leaders.

The Hebrew Committee of National Liberation solemnly proclaims that it will do everything within its power to assist every Hebrew in Europe who desires to go to Palestine, and will endeavor to land him there in complete disregard of the inhuman and illegal regulations which the Colonial Office enforces in Palestine.

During the years 1937 to 1940, members of the Hebrew committee were instrumental in originating and organizing free immigration to Palestine which resulted in the entry of some 40,000 Hebrews, most of whom would have been dead today had we bowed unconditionally to the rules of the Colonial Office. It is typical of the whole situation that

several thousand of these "illegal immigrants" are fighting with the Hebrew Palestinian units of the British Army in Italy and many of them lost their lives in their gallant participation in the battles of Egypt and north Africa.

On behalf of all those Hebrews, survivors of the holocaust in Europe, who are determined to leave the scenes of horror and destruction, we appeal to the governments and peoples of the United Nations and the nations associated with them, to give their full assistance to such individuals so that they may reach their destination safely and without additional sufferings.

The Hebrew in Europe today is no longer a beggar, hopelessly knocking at the gates of every nation of the world. The Hebrew in Europe today is a voyager on his way home, and as such should be given all possible aid and comfort.

We have good reason to believe that over 500,000 Hebrews are clamoring for an opportunity to go to Palestine immediately, and we shall do our best to get them there in the nearest possible future.

We are making these decisions public because in the past British colonial officials found it possible to machine-gun transports carrying Hebrews and to force them back to sea. The understanding and support of the governments and people of the United Nations is our only hope that Britain's colonial administrators will refrain from such criminal brutality in the future. We wish to avoid the tragic necessity of post mortem protests which has too long been our lot. While we are in need of help we well realize that our chance for survival lies only in our own determination. We pray for God's grace and for the assistance of His followers the world over.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to my colleague the gentleman from North Carolina, Judge KERR.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my distinguished colleague on this committee the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], has again endeared himself to members of this committee on which he serves, by making complimentary statements with respect to his colleagues on that committee. I desire to thank him for what he said about me and to assure him that each member of our subcommittee appreciates the kind words he has spoken in respect for us and our secretary, and that each member of our committee has a very deep affection and greatest respect for him. I think this House shares that respect and that love, because he is not only an able man, but he has impressed us with his sincerity, with his candor, and his honesty, in his wise approach to all matters involving the interest of our country.

I have taken this occasion to speak to you today in reference to the activities and the achievements of the F. B. I., which is doing what we all must concede is a magnificent work in the interest of the welfare of this Nation and of the world.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a bulwark of American democracy. Guided by its watchwords of "Fidelity," "Bravery," and "Integrity," it has made a record which is one of the most laudable in our Nation.

The F. B. I.'s wartime accomplishments cause every patriotic American to tingle

with pride, but we learned to depend on this organization long before Hitler became a major menace.

It is not difficult for us to remember the terrible days of uncertainty in the early thirties. Bank robbers had established themselves as a definite part of the American scene. Cashiers and tellers looked with suspicion on every stranger who approached, for robberies were occurring at a rate of almost two every business day.

This terrible situation, this rampant threat to American business, reached its crest in 1932. During that year alone there were over 600 bank robberies, and the robbers divided more than four and one-half millions among themselves. After another bad year in 1933, Congress acted. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, an organization which already had proved its mettle under the leadership of its Director, John Edgar Hoover, was given jurisdiction over these crimes.

Then the bank-robbery barometer began to decline. In 1935, there were 229 robberies, and the all-time low came in 1943 with 22. Bank robbery, once considered a choice way for a criminal to get easy money, now is an extremely dangerous profession.

All of us know the story with respect to kidnappings. Of 275 kidnappings, the F. B. I. has solved all but 2, and the G-men are still working on them.

These accomplishments were not accidents. The gangsters and other vicious criminals against whom the F. B. I. declared war were not easy foes. Their orders were enforced with blackjacks and with guns, and they had quick ways of rubbing out colleagues who turned on their mobs.

It took a two-fisted organization to handle these deadly hoodlums. But the F. B. I. did the job with cool efficiency. Its men moved unobtrusively about their task of cleaning up. They pitted brains and persistent work against criminal cunning. Dozens of tough mobsters said they never would be captured alive, but most of them were.

As this threat from the criminal element was being brought under control, the F. B. I. recognized a new menace. The Japanese and Germans began to show a more-than-ordinary interest in our activities, particularly of a military nature. The F. B. I. acted, in accordance with its tradition, quickly and efficiently. Its men and methods proved just as effective against agents for foreign nations as they had been against criminals.

Between 1936 and 1938, several spies who were working for the Germans and the Japanese were caught and convicted. The F. B. I. knew others were active, but they were protected by the cloak of diplomatic immunity.

Meanwhile, the Hitler menace was growing in Europe. In the United States, offshoots of this Old World fanaticism threatened the security of our own Nation. The first real opportunity for the F. B. I. to go into this mushrooming mass of antidemocratic activity came, strangely enough, in the form of a request to conduct an investigation into the background of threats on the life of Adolf Hitler. At that time, of course, Hitler's

armed conquests had not begun and we were at peace with Germany.

As war clouds gathered over Europe, and broke into an awful storm of uneven conflict, the Nation's leaders naturally turned to the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the logical agency to coordinate all internal security matters. Here was an organization of trained men which was accustomed to tackling hard jobs and doing them well. Here was a group whose integrity was unimpeachable and whose efficiency was a standard for all others in Government work.

The F. B. I. already possessed volumes of significant information on the enemy underground. It had built up, in its war on the criminal, a simple but extremely effective organization which could go into action in every part of the Nation on a moment's notice.

In a directive to the heads of all Government departments in the summer of 1939 and in a general directive dated September 6, 1939, the President delegated specifically to the F. B. I. the gravest responsibilities ever placed on a civilian organization.

The directive set forth the nature of the assignment and gave an excellent insight into the reasons for designating the F. B. I. to handle the job. I quote from it:

The Attorney General has been requested by me to instruct the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and violations of the neutrality regulations.

This task must be conducted in a comprehensive and effective manner on a national basis, and all information must be carefully sifted out and correlated in order to avoid confusion and irresponsibility.

To this end I request all police officers, sheriffs, and all other law-enforcement officers in the United States promptly to turn over to the nearest representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation any information obtained by them relating to espionage, counterespionage, sabotage, subversive activities, and violations of the neutrality laws.

The tempo of the G-men's quiet war against this Nation's secret enemies increased. Open conflict was beyond the conception of many citizens, but the F. B. I. proceeded to prepare for the worst. Special agents, after thorough training for the job, checked 2,300 strategic war factories throughout the land for weak spots which might make it easy for the spy and saboteur to do their dirty work. Worker and employer alike joined in the consistently wholehearted response to recommendations for physical improvements to make our industrial fortress secure.

In early 1940 the F. B. I. had an opportunity to apprehend 3 known spies. Instead, the G-men infiltrated the ring and controlled its information outlets while other spies made their true colors known. By watching patiently and working tirelessly, these protectors of our Nation were able to catch 33 spies in this ring and 9 in another—42 in all—within a few months prior to Pearl Harbor. If these enemy agents had not been controlled and caught, they could have been responsible for untold damage, and many of them no doubt would be working against us today.

While the working spies were being watched, the F. B. I. was collecting an amazing amount of information on potential foreign agents and saboteurs. This work had to be done despite the opposition of some few well-meaning Americans who were hoodwinked into supporting the Axis sympathizer and the subverter. But the work was done, and proof that it had been done well came during those frightening days immediately after Pearl Harbor. For the F. B. I. ably assisted by local peace officers, apprehended dangerous alien enemies at a rate exceeding 100 an hour for a time after the Jap bombs fell. The G-men knew the dangerous enemy aliens and where to go to get them. Approximately three-fifths of the 16,000 alien enemies who have been apprehended have been interned or paroled. The F. B. I. has found arsenals of weapons, ammunition, and explosives, along with warehouses of cameras, short-wave radios, and other equipment in approximately 26,000 searches of alien enemy premises.

The enemy's reserves in this country were taken, and the effects are particularly noticeable in the field of sabotage. Not one case of enemy-directed sabotage has occurred in the United States since the war emergency began, and most of the 2,000 technical cases of actual sabotage have been traced to spite work. The F. B. I., as an efficient, Nation-wide organization, was ready for its job of controlling sabotage, and its record of accomplishment is truly remarkable.

As the F. B. I.'s responsibilities multiplied many times, it recruited and trained new special agents. The organization's educational program was enlarged to take care of new types of investigations. No special agent went to work until he was qualified to do a job consistent with the high standards already set, for I know from personal contact with the F. B. I. through the Appropriations Committee that Director Hoover has insisted that there be no let-down in efficiency and qualifications despite the emergency requirements.

Today, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is at a peak of efficiency. It has developed in direct response to the needs and desires of our citizenry, and the people of this Nation consider it a model and a standard. It gets results, and Americans like that kind of an organization.

Overconfidence is a current danger. If it grips us in its stranglehold, a dangerous relaxing of vigilance and effort will follow. Victory will be ours—that is certain—but we can keep the price down by maximum effort and constant vigilance during this crucial period.

The F. B. I., as guardian of the home front, is aware of the dangers of counting our victories before they are won. Director Hoover's previous words of warning were underscored recently with the capture of two German spies newly arrived by Nazi submarine. We know that others have been trained for similar missions and we must make certain that they receive an equally appropriate reception.

New pages are being added daily to the F. B. I.'s record of security work, but meanwhile it has continued to deal

successfully with the criminal element. During the last fiscal year, there were 13,616 convictions in Federal cases within the F. B. I.'s jurisdiction and these carried sentences of 23,615 years. These ranged from impersonation act to kidnaping violations. Here is more of the record for the year: \$21,490,000 in fines, savings, and recoveries; 14,695 fugitives located, and 6,632 automobiles recovered. Since the F. B. I. received the job of enforcing the selective service law it has handled approximately 460,000 investigations.

One of the most striking tributes to the F. B. I. is its collection of 95,132,000 fingerprint cards, which has grown from a start of 800,000 cards in 1924. This collection of identification data has inestimable value to law enforcement throughout the world, and is a result of cooperation which has been fostered and consistently promoted by this Bureau. The F. B. I.'s efficiency is evident in its identification work, for no more than a few hours are required for answers in criminal cases.

There are many other important features to the F. B. I.'s work. Its crime-detection laboratory is a nightmare for criminals. During 1944, 154,511 examinations were conducted, including 2,478 for other Government agencies and local officers. The F. B. I. technicians develop information from fingernail parings, dust specimens, automobile paint chips, bloodstains, and other insignificant bits of evidence.

Work of training local officers in latest methods of crime detection began, through the F. B. I. National Academy, in 1935. When classes now in session graduate in the spring of this year, this institution will have more than 1,000 alumni representing more than 100,000 local law-enforcement officers. I have come in contact, in my home State of North Carolina, with some of the graduates of this F. B. I. school, and I know they have accomplished wonders in giving us more efficient and more economical protection.

The F. B. I. is on the job. I know that it plans to stay alert, not only against our foreign enemies, but against the subverters and the criminals at home. It will continue to do outstanding work, if given the assistance and wholehearted support of the people it protects.

When the history of this country is written, there will be inscribed on its pages the life story of many remarkable men and women embracing every human attainment. This Nation has made an outstanding contribution to the world's progress politically, industrially, and spiritually. No nation and no race can ever be judged by any one individual or group of individuals; it is the combined intellect, virtue, genius, and industry of that race or that nation which measure its importance and fix its destiny.

It has been well said by Carlyle, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." In my opinion, one of the most useful men who ever served this Nation is Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He has created within a few years an organization which has been more effective

in the prevention and eradication of crime than any other ever perfected on this earth. Mr. Hoover's work and success are marvelous in our eyes, his measure of efficiency in the duty committed to him is matchless, and this Nation will be his debtor and every home will extol his service a thousand years after his spirit has winged its way to its eternal home.

It has been said that half of the world seems to have found uncongenial occupation. Not so with Mr. Hoover; he found his place. The world does not demand that you be a lawyer, minister, doctor, farmer, or scientist, but it does demand that you master whatever you undertake. That is what J. Edgar Hoover has done, and in doing so he has perfected an organization which has no equal in human history.

In the great race of life common sense has the right-of-way. Wealth, a diploma, a pedigree, talent, or genius cut a small figure without tact and common sense. The incapables and the impracticables, though loaded with diplomas and degrees, are left behind. Not what do you know, or who you are, but what are you, what can you do, is the interrogation of the century. Those of us who know something about the F. B. I. are well aware that the rare genius both before and behind this division in our Government has proved what he and his associates can do, and their accomplishments are a high tribute to this generation and to this Nation.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Chairman, the Federal Bureau of Investigation requested an original appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$39,671,810 on the basis that the war would continue on both the European and Pacific fronts.

At the request of the Bureau of the Budget, the Federal Bureau of Investigation submitted an appropriation estimate for the fiscal year 1946, with Germany out of the war, in an amount totaling \$35,829,008. The Bureau of the Budget, in considering the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, approved an estimate for the fiscal year 1946, based on Germany being out of the war, of an amount of \$33,100,000, or a reduction from the request submitted by Mr. Hoover, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, of \$2,729,008. The committee restored this amount for the following reasons:

The contemplated cut in the appropriation estimate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the amount of \$2,729,008 would make it necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to reduce its field investigative staff by 400 agents under the number it feels it needs to handle the work which will be referred to it during the fiscal year 1946. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, in its estimate, requested sufficient funds to employ on a full-year basis 3,900 field special agents. Under the reduced appropriation estimate approved by the Bureau of the Budget, only 3,500 special agents could be employed, or a reduction of 400 special agents would be necessary. These men are on the rolls now,

which means that there would have been an actual reduction of personnel and not a theoretical reduction if the Budget estimates were approved as submitted. It would also have been necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to reduce its field clerical staff by 200 clerical employees. The request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in its estimates for the fiscal year 1946, based on a 1-front war, was for 2,000 clerical employees and under the proposed reduced Budget estimates, only 1,800 were allowed.

In summarization, it would have been necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to reduce its field staff from its original estimate of 5,900 employees to 5,300 employees, or a total reduction of personnel of 600 employees.

In addition to the necessary reduction in personnel under the Budget estimates, it would have been necessary in order to stay within the estimate allowed for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to close at least five of its division offices located throughout the country. This would have made it more difficult to handle work being referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The committee's action will result in keeping these offices open.

The condition of the field work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflects a delinquency of approximately 33 percent in the handling of investigative matters. This is caused by the fact that sufficient special-agent personnel is not available in the field service to handle on a current basis all of the work being referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for attention. Approximately 23,000 investigative matters are in such a delinquent status, it not having been possible for the field investigative staff to give any investigative attention to these 23,000 matters for a period of at least 45 days. Each field special agent carries an average case load of 15.36 cases. Experience has shown that an agent can give the best investigative attention and secure the maximum investigative results when he is assigned no more than 10 investigative matters.

From the current statistics furnished, it had been definitely determined that there is an increase in cases being referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for attention. Many of these investigative matters being referred at the present time are in the most complicated investigative categories, necessitating multiple assignment of agents and investigations spreading into many communities in the continental United States. It is not expected that there will be any decrease in the work referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the next fiscal year; and if the field investigative staff had been reduced from the absolutely necessary minimum staff as estimated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the condition of the field work would not and could not improve.

The accomplishments of the F. B. I. in the pre-war days are well known to the American public. It promptly stamped out the menace of kidnaping which threatened so many American homes. Following the passage of legislation by Congress giving the F. B. I. investigative jurisdiction over bank robberies, such

crimes were reduced from 600 in 1932 to 22 in 1943. Extortion and other similar types of crimes were promptly solved by F. B. I. agents.

With the coming of war, the F. B. I. was designated by the President to coordinate all internal security matters. Working in close cooperation with Military and Naval Intelligence, the F. B. I. has performed its work in a manner which has met the approbation of all right-thinking citizens. Espionage has been kept under control, and scores of enemy spies have been sent to prison. Not one single act of enemy-inspired sabotage has occurred during the present war. As early as 1939, F. B. I. agents were making surveys of hundreds of strategic war factories with a view to making sabotage more difficult. Within a matter of minutes after the Pearl Harbor disaster, special agents of the F. B. I. were arresting dangerous enemy aliens who might have committed sabotage at that time. The work of the F. B. I. in the war effort has been such that it has been characterized by the President of the United States as closely akin to the responsibilities and work of the armed services.

Many new phases of work have been added to the F. B. I. as a result of the war. The F. B. I. has had the job of enforcing the selective-service law and has handled over 450,000 investigations in this field. In addition, it has handled thousands of investigations pertaining to escapes of prisoners of war, impersonation, war frauds, thefts of Government property, hijackings of scarce commodities, and similar crimes.

The fingerprints files of the F. B. I. now contain approximately 100,000,000 sets of fingerprint records. During the war period receipts of fingerprints have included persons in the armed services, civil-service employees, workers in plants manufacturing war materials, and alien enemies, as well as the fingerprints of persons arrested by law-enforcement agencies. This great collection of identification material will be of increasing value in the post-war period to law-enforcing agencies.

Other important factors of the F. B. I.'s work of value to all law-enforcement agencies throughout the Nation include its crime-detection laboratory, where any evidence found at the scene of crime can be analyzed, and also the F. B. I. National Academy, where selected officers from local communities are afforded specialized training in order that they may, in turn, impart this knowledge to their fellow officers in their home communities.

Many thinking citizens feel that it is possible that we may experience a serious post-war crime situation. This belief is based upon several premises, one of which is the startling increase in juvenile arrests which has occurred during the war period. It seemed false economy to reduce the appropriation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to eliminate from its service trained and experienced employees. Members of Congress have been very much impressed over the years with the fact that Director Hoover of the F. B. I. has practiced every possible economy in the op-

eration of the F. B. I. On a number of occasions he has returned large sums of money to the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year which it was possible for him to save as a result of economical operation. I believe it would have been shortsighted if Members of Congress permitted a cut in the appropriation of this Bureau, which commands the respect of all decent Americans.

It is for these reasons and some other important ones which we are not permitted to discuss because of their security nature that your committee restored the funds which were denied to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by the Budget Bureau. I hope the House will approve the action of the committee and allow the total amount which is being requested in this bill for the operation of the F. B. I. during the next fiscal year.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I call your attention to two of the most important documents affecting the western part of the United States which are likely to come before Congress in some time. I particularly invite the attention of the members of the Appropriations Committee and of the Members of Congress from the seven States of the Colorado River Basin.

One of these documents is a volume of 396 pages, still in tentative form and not yet submitted to Congress, called the Colorado River—A Natural Menace Becomes a National Resource. It contains Secretary Ickes' inventory of projects in the Colorado River Basin. His synopsis on page 6 says that the report includes 76 potential irrigation projects of the upper basin and 20 for the lower. The total estimated cost—page 9—is stated as \$2,439,000,000, to benefit 2,413,820 acres—page 6—or a cost of about \$1,000 per acre. Of this amount, \$480,000,000 would be spent in Colorado, or about \$3,000 per capita of the present population. One million seven hundred eighty-six thousand acre-feet would be exported or taken out of the basin by transmountain diversions, of which a substantial part are in Colorado—page 6.

This report shows that there is not enough water for the projects proposed, even if no water at all were delivered to Mexico. At page 125 the report says:

The average annual flow at Lee Ferry in the 1931-40 period, had no upstream diversions been made, would have been 12,234,000 acre-feet. After deducting from this the 7,500,000 acre-feet allocated to the lower basin, only 4,734,000 acre-feet would have remained for the upper basin. Full upper basin depletion of 6,908,000 acre-feet could have been made, therefore, only if at the beginning of the decade the upper basin had hold-over storage sufficient to permit releases of 2,174,000 acre-feet annually throughout the 10-year period.

That is to say, over 21,000,000 acre-feet would have had to be in storage at the beginning of that decade.

The picture painted for the lower basin is just as serious. He says:

Present, future, and potential depletion of the flow of the Colorado River as listed in the foregoing table total 9,922,600 acre-feet exclusive of the Gila River and any allocation to Mexico by international agreement. It is therefore evident that the projects discussed will need to be modified to conform with the available water supply.

That is to say the projects listed for the lower basin exceed by 2,500,000 acre-feet per year the inflow at Lee Ferry, putting to one side all reservoir and evaporation losses below Lee Ferry and what minor quantities of water flow into the river between that point and the Gila River.

In short, in a decade in which the upper basin lacks 3,000,000 acre-feet per year of what it is entitled to under the Colorado River compact in order to make good on the guaranty it gave in the compact to deliver water to the lower basin, the lower-basin projects would be short another 2,500,000 acre-feet.

In other words, there are projects waiting to be built wholly within the United States whose demands exceed by more than 5,000,000 acre-feet per year, or 50,000,000 acre-feet in 10 years, the whole available flow of the river during a period like 1931-40.

Now I come to the second document, the Treaty with Mexico signed February 4, 1944, now pending before the Senate.

I have pointed out that even without any allocation of water whatever to Mexico, the upper basin, if it lives up to the Colorado River compact, will be busted in a period like 1931-40 unless we appropriate money for tremendous storage reservoirs much bigger than Boulder Dam. The basic use of Boulder Dam storage during this period would not allow more than 8,500,000 acre-feet to be discharged, according to the figures the Reclamation Bureau gave our Appropriations Committee when it sought the funds to construct Davis Dam. Our actual contracts outstanding in the United States for the use of this water add up to 8,462,000 acre-feet.

I trust that the members of the Appropriations Committee and the members of the Colorado River Basin States have been able to keep these figures in mind. They are the water budget of the Colorado River. Water makes one budget that has to be balanced. You cannot print it and you cannot borrow it. You can save it in reservoirs, but the evaporation eats it up like interest on a mortgage, and you cannot build enough reservoirs to guarantee the whole project a water supply.

The second of these documents, the Mexican Colorado River Treaty, adds to the strain on the already exhausted water budget of the Colorado River by guaranteeing, from any and all sources and whatever its origin, 1,500,000 acre-feet per year to Mexico. For technical reasons which I will not go into, it is more likely that this guaranty amounts to 2,000,000 acre-feet, because we are only credited and Mexico is only charged with water delivered at the exact times which she orders it.

This guaranty is made a first mortgage on the river. It comes ahead of all American uses, no matter how old. Projects 50 years old will have to yield their right to water stored in works built at

their own expense, such as Boulder Dam, the Roosevelt, Stewart Mountain, Horse Mesa, and Mormon Flat Dams in Arizona, and the great dams yet to be built in the upper basin. There are ambiguities in the treaty which will necessitate arbitration or a second treaty. We have an arbitration treaty—1929—which requires us to arbitrate differences in interpretation of a treaty like this one.

Without this treaty, it is true that Mexicans can stand on the bank of the Colorado River and watch some 7,000,000 acre-feet of water per year flow by them to the sea, until the users in the United States who have paid for the storage works are ready to use the water they have conserved. About 2,000,000 acre-feet per year of this would flow through Mexico during the irrigation season, and the rest during the winter, conforming to Boulder Dam power releases. The State Department knows next to nothing about the Colorado River. It stationed one engineer there for part of one summer, to prepare hurriedly for this treaty, as compared with the four decades of careful engineering work of the Reclamation Bureau, represented in the Colorado River report which I have just showed you. Nevertheless, the State Department, alarmed, I might say, almost to the point of hysteria, by the fact that 7,000,000 acre-feet of water would in fact be flowing to the sea through the Boulder Dam turbines for many years, and supposing that there is no way for the United States to regulate that flow, either at Boulder or Davis Dam, and supposing further that Mexico has some feasible physical means of getting the water out of the river, and supposing further that if she did do so, that Mexico could compel arbitration of her continued right to use Boulder Dam storage, has assured the Colorado Basin States that unless this treaty is ratified, they face a much greater danger in the future.

They overlook the fact that unless the United States deliberately regulates the discharges at Boulder and Davis so as to give this flow to Mexico in the irrigation season instead of at times when it would normally come down in response to power operations at Boulder Dam, the quantity reaching Mexico is very limited. They suppress further the fact that Mexico has never been able to successfully divert water in any large quantity on her own land, and is dependent now on diversion works located wholly in the United States. This treaty perpetuates the permission to use those diversion works, turning it into a firm right by adding an agreement to help Mexico build a large diversion dam wholly or partly on American soil, to enable her to get not only the 1,500,000 acre-feet guaranteed to her, but as much more water as Mexico can use.

With the insistence of the State Department, apparently a number of generally level-headed citizens in the upper basin, and a few in Arizona, have jumped to the conclusion that they must force a ratification of this treaty right now, at all costs, notwithstanding the fact that the Mexican Senate does not meet to ratify it until next September.

I invite the members of the Appropriations Committee to read both of these documents: the Interior Department's plan for the development of the upper basin and particularly Colorado, and the State Department's plan to give the water needed by those projects to Mexico and to choose between them. Obviously, the upper basin cannot have both.

I cannot speak for my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, but I think it is plain common sense to say that they will not appropriate \$2,500,000,000, or any substantial part of that sum, to build works in a basin which has an inadequate water supply. According to the Reclamation Bureau report, it is already inadequate to build these American projects, and if 1,500,000 acre-feet is guaranteed to Mexico, to be made good out of the storage works we are asked to build for the American projects, and having a priority ahead of these projects, then I say the whole plan is fantastic. Certainly the taxpayers of our Nation and the citizens of the affected States must be protected.

(Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 40 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, we might just as well pull the screen away from the off-the-record testimony given before our subcommittee and admit that all Government agencies are growing like Topsy. There are no terminal facilities for work attempted to be done between the regular, old-line agencies, and when you add to that the special war agencies, you have confusion in government personified.

The Department of Justice is the only agency that requested less funds than they had last year. In that request, the Budget Bureau made a mistake and the committee had to rectify it by approving funds over the Budget estimate in the sum of \$2,179,000. The Bureau of the Budget apparently figured the war in Europe would be over by June 1 of this year, and recommended estimates for the F. B. I. for a one-front war beginning July 1, 1945.

The Departments of State, Commerce, Justice, and the judiciary have made demands for enormous increases in personnel, and are apparently unaware that there is a war on, or that the President claims at this time that there is a critical shortage of manpower requiring a slave-labor draft. To give you some idea of the growth of the State Department in the foreign personnel field, I quote Mr. Pen Davis at page 47 of the hearings:

The Division handles field personnel which, before the war, was roughly 3,000, is now 6,000 and for the post-war period we anticipate eventually around 9,000.

That testimony alone may give you an idea of the utter and flagrant lack of appreciation on the part of these Government officials for the need to cut appropriations after these enormous war expenditures stop, not to mention the reck-

less abandon with which manpower will be recruited for civilian jobs in the Government service in this year of final push for victory. No one in the Government service seems to realize that the taxpayers of the Nation producing the war materials are being forced to do a production job, especially on the farms, without the able-bodied young men of draft age. One could stand this bureaucratic self-interest in growth for bureaucracy's preservation were the special war agencies ready to request, and no doubt get, tremendous funds—billions of dollars of the taxpayers' funds—on top of billions voted for the regular agencies. These billions of appropriations hire thousands of personnel to do work which, in many cases, is sheer boondoggling and a complete waste of the taxpayers' money.

On page 103 of the State Department hearings you will find the testimony of Mr. Monett Davis, as follows:

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. JONES has, in effect, asked me two questions as follows: "What is the relationship of the Foreign Service to F. E. A. personnel abroad?" And "Is there a duplication of functions?"

In determining the relationship of the Foreign Service to representatives of the F. E. A. and other war agencies abroad, the Department has maintained the principle of a single Foreign Service as established by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1939. In so doing it has been guided particularly by the President's statement of May 20, 1942, clarifying its relations with the Board of Economic Warfare, which provided that the Board would recognize that all functions which are being or can be performed through the regular or auxiliary Foreign Services of the Department should be so performed and that the persons which the Board contemplates being sent to the field, other than through the services mentioned, are those needed for the specialized technical and operational functions connected with production and procurement.

Arrangements have been worked out with the F. E. A. to prevent overlapping of functions. The Foreign Service has continued to do the work regularly performed by diplomatic and consular officers, while F. E. A. personnel carry on activities, such as lend-lease operations, procurement transactions, and so forth, under the general supervision of our chiefs of mission.

Officials going abroad temporarily for special purposes are sent by their respective agencies with the approval of the Department of State. If such officials are to remain for protracted periods and are to do work within the province of the Foreign Service, however, the Department takes the position that they should be appointed in the Foreign Service and assigned as an integral part of the missions or consular offices in the countries where they render their specialized services.

Mr. Davis' testimony would lead to the belief that there is a clear demarcation of duties; but at page 117 of the same hearings, Mr. Charles P. Taft, describing the State Department's personnel in Belgium, a newly-liberated country, said this:

I might have said Mr. Miller is the joint representative of the State Department and the F. E. A. The same thing is true of Mr. Labouisse, economic counselor in Paris, and Mr. Wehle, in the Netherlands, is to be the same, I think.

What show and hypocrisy to say that there is a division of functions between the F. E. A. and the State Department?

By their own statements they convict themselves of misrepresentation as to their relations with the special war agencies.

In passing, I want to give another illustration: At page 205 and the following of the hearings you will find the cultural relations program with China discussed. That program was hidden under a basket and financed from the emergency war fund. Congress would never have been asked to approve it, had not the Russell amendment been adopted in the Senate requiring special request to Congress for the continuance of such programs. Bear in mind, this program has been financed for 3 years; and it is now conceded by the Department that there is no basic law authorizing it.

Specifically, on pages 208 and 209, you will notice that they are sending industrial engineers, accountants, news editors, feature writers, radio news specialists, hydraulic engineers, microfilm, publications, scientific and educational equipment to China. Lo and behold, in Saturday night's paper—Washington Evening Star—a comprehensive program for the industrialization of China was announced as having just been completed by the F. E. A. In the first place, the main objective of taxpayers' funds should be to help win the war. It is presumed that if the F. E. A. made such a survey for China, providing for \$20,000,000,000 industrialization program, it has completed, on a broad and comprehensive scale, a long-range program which the State Department says it is doing, in its field, to the exclusion of everybody else.

There have been hundreds of thousands of dollars spent by the State Department on this China program without ever giving Congress a chance to learn that there was such a program; and, of course, those large sums were diverted from legitimate war purposes the Congress intended when it voted the President's emergency war funds. Virtually a month has passed since the State Department requested \$1,390,000 for cultural relations in China and the Far East, and the legislative committee for the State Department legislation will has not brought before Congress a bill to authorize this cultural-relations program, or the expenditure of funds for it. And, Mr. Chairman, rest assured that if this appropriation is granted, no such specific authorization will be pressed.

The Budget and Accounting Act in the plainest of terms requires the President to submit Budget estimates to Congress at the beginning of each term; and while he may submit supplemental and deficiency estimates to cover matters embraced in legislation passed after submission of the regular Budget, and to meet the public need, the Budget and Accounting Act explicitly requires that the President accompany all such supplemental and deficiency estimates with explanations as to why they were not included in the annual Budget.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I do not know whether the gentleman is going to return

during the course of his very interesting remarks to the connection or lack of connection between the State Department and the F. E. A. I wonder if, in the hearings or in the gentleman's remarks, there is a statement of how many each of them hire and the size of the budgets and pay-roll schedules so that we can get an idea of whether there are or are not duplications.

Mr. JONES. At the present time, may I say to the gentleman I attempted to develop that. But in the hearings on the State Department the gentleman will remember that all of the first-class men of the State Department, in the policy field from the Secretary down to the Assistant Secretaries, were either at the Yalta Conference or the Mexico City Conference. Those who did come were so busy, except Mr. MacLeish, who came very late at the very end of the hearings, we did not get an opportunity to develop the point. I will discuss that later on in my prepared statement, and I would ask the indulgence of the gentleman until I finish the statement.

Notwithstanding those provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget recently reported that, according to a "practice which has grown up in the past few years," all of the annual estimate was not being submitted at the beginning of this session, and served notice that the estimates for numerous agencies—that is, the war agencies—would be sent to Congress later.

To my way of thinking, this is a willful failure to comply with the law. The people will not know until the calendar year 1945 is half gone what the total estimates are for all Government functions. In addition, this committee does not know, and apparently the State Department does not know, where the functions of the war agencies start and where their own stop.

As fairly as I can make an appraisal, the State Department has developed an inferiority complex. A man, who has seemed perfectly confident to spend \$25,000,000 a year for the last several fiscal years as administrator of a separate war agency, is given two bosses to spend \$4,000,000 for the alleged coordinated counterpart of his war agency program in the State Department. I now call your attention to the hearings at page 264 where the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] is examining new Assistant Secretary Rockefeller:

Mr. STEFAN. Has the cultural-relations program been coordinated with some other program?

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. It has been coordinated. I will try to give you, briefly, the set-up. The Department of State has two political divisions, one for inter-American affairs, and the other for European, far eastern, near eastern, and African affairs. We then have a division for economic policy, which is under Assistant Secretary Clayton, and he is responsible for economic policy. We have another division under Mr. MacLeish, which is responsible for information and cultural relations in the Department.

Mr. STEFAN. Then who will have this cultural program?

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. Mr. MacLeish.

It seems that Mr. Rockefeller was perfectly content as a Government agent of

the United States, to make any kind of recording in Spanish, Portuguese, or English of this country, but as Assistant Secretary of State he seems to fear to make any broadcast, and I asked him, therefore, to touch upon the things he felt incapable of handling as Assistant Secretary of State to mold the good will of the United States with the South American republics. The record is as follows, at pages 268 and 269 of the hearing:

Mr. JONES. The public, the President, and everybody had confidence in you as the head of the C. I. A. A. and the head of South American affairs. The cultural-relations program in the past has been of a temporary nature. I wish you would specify for the record what things cannot be taken into the Department of State.

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. Well, when you say what things cannot be taken in, physically speaking, I suppose the Department of State could enlarge itself to take in any activity, so far as that is concerned. It is a question, really, whether it is desirable to take them in from the point of view of the most efficient operation. I make this point because, when you get right down to it, this is the basic problem involved: Can a policy-determining organization, the time and the energies of the personnel of which are devoted to a study of these policy questions, can they most effectively deal with these policy questions if, at the same time, they are loaded with tremendously heavy administrative and operating responsibility? That is where you really get right down to the heart of it.

Mr. JONES. Well, where would the operating responsibility come in? Would that be secret?

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. I am not talking off the record.

Mr. JONES. I mean could you specify the things?

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. Well, take the information program; take the C. I. A. A. information program, the radio activities. They are broadcasting 53 hours a day in Spanish, Portuguese, and English from this country. They have a point-to-point program with these other countries. You know all this.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. They have whole programs of recordings which are made and shipped to other countries and made available to local stations. They have programs in a majority of the countries which are sponsored locally, programs produced on the long waves. The amount of material which is produced for those, scripts and so forth, is extraordinary in volume.

Now, just in that one area alone, if the Department were responsible—if that was operated in the Department, then it becomes a question, because everything that is said on one of these programs becomes a State Department program, an official State Department statement.

Mr. JONES. I think, whether it is C. I. A. A. or State Department, it ought to be one that is sound and official, and one that you can stand by.

Some people might conclude from this statement that the State Department does not know exactly what it wants to do to win friends and influence people in South America, but my conclusion is that Mr. Rockefeller has just developed an inferiority complex. I intended going into this thoroughly with Mr. Rockefeller, but Under Secretary Rockefeller was too busy to spend much time at the committee as the following record will show at page 268:

Mr. JONES. Would it be possible for Mr. Rockefeller to come back this afternoon?

Mr. RABAUT. No; he is going away tomorrow afternoon, and I know he must be busy.

Secretary ROCKEFELLER. I will be delighted to come back when I return from Mexico.

Mr. JONES. But the hearings will be over then.

Mr. RABAUT. He will be back before we get through.

You will note it was promised that he would be back before the subcommittee finished hearings, but the subcommittee never got to see Mr. Rockefeller again before the hearings were completed.

I am sorry we could not develop any more detailed information on this subject, because I am interested in this apparent milk-toast complex.

I pursued the matter further with Mr. Frank and, lo and behold, Mr. Frank, Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Administration, has developed a lack of confidence in the Foreign Service of the State Department. I wish the committee would look at the testimony of Mr. Frank on this subject, which appears on pages 136 and 137 of the hearings:

Mr. JONES. At this time could not the Department of State do all the work in this field with reference to South America, using their Auxiliary Foreign Service?

Mr. FRANK. I doubt that stage has been reached, but I am not in a position to give a definitive answer.

Mr. DAVIS. There would have been no possibility of maintaining a centralized Foreign Service without the auxiliary. The demands were such that the Service could not have done its job if it had not been that we had the auxiliary and were able to hire officers and clerks to carry the load.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. JONES. Will you recruit your personnel in the Foreign Service and the auxiliary service from the several special war agencies which are tapering off?

Mr. FRANK. I can very well imagine we will. Anyone who would be interested and has the qualifications and background necessary to the efficient conduct of the work to be done, we would be glad to get. We would recruit them, of course, Mr. JONES, with the agreement of the agency. It would not be plating.

Now the Secretary, in his statement regarding the responsibilities of the Department, said with reference to the future:

"As the war progresses and the transition to the peace begins, some of the functions of the emergency war agencies in the international relations field will cease. Those that remain can be assimilated in the State Department or other permanent agencies of the Government, depending upon the nature of the functions involved. This is a matter which will require an analysis of each particular case in the light of events. Our present estimates do not contemplate funds for the performance of any of the functions which may be ultimately transferred."

Mr. JONES. I am interested in having an over-all representative of the United States in foreign countries, and I would like to see that eliminated immediately and the Department of State take over the functions at once rather than tapering off.

Mr. FRANK. I think that would be a most difficult thing to do, sir. While we appreciate your confidence, we are not in a position, obviously, to do very much about it at the moment. There should first be a tapering off and the bringing to an orderly conclusion of those activities not having long-range implications. State will eventually presumably take over and continue those activities which are of long, rather than short, range.

I would not be so concerned about this testimony, but I believe that it is indica-

tive of a general inferiority complex of our State Department in dealing with other nations. It seems the State Department has completely lost its ability in the diplomatic field. I do not know of one concession by any other country to the United States that has been obtained by anybody in the State Department. In listening to these entire hearings, I have not heard of one quid pro quo agreement with any foreign country. I asked several witnesses questions tending to elicit even a little of value for Uncle Sam and the taxpayers of the Nation in exchange for the billions of dollars spent in the liberation of oppressed countries. At page 90 of the hearings, we were discussing French hotels and other buildings requisitioned by the Army and used by State Department officials in France. I asked, in effect, "Are you getting these hotels under reverse lend-lease?" and Mr. Frank replied, "No, sir." A \$50,000,000 State Department in this present fiscal year ought to make an arrangement that Uncle Sam gets these buildings on reverse lend-lease at the time a lend-lease agreement is executed to furnish and equip the French Navy, its shore installations, and its personnel with uniforms. Instead, Mr. Frank said, "I understand that is a matter of current negotiations." In addition to this apparent apathy of the State Department to the propriety of protecting Uncle Sam's interests, these hearings show that representatives of the State Department in France who are receiving \$6 a day for subsistence have been and are living in that self-same hotel at a cost to them of only \$1.10 a day.

The Department of State justifies the participation of the United States in a conference of Allied ministers of education in London on the following facts: That laboratory equipment in educational institutions has been destroyed by the Nazis, and that we must join the conference in order to sell technical and scientific equipment to those countries. Who are the competitors to sell those materials? The nations receiving lend-lease—England in particular—and Russia. A fair share of this proposed market for that equipment certainly should have been reserved to the United States in a quid pro quo agreement.

Dr. Kefauver, consultant, Division of Cultural Cooperation, had this to say in regard to the necessity for the United States spending \$172,000 to sell laboratory equipment to European countries:

There is being developed in London lists of laboratory equipment by a commission of the conference—it happens that the secretary of the commission is British personnel * * *. They go back to their country with knowledge of the British-made equipment. If they are uninformed relative to the nature of the American equipment * * * they turn naturally to the sources they know about.

I asked:

Don't you think that would have been a good deal to make? To insist that we have the post-war equipment to sell to these institutions?

He misunderstood that question, and I repeated it:

I mean in view of the fact that we are giving them lend-lease and probably will never

be paid for it, as a consideration for that the folks in the State Department, of which you are a part, might be guaranteeing those considerations?

The reply to that question was completely out of this world; it was entirely unrelated to anything I had asked. I conclude the witness never heard of quid pro quo, or of diplomacy.

I point one further example of the entire lack of capacity in the State Department which even interferes with our war effort in our diplomatic relations with other countries. At page 75 of the Justice Department hearings, we had been discussing earlier in the testimony a critical war material which one of our allies holds the exclusive right to sell. The United States needs that war material. The Antitrust Division of the Justice Department requested funds to prosecute the Americans involved in this cartel arrangement. Now it seems strange to me that the Antitrust Division would prosecute American nationals on a subject involving international trade when the United States is making tremendous expenditures for lend-lease to save those countries. The following colloquy occurred concerning this matter:

PROCUREMENT OF CRITICAL WAR MATERIALS AT REASONABLE COST

Mr. JONES. Earlier in your testimony you mentioned some cases involving getting our war materials cheaply or not getting them. I hope that you will put this on the record. I wonder if you have referred these matters to the Foreign Economic Administration and the Lend-Lease Administration.

Mr. BERGE. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Has any report been made back to you?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. Chairman, that off-the-record testimony did not lend any credit to the State Department and its diplomats.

If an American or an American concern held up a vital war material needed by one of our allies he would not only be branded a Nazi or a Fascist, but he would be vigorously prosecuted by the Department of Justice. If he tried to charge an excessive price the renegotiation statute would catch him, or he would be in violation of the Price Control Act. There is no escape for the American, but the State Department yells, "Bravo," and promises more lend-lease to the foreign countries.

Further to drive the point home that the State Department has lost all semblance of diplomacy and interest in guaranteeing for us a post-war foreign trade, either in exchange for lend-lease aid and other expenses incurred in their behalf, or otherwise, I refer to the hearings, page 252, where I said:

I note on page 291 of the justification there is a paragraph in which you state "the expanded activities of foreign governments in the cultural field in the other American republics are competing with and challenging the prestige of this Government."

The competing countries referred to were not named in the record of the State hearings.

Now it is interesting to note while the World War No. 2 clouds were gathering in Europe the administration insisted that the Congress reenact an expression

in the Monroe Doctrine. The expression for the aged and tried Doctrine was unanimous. Lo and behold! the State Department has lost all faith in its potency and instead of relying upon the principles enunciated by President Monroe ask for an increase in cultural relations funds to save the prestige of Uncle Sam.

At page 299 of the State Department hearings, I questioned Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State for Public and Cultural Relations, in an effort to learn whether the "uplift and sociological" branch of the State Department had any conception whatever of diplomatic and trade functions and here is what I heard:

CONCESSIONS FOR AIRPORTS BUILT IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Mr. JONES. I have heard considerable concern expressed, and I expressed it in 1942, in regard to concessions for airports that the Army and Navy had built in foreign countries, that lend-lease had built. I notice that two Senators who came back home point out that we will not have any rights at all to land on them for commercial purposes. I wonder if that has any relation to the cultural-relations program?

Mr. MACLEISH. I do not think it would have in those terms. I should think it would be a political problem.

Mr. JONES. I am quite concerned about the commitments we have made on lend-lease. We are giving favorable consideration to the problems of other countries, and the United States has lost by giving special concessions to the people we are buying from. It seems to me that is why there is a failure to make friends with those with whom we are dealing. Where is the failure in connection with those programs?

Mr. MACLEISH. My answer would be that those programs only go part of the way; that you really do not get the basic, underneath understanding through such relationships. We want people abroad to know what we are thinking and writing and working at. We want them to know about our scientific knowledge and about our culture.

Mr. JONES. I am putting the shoe on the other foot. In the Revolutionary War we got help from France through General Lafayette and the American people have always been friends of the French people because of that relationship. In this war we have given them \$31,000,000,000 in lend-lease and loans of many more billions, with no strings tied to the purchases. Why has not this sort of thing made friends for the American people?

Mr. MACLEISH. A large part of the close relation between our people and the French is due not only to what you referred to, but to the fact that all during those early years people came here, French travelers, and wrote books about us, and our people went to France. Franklin went to Paris not so much as our Minister as our cultural attaché. Our relation to the French was based on the fact, and enriched by the fact, of the cultural relations we have had with them. But I agree with you.

Mr. JONES. That brings up the fact that Benjamin Franklin was our dispenser of good will to the French. It also brings up the question whether the personnel of the F. E. A. are the type of men that Franklin had epitomized. It was a job for the Ambassadors.

I am concerned about the increasing appropriations for the State Department because I do not see anything that is settled. I cannot understand why the State Department cannot get concessions favorable to the United States when we have been spending these enormous sums of money. Other coun-

tries go out and propagandize and publicize and we go out and spend American dollars, but instead of making for peace and good will it is building up competition with the increased credits. It is a growing thing and we will have spent ——— dollars in cultural relations because we have not been good diplomats. I wish somebody would give me an answer to that.

After the present war it is proposed by Admiral Land that we give 50 percent of our ships away. I wonder if that policy was established by the State Department.

Mr. MACLEISH. I cannot reply to that.

Mr. JONES. That is not a part of the cultural relations program.

Mr. MACLEISH. I think that is the kind of relations you referred to before. That is way beyond my field.

In 1941 this cultural relations program with the American republics cost \$370,500; in 1946, \$4,430,000 was requested, and \$4,330,000 was approved by your committee. This is the program that the State Department will expand to cover the entire world. It has no practical business sense; and the expenditures of money show that the Department has no faith in the mutual respect of nations, through traditional diplomatic give-and-take. Can America afford to build airports all over the world without the right to land on them? Can America underwrite two-thirds of the cost of stabilizing the currencies of the world? Without reserving to herself the right to sell a portion of our products in the world market?

I emphasize this point because this program of the State Department is the only one outlined to us in concrete terms. In the diplomatic field, no witness knew whether it was or is to be our policy to give 50 percent of our surplus ships to other countries after the war. Nobody in the State Department knew what this country's rights are as to airfields built by us in foreign countries. Nobody seemed to know anything from the State Department except that they want to carry the ideologies of the New Deal to all parts of the world. The thought seems to be that this country can only prove her unselfishness by completely impoverishing herself for the benefit of all other nations.

Can it be that we fear hearing once again the cry of "Shylock" if we ask for as much as \$1 in return for our assistance?

I gain the impression that the only persons who can talk for their own countries are Stalin and Churchill without running the risk of being called a Fascist or a Nazi. Certainly that is the philosophy of the New Deal's propaganda in international affairs.

I have already mentioned the efforts of our subcommittee to learn of our rights on foreign airfields built with lend-lease and Army and Navy funds. Nobody in the State Department could enlighten us. After the hearings were concluded and the bill was in process of being marked up, the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Biddle, advised the country, the great English nationalist, Mr. Churchill, and the great Russian nationalist, Mr. Stalin, that we have almost no rights in the airfields. Of course, I expected that; but I did not

expect the information from the Attorney General.

There are no terminal facilities between departments, but the committee stuck to the traditional functions of the Attorney General's Office when we examined its representatives.

So I will now call your attention to the hearings which give some little information about the internal administration of justice within the United States and our possessions.

The Attorney General's efforts in international law, first on the destroyer-exchange decision and then with the lend-lease airport decision, indicate he is incapable of making any legal determination with reference to them, and I am constrained to discuss only internal affairs in the administration of justice.

I have always thought the Attorney General was kissing around with the Communists, and I am now satisfied that the record has not falsified my impression.

It will be recalled that there were rumors that Mrs. Earl Browder, the wife of our No. 1 Communist, had been or was to be ordered from this country by the immigration authorities. She was a former librarian in Russia, under the Communist regime, in the Lenin School at Moscow, where students are trained in subversive tactics for use in other countries. In any event, that deportation was never carried out, and she is in this country. So I asked the Attorney General about her case. The colloquy follows from pages 23 and 24 of the hearings:

REENTRY OF MRS. EARL BROWDER

Mr. JONES. What part, if any, did the Department of Justice play in the reentry of Mrs. Browder?

Mr. BIDDLE. The matter was considered by the Board of Immigration Appeals. The Board of Appeals is in the Department, so in that sense it came to the Department.

Mr. MCGRANERY. It had the approval of the regular board set up by—

Mr. BIDDLE. As I remember it, she went out of the United States to correct a technical defect in her status—a preexamination, I believe it is called, and when she perfected that she came back and was passed by the usual procedure, which is by the committee consisting of the F. B. I. and Immigration Service of the Department, the Army, and the Navy. The case came to the Board of Appeals first, I think, before she went out.

Mr. JONES. Did the Department of Justice approve her reentry under those circumstances?

Mr. BIDDLE. I stated to you the manner in which it was approved. It came before the Board of Appeals, and they approved her going out to establish or to correct a technical defect in her status.

Mr. JONES. And that makes her eligible to remain in the country, does it?

Mr. BIDDLE. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Permanently?

Mr. BIDDLE. Yes.

Mr. JONES. She is a citizen now, is she?

Mr. BIDDLE. I do not think so. She is married to a citizen, but she herself is a Russian, I think.

Now let us see how the regular deportation cases are handled. I examined Mr. Finucane, of the Board of Immigration Appeals, and you will find in the following colloquy how the regular deportation cases are handled, from page 55 of the hearings:

VOLUNTARY DEPARTURES

Mr. JONES. In a case of a deportation order that is submitted by the immigration officials, and the party involved protests, does that protest come to your Board?

Mr. FINUCANE. Yes. The procedure is this: The alien is given a hearing; the presiding inspector makes his findings. If the alien does not agree, he will file exception and he can come before us and present oral argument, or have his attorney do so. We hear oral arguments every day at 2 o'clock.

Mr. JONES. Suppose an inspector orders a person deported, and he comes before your committee and you also order him deported. Can that person go to Canada or Mexico and then come back in and clear up any past differences?

Mr. FINUCANE. If there is an order of deportation, no matter whether he goes voluntarily or is physically deported, he has to remain out of the country for at least 1 year. He can come back thereafter only if, prior to his application for admission, he receives permission to reapply, which permission may be granted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. But an order of deportation is a bar to the man's return.

Now you will see how Mr. Biddle opened the arms of Uncle Sam to Mrs. Browder, through the services of Mr. Finucane, his chairman of the Board of Immigration Appeals. At page 56 of the hearings will be found the following:

THE CASE OF MRS. BROWDER

Mr. JONES. Take the case of Mrs. Browder. How did she get back in?

Mr. FINUCANE. There was not an order of deportation against her when she left the United States. She was given what we term a "voluntary departure," which is permitted by section 19 of the Immigration Act of 1917.

Mr. JONES. Of what country is she a national?

Mr. FINUCANE. She was born in Russia and claimed to be stateless. She claimed to have no nationality status.

Mr. JONES. Did you advise her to go to Canada?

Mr. FINUCANE. We did not advise her to go to Canada. She applied for permission to depart voluntarily, so that she could then apply for an immigration visa and come back in the regular manner.

During Mr. Biddle's questioning, Mr. Biddle tried to have the F. B. I., the Army, and the Navy share responsibility for her reentry from Canada; but I want to call your attention to the fact that the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice alone gave Mrs. Browder the legal right of reentry, as the following testimony on page 56 of the hearings further show:

Mr. JONES. Who is responsible for allowing Mrs. Browder the privilege of taking a voluntary departure?

Mr. FINUCANE. That case came before our Board and we authorized a voluntary departure and preexamination.

Mr. JONES. Your Board alone?

Mr. FINUCANE. Our Board alone authorized it.

Now it seems the Department of Justice took Mr. Browder's word for it that she is not a Communist. Remember, she came before Mr. Finucane's Board in the Department of Justice, and that gentleman claimed inability to find any evidence whatever that she was a Communist, as shown by the following from page 57 of the hearings:

Mr. JONES. Did they submit factual evidence to you?

Mr. FINUCANE. We had a transcript of the record. That is the basis upon which we act.

Mr. JONES. And you found nothing in her record at all.

Mr. FINUCANE. Not a thing in her record.

Mr. JONES. Not even a suggestion?

Mr. FINUCANE. There was no evidence of any character whatsoever suggesting that Mrs. Browder was a Communist.

Mr. JONES. She had never attended a Communist meeting, or anything?

Mr. FINUCANE. She denied that she had attended a Communist meeting.

Who in the United States of America can believe that the wife of our No. 1 Communist never attended a Communist meeting at Madison Square Garden or elsewhere, either on the arm of her distinguished husband or otherwise? She is not the wife of a rank-and-file Communist who, in our country of private enterprise, has been duped by Communist propaganda emanating from Russia and earns his living by the sweat of his brow in some war factory. She is the wife of a man who earns his bread and butter by spreading and indoctrinating unsuspecting Americans with the class hatreds of a foreign ideology. The bread he puts on his table, the rent he pays for their little communistic love nest are paid for with assessments laid upon his misguided American dupes. Even the clothes on Mrs. Browder's back, until Stalin drove the American Communists underground, no doubt were paid for by her husband's earnings from a foreign government. Can it be assumed that the wife of this No. 1 Communist could live in peace and tranquility with him, accept the fruits of his evil labor, bear his children, and share the joys of his Presidential release from prison without going to Madison Square Garden arm in arm with him to share the joy with the American Communists for the return of the native?

Mrs. Browder is the wife of the convict who was released by the President, with Mr. Biddle's approbation, in the interest of national unity, they said at the time; but now Mr. Biddle gives a different reason. At page 24 of the hearings, Mr. Biddle said:

Mr. BIDDLE. His sentence was commuted. Earl Browder got a sentence of 4 years for using a false name in an application for a passport, if I remember accurately. I think there was no doubt that the sentence was far too long and was imposed on account of his being Communist and not for the crime that he had committed.

The President had a great many letters requesting the commutation of his sentence, including some from such leading Republican citizens as George Wharton Pepper, a former president of the American Bar Association. I discussed the matter with the President myself, that the sentence should be brought in line with the usual sentences which were given for such offenses.

I think there were practically none that had run over 2 years, so he served for practically 2 years, as I remember.

Can anyone doubt that the Browders have had favors at the hands of Mr. Biddle, which no other persons could get, whatever their ideologies, national or international? Put the Browder cases beside the soldier who refused to drill because he did not believe in killing people, and who was, at first, given capital punishment and then had his

sentence reduced to life imprisonment.

I asked Mr. Ugo Carusi, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, how many cases there were like Mrs. Browder's case during the last 2 fiscal years and the first 6 months of this year, and, at page 143 of the RECORD, he inserted the following table:

Preexamination cases

	Applications received	Completed
Fiscal year 1943.....	4,054	4,011
Fiscal year 1944.....	4,863	4,538
Fiscal year 1945 (6 months).....	1,909	1,608

The statistics of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on immigration problems are entirely inadequate. The naturalization of aliens has increased by leaps and bounds within the past few years. It is my opinion that this has been encouraged, if not fostered, by the Justice Department. The concentration of large alien blocs in large cities presents not only an economic problem, as the relief records show, but a security problem for the American way of life. I asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service for statistics on naturalization, by cities and Mr. Savoretti said: "It would be a terrific job, it would exceed \$2,000,000," and "the total naturalized since 1907 is over 5,000,000, since 1941 there were 1,308,570 up to January 30, 1944." Mr. Savoretti said that, for the last 3 fiscal years "it would cost close to \$1,000,000." Mr. J. Edgar Hoover makes a statistical report in any form desired covering Federal crimes and those reported by State and local officials throughout the United States at a cost of \$41,496.24.

It is apparent that the Immigration and Naturalization Service was not interested in furnishing statistics unless they believed such data would support their request for large appropriations. It is to wonder, too, whether the requested data might not disclose information which the Department prefers not to have known.

I have been interested for some time in the widespread operations of the Government in the field of private enterprise. I think it is time for Congress to become interested in that subject too, because of the Government's activities in the field of banking, insurance, home-building, construction and operation of powerplants and the sale of electric energy, and other endeavors. It will be noted that Mr. Berge first said that the Antitrust Division had made no reports to Congress on the question of "Government monopoly." Reluctantly he admits at the end of his testimony on this subject that this might, after all, be a good subject for the Antitrust Division to investigate. The colloquy appears at page 76 of the Justice hearings:

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Mr. JONES. The spirit of the antitrust law is to preserve private enterprise in America, is it not?

Mr. BERGE. Yes.

Mr. JONES. You have mentioned these reports that you have to make under the War

Reconversion Act and under the Surplus Property Act. Have you ever made any reports to Congress, or have you been requested to make any, on the question of the Government monopolizing an activity, or of a situation where there is danger of the Government monopolizing an activity as against private enterprise?

Mr. BERGE. Where the Government is monopolizing an activity?

Mr. JONES. Yes; the Government, in its own activity, is monopolizing certain businesses.

Mr. BERGE. No.

Mr. JONES. I refer specifically to the small bank situation. There was the situation when Government loans were first started through the Agriculture Department and through other agencies. Now I have a flood of mail coming over my desk from small banks, small-town banks, that do not have any connection with big banks at all. They have money to loan, but the Government has taken away all of their prospective borrowers. Have you ever given any consideration to that problem?

Mr. BERGE. Of course, that relates to another field.

Mr. JONES. Well, it is monopoly, is it not?

Mr. BERGE. I would not quite say that. It seems to me, whether we like it or not, that there was a period when Government financing became more or less a necessity.

Mr. JONES. I grant that.

Mr. BERGE. And certain Government instrumentalities for loaning money did in certain fields supersede private banking. There is a problem there, an economic problem, that, frankly, I do not think falls in our field. I have not any expert opinion on it. I think it is a question of policy.

Mr. RABAU. Does it come within your Division?

Mr. BERGE. I do not see how it does, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JONES. If the Government were guilty of monopolistic practices in loaning money, that would not come in your Division?

Mr. BERGE. I do not think it is a matter of monopoly. I think it is a matter of public policy. If the Congress and the policymakers of this country thought Government financing was necessary in certain fields, certainly the Government has the power to go into it.

Mr. JONES. But you are going to make reports to the Congress on legislation, or under legislation that has been passed; section 205 of the Reconversion Act and section 20 of the Surplus Property Act specifically calling for that. I was just wondering if you would take cognizance of Government competition with private enterprise, in making those reports.

Mr. BERGE. It may well be that in any report we make on banking we would discuss as an economic proposition the effect of Government financing on small bank operations. That may come up. But that would be discussed as an economic problem and not as a problem of antitrust law violations, because the Government has the power to take over the whole banking system of the country and operate it if it wants to. That is a matter of policy.

Mr. JONES. You would not make an analysis of the question whether there was any danger of that?

Mr. BERGE. Yes; I think we might well do that.

At page 83 of the Justice hearings it is made to appear from the testimony of Mr. Berge that, through inattention to duty by the Department of Justice, by a decision of the Supreme Court or otherwise, the Department has been ousted of jurisdiction in the matter of violations of the antitrust and monopoly statutes in the field of radio broadcasting. Mr. Berge's testimony on that subject is as follows:

RADIO BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

Mr. JONES. In connection with the radio broadcasting industry, the F. C. C. investigating committee records are interesting in this connection. You say you had this case pending in the Hoover administration against the radio networks.

Mr. BERGE. We have no case against the radio companies under the antitrust laws at this time. The Hoover administration maintained a case against the R. C. A. and they got a consent decree, which has been in effect since. I speak now without having freshly reviewed the situation, but I do not think the consent decree in the R. C. A. case covered at all the practices that were involved in the F. C. C. cases against the radio networks. You have a different problem with radio, because you cannot have absolutely free competition in radio. There are only so many places on the dial and somebody has to decide who shall get them. There has to be some regulation of the number of stations and program distribution, and that sort of thing. That is not true with the vast domain of American business.

Mr. JONES. As a result of the Supreme Court decision approving F. C. C. regulations, does that not give the F. C. C. the antitrust power over radio stations, instead of you folks?

Mr. BERGE. To some extent the F. C. C., of course, has powers with respect to monopoly and restraint of trade questions; no doubt about it. But I would not want to say, and I do not mean to concede by that that the radio is entirely outside the scope of the Antitrust. I do not think it is. But whenever you give particular powers and authority to an administrative tribunal, to that extent it may create an exception to Antitrust.

Mr. JONES. My point is this: We have had a lot of monopoly discussion in the F. C. C. hearings, and the F. C. C. itself has mentioned it in press releases. The F. C. C. deals with transfers of licenses. You folks have no cases pending. So I assume from that that you have been ousted from jurisdiction over this field by that Supreme Court decision.

Mr. BERGE. I would not want to say we have been entirely, but the particular problems involved in those cases are within the F. C. C.'s jurisdiction, I assume.

Mr. JONES. You have no file on that and you are doing no investigating on it at all?

Mr. BERGE. We do not have enough men, of course, to spread around into every situation. I do not mean to say that there may not be some antitrust violations by radio stations or radio chains or radio corporations. I do not know. The fact is, whether it is a good fact or a bad fact, we are not investigating that field at the moment. Maybe we should be, but we are not in it and we do not have enough men at the moment to go into it.

Mr. JONES. At the present time your answer is no investigation; is that right?

Mr. BERGE. Yes.

The Comptroller General of the United States recently told a committee of Congress that this Government stands to lose \$50,000,000,000 through waste, mismanagement, fraud, and so forth, in the war effort. If you want to know why Government officials do not take seriously positive terms of law which would save that enormous fund, or why Government contractors can get away with robbing and pillaging Uncle Sam, read the following testimony of Mr. Tom Clark, head of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, and Mr. Francis M. Shea, head of the Claims Division of that Department, at pages 92-94 and 224-230, respectively, as follows:

TAMPA AND WATERMAN SHIPBUILDING CASES

Mr. JONES. Did the Attorney General rule that there was no basis for the fact reported

by the Comptroller General as to the transaction between the Maritime Commission and the Navy Department in the Tampa Shipbuilding Co.?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

Mr. JONES. How long ago was that ruling made?

Mr. CLARK. About a year and a half ago, or 2 years. We investigated that very thoroughly. I had two lawyers down there and 10 or 15 F. B. I. men, as well as the Comptroller General's report.

Mr. JONES. The Comptroller General's report criticized the legality of it.

Mr. CLARK. I was passing only on the criminal prosecution. You have to have a good case to convict a man before a jury criminally. We turned those cases over to Mr. Shea. I do not know whether he filed a suit or not. I imagine that there was a civil suit for damages.

Mr. JONES. Was there a criminal case in the Waterman Steamship Corporation?

Mr. CLARK. There was not. We investigated that. That was over the transfer of bottoms, as I remember. That is when I first came to Washington from California. It must have been about 1942.

Mr. JONES. I have heard the report of the committee, and I thought that there was some irregular stuff in that. How about that?

Mr. CLARK. We would have to show that there was a violation of some Federal statute; second, that there was some intent involved, something that would violate the statute.

Mr. JONES. As I remember, there were irregularities.

Mr. CLARK. I do not remember the details. I have thousands of these cases. I will be glad to look it up. As I remember, there were some bottoms that were traded, and the Maritime Commission originally sold them and bought them back, and we looked into it, talked to Admiral Land and everybody over there. The F. B. I. also looked into it. We could not find anything to base a criminal prosecution on.

Mr. JONES. There was a considerable loss to the United States Government and a scathing rebuke by the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Comptroller General. I just wondered why they would not be guilty of criminal violation on that basis in view of the fact of the specific wording of the Maritime Commission law.

Mr. CLARK. You cannot prosecute a person for bad judgment. We turned it over to the Claims Division for any civil action. You see, if somebody makes a mistake of judgment—I am not saying this was a mistake of judgment—but if that is true in that case we could not prosecute them criminally unless they had some criminal intent.

Mr. JONES. You would not presume under the Federal statutes that the natural result of their action would presume intent?

Mr. CLARK. No, sir. If that were true, I am afraid that we would all get prosecuted. I know that I make mistakes, but I believe that I have no intent to do wrong. I might make a mistake over some case. I probably have.

Mr. JONES. Both of these cases, the Waterman Co. and the Tampa Shipbuilding Co. were referred by you to the Claims Division for action?

Mr. CLARK. Whatever action there might be under the facts as we investigated them, sir.

Mr. JONES. Did you make any investigation of the Truman committee report concerning the concrete barge program?

Mr. CLARK. Yes. Mr. McAvoy, I think, was the name.

Mr. JONES. Were there any criminal violations there?

Mr. CLARK. Not on the barge program; no sir. We have a case now against the same parties in Newark, N. J., that involves war housing. I believe that the name is McAvoy.

We heard a lot about concrete barges, something along the same line that happened after the last war, and we got busy on them. I sent Mr. Broome and some lawyers down to Savannah, and they got the F. B. I. and they tried to prove, as I remember—I handle a good many cases so I hope you will pardon me if I am wrong—that Mr. McAvoy transferred some old dilapidated machinery in Newark that he had already owned and that he had leased and rented it to the Government for an exorbitant amount. One item was a truck that he had allegedly bought some years back for \$75, and he was renting it to the Government for several hundred. We could find nothing on which to substantiate the claim or complaint.

Mr. JONES. All these war-fraud cases do not involve cases where the United States Treasury has been fleeced. They have to do with inferior equipment, and so forth?

Mr. CLARK. Oh, no. We are working on cases where there is criminal intent to violate a statute of the United States.

Mr. RABAUT. You have to prove intent?

Mr. CLARK. Yes. Take the statistics, and what you say is true. We do not prosecute, I would say, 10 percent of the cases we investigate. The reason is we cannot find anything on which we think prosecution could be successfully conducted and by which we think we can prove guilt.

Mr. STEFAN. There was no proof in the McAvoy case?

Mr. CLARK. That is right. We have had returned 1,067 indictments in war frauds alone. I will wager that we have investigated 10,000 war frauds since we started.

Mr. STEFAN. In that McAvoy case, I understand he bought a truck for \$75 and leased it to the Government.

Mr. CLARK. That was just one little part.

Mr. STEFAN. That is just an illustration.

Mr. CLARK. That is an illustration of what we find. We get these letters, you know, many of them anonymous, but we take them up. They say that so-and-so did so, and I will have the F. B. I. look them up, and if it is within the Treasury's balliwick, they will look them up. If there is any criminal responsibility, we will prosecute them.

Mr. JONES. On these shipbuilding cases I do not understand them. The Maritime Commission says that a certain formula shall be followed in the payment for ships, requisitioned ships, and if it goes over that amount, how do they escape criminal violation of the law in that kind of case?

Mr. CLARK. We would have to show that they did it in order to defeat the Government and that somebody made some profit out of it, or somebody got the money.

Mr. JONES. They made a profit out of it. I went into that very thoroughly, and it showed the amount they made. They have a special income-tax-evasion provision. They made enormous profits, and there is a law that everybody should know. I do not know how they could escape criminal prosecution in a transaction of that kind. I would like to have an explanation of it.

Mr. CLARK. I will look it up in detail. I am not sure offhand.

Mr. RABAUT. Bring the details to Mr. JONES. (NOTE.—This information will be supplied to Mr. JONES.)

Mr. KERR. How are your investigations carried on?

Mr. CLARK. The F. B. I. carries on a great many of our investigations. We do not do any investigating in the Criminal Division. We use the F. B. I. exclusively. We have to have witnesses that will stand up pretty strong in court. I would say that we handle 90 percent of the F. B. I. investigations in this division.

Mr. KERR. The evidence is evidence of the F. B. I.?

Mr. CLARK. Yes. In this spy case we have all sorts of tests that have been made of clothing to determine whether or not it has

been in a submarine, tests of handwriting, hundreds of tests. It takes a lot of time.

Mr. RABAUT. Is there anything further that you want to tell us?

Mr. CLARK. Just that I am glad to see you again.

THE TAMPA AND WATERMAN CASES

Mr. JONES. Do you recall these claims that are referred to you by the Comptroller General on war-fraud claims?

Mr. SHEA. The Comptroller General refers to us all varieties of claims—pay cases, shortages in Government accounts, defaulted contracts, and everything that you can think of.

Mr. JONES. For instance, I asked about the Waterman Steamship Lines and the Tampa Shipbuilding Co. case. I read the record of the hearings in the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and it seems to me on its face—and I made an argument on the floor of the House and spent a lot of time in research—that the Government purchased these ships, or the Maritime Commission purchased the ships, in violation of a positive formula, and if they had followed the formula of the merchant-marine law, the taxpayers would not have to stand such a terrific loss.

Do I understand that you washed those cases out so that there would be no recovery against the Tampa Shipbuilding Co. and the Waterman Steamship Co.?

Mr. SHEA. If you are talking about the particular cases that I have reference to—

Mr. JONES. I am talking about the purchase of requisitioned ships. I believe that there was over \$2,000,000 worth against the Waterman Co., if I remember correctly.

Mr. SHEA. I would like to speak about those cases if you will permit me to correct the record in case my recollection is not accurate.

Mr. JONES. You may wait and put it in the record.

Mr. SHEA. Let me tell you about it. My recollection of the Waterman case is this: The Maritime Commission sold ships to the Waterman Co. and under the terms of the contract of sale the Commission was entitled to purchase them back at a specific price, or a formula price.

Mr. JONES. Was it the old War Shipping Board that sold the ships?

Mr. SHEA. I thought that it was the Maritime Commission. In any event, there was a contract which permitted the United States to requisition them back at a price which could be calculated by a formula. The complaint which was made by the Comptroller General was that instead of requisitioning back those ships, the War Shipping Administration purchased five other ships and paid at a higher rate for those five other ships than they would have had to pay for the ships which they were entitled to requisition under that contract arrangement. What the Comptroller General suggested was they should have requisitioned the ships which they could have had at a lower price rather than purchase the others at the higher price. As a matter of fact, subsequently those five other ships were bought by the War Shipping Administration at the price they were entitled to under the earlier contract. My recollection of the reason why War Shipping Administration did not requisition those five vessels but purchased a different five vessels was that at the time they had not gotten into a requisitioning program.

Mr. JONES. I would like to know at what date the Attorney General's Office came to the conclusion that the emergency existed for the purpose of requisitioning ships under this present emergency.

Mr. SHEA. I am sure we never gave any opinion.

Mr. JONES. That would be determinative of your issue.

Mr. SHEA. I do not believe that they questioned the fact that they had the power to requisition as of that time, but as a matter of

policy they had not entered into a requisitioning program.

Mr. JONES. But the price they would pay for the ships was determined as of a certain date, and it is important to know what date the requisitioning took place.

Mr. SHEA. I wonder if you are not getting into another problem. The Comptroller General and the War Shipping Administration had a different view in respect of the provision in the Requisitioning Act against including in the price of requisitioned vessels enhancements resulting from the causes necessitating the taking or use. Is that the problem that you are talking about?

Mr. JONES. That is involved in this question; that is right.

Mr. SHEA. And Judges Parker and Learned Hand and Hutchison were called in to give them aid, and they gave them an opinion which, to the best of my knowledge, the War Shipping Administration is trying to follow.

Mr. JONES. I read that opinion and thought it was of doubtful value, and I would like to know if you have come to any conclusion that there was any legal conclusion for the appointment of Judge Learned Hand and the other judges that you mentioned.

Mr. SHEA. I think there is no doubt about the fact that the President can ask any distinguished citizen to advise him.

Mr. JONES. What was that?

Mr. SHEA. They did not advise him as a court.

Mr. JONES. Is your Claims Division bound by the decision that these three judges reached in your decision not to prosecute?

Mr. SHEA. We litigate only.

Mr. JONES. I understand, but you have to make a decision if you are going to litigate.

Mr. SHEA. If a matter is referred to us and there is a substantial basis for litigation, we litigate it.

Mr. JONES. Have you litigated these cases?

Mr. SHEA. Involving the question of—

Mr. JONES. We are talking about the Tampa case and the Waterman case.

Mr. SHEA. No. As I have said in the Tampa and Waterman matters to which I have referred, we did not see how we could make out a case.

Mr. JONES. I differ with you. I have read those records, and I believe the taxpayers have been fleeced. I am particularly interested because of the form of statute that was repealed, and there is nobody standing between the taxpayer and the man who has stolen from the Government, or gotten an excessive price from the Government except in this Division right here.

Mr. SHEA. I think that I have given you the facts accurately. I would be grateful to you if you would give me a theory for a cause of action.

Mr. JONES. In the opinion of the Comptroller General and of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, there was an excessive price paid for both those classes of ships that you have described to me—the five they originally took, but not in accordance with their original agreement to repurchase the ships, and the other five they later purchased, which were sold by the War Shipping Board to this company.

Mr. SHEA. My understanding is that the five they were entitled to requisition under that original agreement were purchased at prices set in the original agreement. Do you have any different information?

Mr. JONES. I have different information. They were not purchased at the formula laid down by the maritime law, and there was some changing of dates by Admiral Land as to the date the emergency started from which the formula would apply as to the market price of the ships. I would like to have you state what date your office came to the conclusion that the emergency arose for the determination of the price of the ships. That

would have to be answered in order for you to tell whether there was a lawful taking at a proper price.

Mr. SHEA. The Attorney General was not asked for an opinion on that.

Mr. JONES. If we are not going to recover any money in connection with these war frauds, we might as well eliminate the bureau.

Mr. SHEA. I want to say to you, sir, if you have any information in respect of Waterman or any information with respect to Tampa which has not come into our possession, I would like very much to have it; secondly, I would like to have any theory on which a lawsuit could be started in either of those cases. If there is a basis for a lawsuit, I would like very much to bring it. After a very thorough investigation and analysis, I was unable to arrive at any basis on which I thought we even had a chance of winning a lawsuit in either of those cases. However, there is still time.

Mr. JONES. I made an exhaustive speech on the floor—and I am not tooting my horn here—but I went very thoroughly into the Bland committee on ship subsidies and the formulation of the formula under the maritime and merchant marine law, and I am thoroughly convinced that the taxpayers have been fleeced in this case. My speeches are in the record on a couple of occasions, and the Senate has also discussed it—Senator AIKEN, of Vermont, made a very thorough study of it, and there have been debates in the Senate on that subject.

Were it not for the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reaching an adverse opinion on that, and the scathing rebuke of the Maritime Commission regarding the purchases, I would not think so much of my opinion standing alone; but everything I have said has been confirmed by the committee. It seems to me for you to say there is no cause for action is rather strange.

Mr. SHEA. There is a report of the committee that there was something wrong in the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration's behavior?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. SHEA. I did not know that to be the case. The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee asked the Attorney General if he had any objection to their publishing in a report on the Waterman matter correspondence with the Comptroller General. The Attorney General supplied copies of the full correspondence, and suggested publication of the whole thing. The committee limited itself to publishing the final letter of the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General's conclusion and that of the committee on the specific matter which I have been discussing was that, in view of the facts developed, no further action appeared called for on the part of the Attorney General. I shall be glad to lay this matter before you in as full detail as you may wish. You can go over it. If you have any facts not known to us, or if you can suggest a sound cause of action which has not occurred to us, we shall be glad to go forward with the lawsuit.

I should like here to make this further statement. As I suggested at an earlier point in the record, Mr. JONES appears to have been directing his inquiry not only to the waterman case which I was discussing, but to a further question. He was also, if I correctly understand him, addressing himself to the question of whether a point of difference which arose between the Comptroller General and the Administrator of War Shipping Administration should not be submitted to litigation. This point of difference regards the appropriate application of a condition stated in section 902 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. Section 902 authorizes requisition or purchase during the national emergency, of vessels owned by citizens:

"When any such property or the use thereof is so requisitioned, the owner thereof shall be paid just compensation for the prop-

erty taken or for the use of such property, but in no case shall the value of the property taken or used be deemed enhanced by the causes necessitating the taking or use."

The italicized clause is the subject of the controversy.

It is not a controversy peculiar to any transactions with the Waterman Steamship Co. It has to do primarily with valuation for purposes of determining just compensation for all vessels requisitioned by the Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration. By analogy or inference from the specific provisions in question, the Comptroller General has raised for consideration the question of whether the enhancement limitation is not also applicable to valuations for purposes of insuring chartered vessels and also for purposes of voluntary purchases. It is only in this latter connection that the matter has to date been brought to the attention of the Department in regard to transactions with Waterman Steamship Co.

Quite obviously these cases involving the Waterman Steamship Co. present the most difficult situations in which to test out by litigation the Comptroller General's views. This is so because the enhancement clause clearly relates to requisitions. It may be related to insurance coverage and voluntary purchases only by hurdling additional problems of at least substantial difficulty. Normally, therefore, one would select for the first test a requisitioning case to present the main issue squarely, unencumbered by the additional hazards.

The issue in question is one of complexity and genuine difficulty. The Department of Justice has had the matter under consideration for some time and is continuing to give it study. It will in all probability be presented to the courts in pending litigation involving ship requisitions.

To explore adequately the differences between the Comptroller General and the Administrator of War Shipping Administration would take many pages. It may perhaps be roughly summarized by two quotations. The first is from the Comptroller General's decision of November 28, 1942, reading as follows:

"Hence, it would appear reasonable to conclude that the enhancement clause in said section 902 (a) prohibits the payment of compensation for such vessels to the extent that it may be based upon values in excess of the values existing on September 8, 1939, provided such excess be determined as due to economic conditions directly caused by the national emergency."

The second quotation is an excerpt from rule 4 of the report of the advisory board which has been adopted by War Shipping Administration in determining values. This advisory board was composed of three judges of the courts of appeals, who, I think, enjoy among the bar as high reputations for learning, judgment, and integrity as any members of the judiciary. The excerpt in question reads as follows:

"Rule 4: From the value at the time of taking, there should be deducted any enhancement due, to the Government's need of vessels which has necessitated the taking, to the previous taking of vessels of similar type, or to a prospective taking, reasonably probable, whether such need, taking, or prospect occurred before or after the declaration of the National Emergency of May 27, 1941. Enhancement due to a general rise in prices or earnings, whenever occurring, should not be deducted. In the application of this rule neither the proclamation of limited emergency of September 8, 1939, nor the facts existing at that time are in themselves of significance."

The Attorney General has never expressed an opinion on the question at issue. He was never asked for such an opinion. His traditional policy of reluctance to render an opinion on a matter respecting which he is likely

to be called upon in the immediate future to appear as an advocate for one side would in this instance have made him reluctant to render an opinion. I, therefore, hesitate to express any view at this time. It does appear to me, however, that any careful trial lawyer before plunging into litigation on this issue will remember as a caveat this sentence in the submission of the three capable jurists who advised the Administrator of War Shipping Administration:

"We did not undertake to consider how far the rules we are submitting would in practice reach different results from the rules recommended by the Comptroller General. It is conceivable that in application the difference might turn out to be far less than has at times been assumed, and that the dispute would appear to be more in the reasoning by which the problems were solved than in the answers reached."

As a trial lawyer I should feel warned by this unanimous judgment of three jurists of no mean capacity that only on the most careful factual presentation should any test of these conflicting views be attempted. Should we in the course of our investigation find a substantial factual basis for urging that application of the formulae adopted by War Shipping Administration has in good probability resulted in enhancement of value beyond that permitted by the statute, we shall test the issue in the courts. But I should add this. My responsibility is not confined purely to the exercise of the shrewd guesses of a trial lawyer. The Administrator of War Shipping Administration has had put upon him the gravest responsibilities. No one denies that his primary job of supplying the essential shipping for victory has been well done. No suggestion of corruption in the activities of War Shipping Administration has ever to my knowledge been charged. Certainly no such suggestion has been brought to my attention in the considerable matters relating to that agency which I have had in charge. Some latitude certainly must be allowed the Administrator for the exercise of judgment. In my view reasonable deference is due him in respect of matters where he has the initial and primary responsibility for judgment. I believe the Comptroller General recognizes this. I have high regard also for the integrity and competence of the Comptroller General. After making allowance for the appropriate deference due the man carrying the primary responsibility, conflict of view between these two officers may appropriately be the subject for litigation to resolve the issue.

I do think it should be stated in conclusion that any fair reading of the patient, conscientious effort on both sides to resolve this dispute between the Comptroller General and the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration must lead any temperate inquirer to these conclusions stated by Judges Hand, Parker, and Hutchinson in the letter submitting their report to Admiral Land:

"We have been greatly impressed not only with the care and consideration which the record discloses that both you and the Comptroller General have given to the matters involved, but with the moderation and judgment exercised by all concerned in endeavoring to work out a solution consistent with the interest of the United States and the justice of the case. In closing, we take this opportunity to record our great appreciation of the fact that this has been so."

Mr. JONES. It is quite apparent from your answer that the taxpayers are fleeced out of nearly \$2,000,000 on this case; that the Department of Justice apparently intends to do nothing about it, and it is made doubtful whether the Comptroller General who has control over public expenditures, has taken or will take any steps for the protection of the funds of the taxpayers. It indicates a great laxity on the part of the Department of

Justice and other responsible officials of the various departments, charged with the duty of protecting public funds.

The hearings on which this bill is based clearly reflect that, when the notorious Browne and Bioff were convicted, the Federal judge presiding and imposing the sentences was procured by the Department of Justice to hold open the term of court so that, if Browne and Bioff thereafter talked and furnished evidence for the trial and conviction of others, their punishment could be, and it was, lessened. At page 25 of the hearings, I asked:

Mr. JONES. What is the procedure? They came up before him?

Mr. McGRANERY. The procedure was this: As you know, after the term of court expires, it passes beyond the control of the presiding judge. Judge Knox, the presiding judge in this case, kept the term open until these two fellows began to talk. They first began to talk because Browne's wife's life was threatened, and they came to the court and said they would talk, and pretty soon it became evident that the Government was getting some very good information in Chicago with the result that the gang back there made certain threats. Bioff and Browne decided they would then come out in the open and said that they would not only tell about the gang but they would testify in open court, which they did, and it is quite apparent from the action taken that Judge Knox had all of this in mind.

Mr. BIDDLE. The action that he took was to keep the term open.

Mr. JONES. Who are the folks that were convicted as a result of their turning state's evidence?

Mr. McGrannery's testimony would lead one to believe that the court held the term open on its own motion, and that Browne and Bioff, the extortionists, volunteered damaging evidence which assisted in the conviction of their prior associates. Judge Knox came before our committee to get an appropriation for probation officers, and I learned, lo and behold, that the Department of Justice was responsible for leaving the jail door ajar for lessened sentences for those two convicted men. At page 23 of the judiciary hearings, this fact is established, as follows:

Mr. JONES. Judge, would you tell us about Bioff and Browne. I understand that you held the term open on those cases.

Judge KNOX. I did at the request of the United States Government. When these men were convicted before me I sentenced them to jail. They were two of the worst crooks that ever came before me. At that time it was in contemplation that other people would be indicted, people who could not be convicted unless Browne and Bioff decided to tell what they knew. They were known as the Chicago gang, or the Chicago mob. It was utterly impossible, I was assured by the prosecutor, to bring those people to justice, unless Browne and Bioff talked. So they went out to the penitentiary, and they were there for a period of, I think, 3 years and 3 months, or thereabouts. Meanwhile, they decided to talk, so the Assistant Attorney General put them under guard and finally they took their statements.

Mr. JONES. The point is that the district attorney's office asked you to hold the case open?

Judge KNOX. At the time. I very frequently do that, not only in that case, but in many cases I hold the term of court open so that if anything eventuates that makes it desirable to take action that could not be

taken otherwise, it can be done. I did it for that purpose.

Mr. JONES. And in that case they asked for it?

Judge KNOX. I don't recall whether they asked for it, but my recollection is—that was 4 years ago—that they told me at that time that they hoped to break this whole crowd but that Browne's and Bioff's testimony would be necessary to do it.

Mr. JONES. So that they must have asked you.

Judge KNOX. The probabilities are they did.

It is interesting to note that the Department of Justice did not bring to the court's attention, when Browne and Bioff came up for a shortening or change of their sentences, after 2 years, 3 months, and 1 day in the penitentiary on sentences of 8 years for Browne and 10 for Bioff with a \$20,000 fine, that Browne and Bioff had stolen \$2,000,000 from their union, and had not repaid it. I asked Judge Knox about this:

Mr. JONES. I have a recollection that after they were released it was alleged that they had gotten away with some \$2,000,000 of union money. Was that brought to your attention or to the attention of the Department of Justice?

Judge KNOX. It was not brought to my attention when they were brought up before me and when they asked me to place them on probation.

This handling of the Browne-Bioff cases sets a new standard of criminal procedure, and it is significant to me that the Department of Justice did not inform the judge about the \$2,000,000 they unlawfully took from the union they headed, nor have they since probation, been prosecuted for this alleged misappropriation of union funds. It reminds me of the statement made by Mr. Biddle that the New Deal is tied up with the labor movement, and apparently the tie-up is with crooked labor union leaders, rather than with the honest laboring man.

The Department's justification in support of requested funds for the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General recites a duty of that office to advise the President concerning the form and legality of all Executive orders. The record on that subject (pp. 281-290) clearly shows that, if such a duty is so vested, it is not being performed with any appreciable degree of fidelity, efficiency, or effectiveness. It is common knowledge, as one or more congressional committees have reported, that the majority of Executive orders issued so far exceed the Presidential power that they have come to be, and are, regarded as instruments of one-man rule and epitomize a government of men rather than of law. Further appropriations should be refused the Department of Justice for these purposes, in view of the inefficient advice concerning Executive orders and the unconstitutional actions which so frequently follow their approval.

Outside of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there are represented in this bill increases for the departments over the 1945 bill, as follows:

State	\$24, 807, 812
Justice	3, 953, 618
Commerce	6, 804, 476
Judiciary	1, 690, 702
Total	37, 856, 808

These figures do not include overtime for either 1945 or 1946.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I am thoroughly for giving responsibility to the old line agencies. The State Department, I believe the record shows, is in a fog and further has developed an inferiority complex that is not worthy of an increase in personnel or funds in the fiscal year of 1946 as compared with the funds given in 1945 excluding overtime pay. I am terribly distressed that such a record has been made at these hearings by the Attorney General and his underlings with the exception of the F. B. I. The condonation of Communists, and the failure to prosecute those who have robbed the Government of billions of dollars in war contracts, and the kid-glove policy toward the labor racketeers, to my mind, make them certainly unworthy of an increase in funds and personnel, if the record does not prove that the Attorney General is undeserving of his salary as a result of his conduct of the high office of the Attorney General of the United States.

I have talked about just two agencies because their records were outstanding in fundamentals that are necessary for the welfare of our Nation at home and abroad. Observations regarding the commerce and judiciary agencies will be made when we reach those portions of the bill under the 5-minute rule. The record of all the agencies shows that there is no regard in the public service for doing the jobs assigned, with less men and money to set an example for the rest of the country. If I had my way, we would recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations and approve the same amount for the agencies involved as they had in 1945 without overtime, with the exception of the F. B. I., which I would leave as the committee has reported it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The gentleman has made some very serious charges against the Department of Justice. As I understand it, there is now pending before the Committee on Rules a resolution contemplating the investigation of that Department as a result of charges made by Mr. Littell, a Democrat, a former office-holder in that Department who recently resigned. Does not the gentleman think the charges he has made this afternoon might well be incorporated in a thorough-going investigation of the entire picture in the Department of Justice?

Mr. JONES. I really and sincerely feel they should be. I have no grievance personally against Mr. Biddle. He has never done anything against me personally. But from the standpoint of our country, it seems to me the conduct of Mr. Biddle as shown by this record demands an explanation, which this Congress should be interested in delving into. I think there ought to be further explanations. The Committee on Appropriations, in hearings on the request of the Department of Justice for funds for the fiscal year 1946, with propriety could not go into it more thoroughly.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

(Mr. NEELY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Chairman,—the Nation-wide observance of Brotherhood Week, for the purpose of promoting tolerance, charity, and love among men, ended on the 26th day of last month. Unfortunately, that religiously sponsored observance was so marred in this House that if such illustrious former members as Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, Bourke Cockran, William Bryan, and George Norris had miraculously returned to this Chamber on Washington's Birthday, they might well have cried out:

Ancient of days! * * * where,
Where are thy men of might, thy grand in
soul?

Gone—glimmering through the dream of
things that were:

* * *
A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour!

Your attention is respectfully invited to the reason why this might have come to pass.

On the 22d of February the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], in the course of an address to the House, severely disparaged Mr. Justice Frankfurter to my twofold secret. First, because, in my opinion, the disparagement of this eminent educator, jurist, and statesman was without a scintilla of justification; and, second, because the charges insinuated against him will tend to encourage bigotry, racial hatred, and disunity in this time of surpassing peril when domestic tranquillity, singleness of purpose, and harmonious action are indispensable to the early winning of the war, the preservation of American liberty, and the perpetuation of our democratic mode of life.

Please let me endeavor to avert or at least neutralize the unfortunate consequences of some of the gentleman's observations, innuendos, and speculations. He, by quotations from a 3-year-old Detroit paper, informed the House that Judge Frankfurter was born in a foreign land and that he is a member of a persecuted race. The latter part of this revelation appears to be neither more nor less than a euphemistical charge that this great and good man is a Jew. Upon this foundation of foreign birth and Jewish race, laid during Christian Brotherhood Week with such propriety as it is your privilege to perceive and not my pleasure to portray, the gentleman proceeded to revel in idle rumor, defamatory insinuation, and fantastic speculation concerning one of the outstanding men of the Nation. The gentleman charged that Judge Frankfurter "is proposing himself, or some of his friends are proposing, that he take the position of chief justice on an international court," which would, among other things, determine whether the armed forces of the United Nations shall be used for security purposes after the war. Then was made this highly informative and convincing assertion of wicked desire: "They want Frankfurter sitting on that court, or Frankfurter wants Frankfurter on that court—somebody does." The pronoun

"they" is without an antecedent either immediate or remote. But it seems reasonably deducible from the entire address that if the word "they," as thus used, means anything, it means those who believe in international cooperation; it means the foreign-born, the Jews, the Communists, the C. I. O.'s, the P. A. C.'s, Secretary of War Stimson, and all the innumerable throng of others whom the gentleman from Michigan does not love.

The gentleman further asserted:

A few days ago the War Department announced that it was going to accept Communists as officers in the armed services.

After this assertion, the following amazing speculation was, with funereal solemnity, proclaimed:

In view of the * * * statement that Frankfurter and Stimson have long been intimate friends and that Frankfurter has influence in the War Department, some of us are beginning to wonder whether the acceptance of the Communists as officers who can send our sons to death on foreign soil is due to Frankfurter's influence?

Thus the gentleman added to his previously laid foundation the insinuation that Dr. Frankfurter is a Communist, and that he is seeking to have his fellow travelers made officers in the United States Army. But the gentleman's longing for aspersion was still unsatisfied. Therefore, he continued:

Let me read you something of what a Mr. Roosevelt said about him:

"* * * When the I. W. W. was making trouble during the last war, President Wilson sent Frankfurter to investigate. He denounced the citizens who had taken care of the disturbance with the result that former President Theodore Roosevelt wrote him a public letter which said, in part:

"'You are taking an attitude which seems to me to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders in Russia. You are engaged in excusing men precisely like the Bolsheviks, who are also murderers and encouragers of murderers, who are traitors to their allies, to democracy, and to civilization, as well as the United States.'"

Thus by quotation and insinuation we have still another defamation of the great Jewish judge. It is to the effect that he has excused murderers and traitors, and that he has been tainted with bolshevism—the policy of the terroristic branch of the social democratic party that gained ascendancy in Russia in 1917. If we accept as gospel Huxley's aphorism that "in the criticism of life the assertion that outstrips evidence is not only a blunder but a crime," we must shudder to think of the verdict that would be rendered against the gentleman from Michigan if he should ever be brought to trial before a jury of his peers for having violated both the letter and the spirit of this maxim.

Dr. Frankfurter's friends, with much pleasure, remember that he was long since acquitted of insinuations of communism, anti-Americanism, bolshevistic taint, and other crimes and misdemeanors identical in substance with those which the gentleman from Michigan recently made. In January 1939 in an important official proceeding at the other end of the Capitol, Judge Frankfurter's complete exoneration was effected not by sound and fury which frequently signify

nothing; not by insinuating words that go astray, but by the duly attested action of the United States Senate. Of this action please let me refresh your memory.

It was my privilege to be the chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, which conducted hearings on Dr. Frankfurter's nomination to membership on the Supreme Court of the United States. The other members of the subcommittee were: Democrats: Senators King, Connally, McCarran, and Hughes; the Republican members were: Minority Leader McNary and Senators Borah, Norris, and Austin.

Among the witnesses who appeared in opposition to the confirmation were George E. Sullivan, who made the point that Dr. Frankfurter was foreign born; Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, who was recently on trial for sedition, and who charged Dr. Frankfurter with communism; and Allen A. Zoll, who accused the Judge of being a Jew. Witness Sullivan resurrected Colonel Roosevelt's letter to Dr. Frankfurter from which the gentleman from Michigan quoted. The letter in its entirety appears at pages 13 and 14 of the printed record of the hearings. It is followed by Judge Frankfurter's reply, of which the gentleman from Michigan failed to inform you.

The record, among many other things, discloses the following:

Senator BORAH. Are we to understand that you oppose him—

Dr. Frankfurter—

because he is a Jew?

Mr. ZOLL. Partly, sir.

Senator BORAH. So far as I am concerned, I do not propose to listen to an argument against a man because of his religion. * * * You are raising the same question that is drenching Europe in blood. * * * In this country we do not deny any man privileges because of his religion or race. * * * So far as I am concerned, I want it understood that I am strongly opposed to anyone raising the race question.

But notwithstanding all the charges, rumors, and slanders with which the Jew baiters, fomentors of racial hatred, assassins of tolerance, and gravediggers of constitutional guaranties encumbered the record, after due consideration, the subcommittee favorably reported Judge Frankfurter's nomination to the full committee without a dissenting vote. And what did the committee do? Without a dissenting vote, it instructed me to report the nomination to the Senate. And what did the Senate do? That great legislative body unanimously confirmed the nomination.

Except the charge that somebody wants Judge Frankfurter on the post-war world court, everything that the gentleman from Michigan insinuates against him was known to the Senate when it stamped its approval upon his becoming a member of the most important Court on earth. It is very respectfully contended that Judge Frankfurter needs no additional testimonial of his Americanism, patriotism, stainless character, or faultless deportment in either public or private life. But, if it were needed, the Judge could doubtless find it in his clear conscience and in the realization that he is faithfully serving the United

States, contributing his all to the promotion of human welfare, and that he is held in the highest esteem by millions of his fellow men.

Against the gentleman's fears of Judge Frankfurter's conduct as a member of a post-war international court, let me record my sincere hope that this country may have the benefit of the Judge's service on this tribunal, especially if it be empowered to try the infamous Hitler and Hirohito and their cutthroat minions for having maliciously set the world on fire and having diabolically murdered millions and millions of women and children and men. In my opinion, no one else would more certainly insist upon a fair trial for these fiends; no one else would more surely and appropriately protect the peace-loving of the earth against another war by hanging the duly convicted guilty ones as high as Ahasuerus hanged Haman.

If the address of the gentleman from Michigan had been confined to expressions of his dislike or disapproval of Judge Frankfurter without any additional implications, it would not have moved me to discuss it. But it is my fear that some of the gentleman's utterances will tend to fan the flames of racial hatred and religious persecution, which have, in recent years, devastated the greater part of the world.

According to the great Edmund Burke: "It is impossible to look on anything as trifling or contemptible that may become dangerous." In my opinion, the slightest encouragement to racial or religious hatred is dangerous. The slightest encouragement to Jew baiting by any public official should be most vigorously condemned. Let us not forget that the war that is now spreading wholesale death and destruction from the fairest cities of Europe to the bleeding heart of China and from the Tropic of Capricorn to the Tropic of Cancer was begun and its frightful technique was developed by persecuting, torturing, and exterminating Jews.

Let us remember that in a few months' time Hitler, with his storm troops, imprisoned more than 80,000 of this unoffending race in Germany because they were not Aryans, and, on the same preposterous pretext, ruthlessly robbed and persecuted 90,000 more of these defenseless victims of his lust for blood and plunder until they fled from the fatherland in tatters and torture and tears and became heartbroken, helpless, hopeless wanderers on the face of the earth.

Let us not, by thought or word or deed, emulate in the slightest degree the injustice, the insanity, and the barbarism of Hitler and his hordes who have—
Poured the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Up-crept the universal peace, confounded
All unity on earth.

Instead of hindering ourselves with domestic hatred and handicapping our war efforts with racial disunity and religious discord, let us dedicate ourselves to a rebirth of devotion to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which reaches the height of its sublimity in the assertion that all men are created equal. Let us intensify our fidelity to the Constitution, which expressly prohibits the making of any law against the free exer-

cise of religion and, by clear implication, forbids discrimination against anyone because of race or creed or place of birth.

During the First World War, President Wilson said in an address to the Daughters of the American Revolution:

Some of the best stuff of America has come out of foreign lands, and some of the best stuff in America is in the men who are naturalized citizens of the United States. * * * the vast majority of them came here because they believed in America; and their belief in America has made them better citizens than some people who were born in America. They can say that they have bought this privilege with a great price.

Multitudes of Jews, including Judge Frankfurter, who have come to the United States from other lands, deserve their full share of the general compliment which the great Woodrow Wilson thus paid the patriotic and the praiseworthy of foreign birth.

Let us once and for all forsake the degrading, dangerous habit of slandering the Jews who, to all believers in the Holy Bible, are the chosen people of Almighty God, but who have nevertheless been agonized by persecution above every other race that has ever left its footprints on the sands of time.

For the Ten Commandments—the oldest laws which we profess to revere, or strive to obey—we are indebted to the Jews.

The Sermon on the Mount—the loftiest of all combinations of words of tongue or pen—was given without money or price to a wicked world by Jesus of Nazareth, a sinless Jew.

From the dawn of sacred history to the present hour the Jews have borne more than their share of the world's burdens; they have paid more than their share of the world's debts; they have done more than their part to elevate humanity from the depths of savagery to the heights of civilization; they have surpassed every other people in pointing and paving the way from earth to heaven where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest. Henceforth all things whatsoever we would that the Jews should do to us, let us do even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets.

As an incentive both to constitutional and Christian conduct toward all of foreign birth—whether Gentiles or Jews—who have come to America to find a better life for themselves and to help make this a better land for us all, let me conclude with a story that was told in this Chamber a quarter of a century ago by the eloquent, able, and beloved Congressman Scott Ferris, of Oklahoma:

At a meeting of school children in New York to celebrate the Fourth of July, one boy, a descendant of native Americans, spoke as follows:

"I am an American. My father belongs to the Sons of the Revolution; my mother belongs to the Colonial Dames; one of my ancestors threw tea overboard in Boston Harbor; another stood his ground with Warren; another hungered with Washington at Valley Forge. My forefathers were Americans in the making. They cleared her forests, they commanded her ships. They spoke in her council halls, they died on her battlefields. Dawns reddened and paled; stanch hearts of mine beat faster as each new star was added to the Nation's flag. Keen eyes of mine fore-

saw this Nation's greater glory, the sweep of her seas, the plenty of her plains, the man-hives in her billion-wired cities. Every drop of blood in me holds a heritage of patriotism. I am proud of my past. I am proud that I am an American."

Then a foreign-born boy arose and said: "I am an American. My father was an atom of dust; my mother was a straw in the wind to his serene majesty; one of my ancestors died in the mines of Siberia; another was crippled for life by 20 blows of the knout; another was killed defending his home during a massacre of the peasants. The history of my ancestors is a trail of blood to the palace gate of the great white czar. But then a dream came—the dream of America. In the light of liberty's torch, the atom of dust, which was my father, became a man, and the straw in the wind, which was my mother, became a woman for the first time.

"See," said my father pointing to an American flag that fluttered near, "that glorious banner of stars and strips is yours. It is the emblem of the promised land. It is, my son, the sublime hope of the humanity of all the world. Live for it. If need be, fight for it. If necessary, die for it."

Under the open sky of my new country I swore to obey my father's admonition, and every drop of blood in my veins will keep the vow. I am proud of my future. I am proud that I, too, am an American.

Let us, by our official conduct, prove ourselves worthy of fellowship with this patriotic boy of foreign birth. Let us fully share his loyalty to the flag, his deep appreciation of our country's opportunities, his firm determination to defend its blessings, and thus qualify ourselves devoutly and joyfully to declare: "Thank God, we, too, are Americans."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, no reply whatever would be made to the gentleman who just preceded me were it not for the fact that he tries, as so many others have tried during the last 10 years, without success, to place me in a false position. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] mentioned the words "Jew baiter."

That term does not apply to me. I challenge any Member of this House on either side—and I notice three Members of the House who are of the Jewish race sitting here before me who have been Members of this House ever since I have been here—and, I repeat, I challenge any Member of this House to point to one word, written or spoken, which ever condemned or criticized any man or woman of the Jewish race because he or she was a Jew.

I note the challenge is not accepted. No one disputes my statement.

Now, I am growing a little bit tired of this idea that because a man is a Jew he is exempt from criticism. A man should be criticized or praised for what he does, for what he is—never because of his color, lack of color, creed, national descent, or ancestry. Nor should any man who is justly subject to criticism be exempt because of his nationality, color, lack of color, religious belief, national descent, or ancestry.

All too often men subject to criticism, those subject to condemnation, because of their words or conduct, hide behind

a manufactured screen of prejudice, relying upon their nationality, their religion, their color or lack of it, to claim exemption from an exposure of their records.

Nothing that I have said applies to the instant case, but is mentioned to call attention to the all too prevalent practice of yelling bias, prejudice, or persecution, or all three, when none exists.

Were I a member of the Jewish race, I would be proud of that fact. I would not be running around complaining, or having some of my friends complaining, that I was being criticized because I was a member of the Jewish race.

If memory serves me correctly, "the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] complained somewhat bitterly that, on the 22d of February—and the pertinent part of the speech to which he made reference will be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on pages 1396-1397—I criticized Justice Frankfurter because he was a Jew.

That charge is without foundation, as the gentleman will learn, as the Members of the House may learn, if they will reread the speech made by me.

My criticism was directed to the point that a Justice of the United States Supreme Court was taking an active part in the political affairs of another nation; was, according to the press, attempting to guide the destinies of the New Deal faction of the Democratic Party.

If memory serves correctly—and the test as to whether the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] knew what he was talking about can be made quickly by a reference to the printed record—I at no time criticized Justice Frankfurter because he was a Jew.

The gentleman from West Virginia alleges that, by insinuation, I attempted to belittle the Justice because he was a Jew. Even that I did not do.

My recollection is that I did not at any time mention the word "Jew," either in my own remarks or in the remarks which I quoted.

It may be that the gentleman from West Virginia is doing more to create race consciousness by the remarks he made today than I could possibly have done in the remarks made on the 22d.

The gentleman should at least, being such a stickler for justice and for accuracy, have examined the record and, had he done so, he would have learned, and well might he have told the House, that his charge, made by innuendo, that I was a Jew-baiter was without any foundation in fact.

Again, the gentleman either directly or by inference, by innuendo, charged that I attempted to discredit Justice Frankfurter because he was born across the seas. Once more I challenge his accuracy. I am confident that an examination of the record will show that the only reference to the fact that Justice Frankfurter was born abroad was in the quotation of the article which appeared in the Detroit Free Press on June 1, 1942, and in which it was stated, referring to the Justice, "He was born in Austria."

It is no crime to have been born across the seas. I know no one who is so foolish,

so bigoted, as to criticize any individual because of the place of his birth, the nationality of his parents.

I do not even know where my ancestors came from. I do know that a great-grandfather was born in Pennsylvania. When as a lad of 16 or 17, suffering from that disease so common to young men, designated by some as "the swell head," father, to deflate me, to take the false pride, the youthful assurance, out of me, used to tell me that my ancestors were Hessians, hired by King George to fight the Colonists.

To me, father's statement, whether it had foundation or not, was humiliating, for, reading the books written by Coffin, one entitled "Old Times in the Colonies," and the other "Building the Nation," my sympathies, my admiration, my loyalty, was all with the Colonists and their descendants, and I had no real affection for the Redcoats or any of those who opposed our forefathers in the Revolutionary War.

In the talk of February 22, and I repeat for emphasis, no attack was made upon the Justice of the Supreme Court because he was a Jew. Let me again assert if I belonged to that race I would be boasting of the achievements of the Jews.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not now.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman issued a challenge. I would like to meet that challenge.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You can put it in the RECORD any time. Well, what challenge do you mean? If you wish to deny the accuracy of my statement that I ever said or wrote a word criticizing a Jew because he was a Jew, do so.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Does not the gentleman feel that when he singles out a person's race, when he singles out his birthplace, that he is doing so for the purpose of demeaning him and for no other reason, and in that respect the gentleman has been Jew-baiting?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; you are entirely wrong. No such thing. I never heard of a Swede complaining because he was called a Swede—a half dozen other nationalities could be mentioned and none so far as I know ever complained or felt hurt because he was referred to as being of a certain race. I have been called a round-headed Dutchman a good many times. That is supposed to be something—well, I just do not know how to describe it; not an individual who stands at the top, in education or culture, judged by some standards, but an individual who is stubborn, perhaps narrow-minded, but beyond question thrifty and saving and religious. I never resented it when a fellow said to me I was a round-headed Dutchman. I never knew an Irishman to get angry when you called him an Irishman.

Mr. McCORMACK. Now, just a minute. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; but you will have to get me more time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, on the floor of the Congress, the only thought I have in mind is this, that we are all Americans.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You are right.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman may refer to me as an American of Irish blood, if he wants to, but the gentleman should be careful about referring to Americans as of any racial group, because over and above all we are all Americans. I have never heard the gentleman called a Dutchman on the floor, because I would insist that the gentleman is an American of Dutch origin, if that is his racial origin.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Now, that is a long enough lecture.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am not lecturing the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, yes; you are feeling sorry for me as earlier in the day you felt sorry for the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK]. I am familiar with your method and you cannot distract me.

Mr. McCORMACK. We are all Americans.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Certainly, we are all Americans. Then instead of this American and that American, an Irish-American, or a Jewish American, why do we not forget the Jewish and the Irish and all the rest of it and let it go at that? No; that is not the way it is done. In my own district I have racial groups. There are Polish folks and there are Czechs. There are people of German descent, there are people from the Netherlands, there are Italians, there are Jews, there are Negroes. I have never had any trouble with any of them because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and I do not propose that anyone shall drag me into a position where I can be truthfully charged with being antagonistic to any group because of race, creed, color, or nationality.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman has raised that question himself. He is the one who raised that, and he says it should not be raised.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is nonsense. I did nothing of the kind. The gentleman is the one who raised that issue. Look through my speech of February 22. You will not find a word where I made any derogatory reference to anyone because he belonged to the Jewish race.

Let me go back. I say if I were a Jew, I would be proud of it. Do they not hold most of the good jobs in the Government? Do they not control the big monied businesses? Do they not control many of the big financial institutions? Do they not control the picture business? Do they not control much of the press? Are they not at the top in the professions?

Mr. SABATH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I do not yield.

That they do is no reflection upon them as members of the Jewish race or otherwise. They do not control these things. They do not have control in business, in industry, in publications, in radio. They are not at the top in the professions, in the arts, in the sciences, because they are Jews. They have control because they have and use the ability to succeed to a remarkable degree. You know that just as well as I do. What is the use to try to make out that here in

America they are persecuted? I know the purpose of all this. An effort is being made to get some excuse so that some time, in some campaign, somewhere, you can fight me with the statement that I am anti-Jewish.

That charge is completely false, and none knows that it is false better than the Members of this House and the people of my district.

There are two possible inferences which might be drawn from the speech of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], and I do not charge, either directly or indirectly, for I have no personal acquaintance with him, that he had either in mind.

This much may honestly be said. One inference that a stranger might draw from the talk would be that the gentleman was making a bid for the political support of a racial group.

Another inference which the casual reader might get, if he was familiar with previous issues of the RECORD, would be that it was an effort to do me political harm because I was an opponent of the New Deal and a Republican.

Not one thing that I said on the 22d of February is as critical, as scathing, of the conduct of Mr. Justice Frankfurter as the statements contained in the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE], a Democrat, a member of the majority party, a colleague and a co-party worker of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

The gentleman from Mississippi—and his remarks will be found on page A754 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of the 19th of February—and when I made my talk I had no knowledge of the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi—used the same statement made by Theodore Roosevelt in referring to Justice Frankfurter and of which the gentleman from West Virginia today so bitterly complained.

The gentleman from Mississippi went further and he called for the impeachment of Mr. Justice Frankfurter. Among other things, he said:

I want to say to you, in my opinion, which is also the opinion of thousands of good patriotic American citizens, that this man Frankfurter, together with a few others, are the Rasputins of this administration. I am suggesting to the Dies committee that they go immediately into and delve into the actions of Frankfurter, with a view of bringing impeachment proceedings against him and relegating him back to private life and, if possible, send him back to the land from which he came and let him teach his un-American doctrines there rather than to try contaminate a patriotic American citizenship.

He also made the same charge that I did—that the Justice, and I quote, “cherishes the ambition to be chief justice of an international court of justice to be set up under the Dumbarton Oaks program.”

Why did not the gentleman from West Virginia, as he waxed indignant and wrathful because of what had been said by me about Justice Frankfurter, turn his vitriol upon his fellow party member?

It can hardly be possible that he withheld his indignation—real or simulated, whichever it was—because the gentleman from Mississippi was a Democrat; poured

it all forth on me because I was a Republican. I rather think, if I be permitted to express an opinion, that he was not familiar with the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi.

You can make all the charges you want to. There are many Jews in my district and I never had trouble with any one of them. For years I was an attorney in the southwestern part of Michigan for the old Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society with headquarters in New York; and Mr. Simmon of Chicago, who was head of the Chicago and western branch, never made any such charge as that; nor did any of the Jewish people I aided ever attempt to say I did not well and faithfully look after their interests.

I know the purpose in this attempted smear campaign. There has been an attempt—there was in the last campaign and in the one before it—to brand me as anti-Jewish. Jews contributed to the campaign fund used in the effort to defeat me in 1944. They had that right. They did not contribute to the campaign fund to defeat me because they were Jews; they contributed because they were New Dealers. And I knew it. And there were some Jews supporting me in the Fourth Congressional District in that campaign because I was anti-New Deal as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] well knows. So you cannot truthfully charge me with being anti-Jewish. You are not going to make that charge stick, never, not as long as I have breath to prove its falsity.

Now, another thing, in this talk which I made on the 22d, some reference was made to the Justice. Why? Not because he was a Jew, but because it was charged more than 2 years before, and so far as I knew then and so far as I have heard today from the speech of the gentleman from West Virginia, and he had 30 minutes to show its inaccuracy—it has never been denied—the statement was published in a Detroit paper to the effect that a lot of people seemed to think it queer that a Justice of the United States Supreme Court should be dipping his fingers in the diplomatic affairs of the British Empire.

My understanding of the conduct of a judicial officer is that he should keep his fingers out of politics. Especially is that true when a man goes on the United States Supreme Court Bench. And to think of a member of the Supreme Court bench dipping down into politics and trying to have a part in the destinies of a political party. I just cannot picture it in my mind.

If Justice Frankfurter wants to take the position—and we hear and see in the press almost every day where he has something to do with the policies of the administration—if he wishes to do that, that is a matter for his conscience.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman also stated the fact that I complained because Communists were to be commissioned as Army officers. I did, I did; and

I shall continue to complain when Communists are given commissions in the armed forces. This Congress has more than once ousted Communists from position in the Government. I know the Communist doctrine, I know that their party theory is that there is no God and that religion is a fraud.

I have a son in the service. I have neighbors and friends who have boys and girls in the service and if I can do anything under God's heaven to prevent a Communist having authority over them—a man who does not believe in the Deity—I am going to do it; and you can mark that down anywhere you want to, and you can make any charges on the floor that you want to in the effort to deter me, but that position will be maintained.

You will find when you get down to it that the people of America are Christians or recognize the existence of a Supreme Being. They believe in the existence of an Almighty, and they do not propose to submit to the placing over their sons and daughters, with the power of life or death, of any Communist or anyone who denies the existence of God.

I see nothing wrong in my opposition to the participation of a Justice of the Supreme Court in political intrigue on either the home or foreign front. I am making no apologies for my opposition, for my condemnation of a man who, sitting on the heretofore most respected Court in the land, joins with the Communists, becomes their political co-worker, drags his judicial robe through the political arena, attempts to guide the destinies of a political party, and so lowers the dignity of that Court—aids in destroying the respect the people have always had for it.

A Supreme Court Justice should be just as much apart from politics as should a minister, a rabbi, or a priest. I make no apology for my criticism of Frankfurter because he has so far forgotten his judicial position nor for my insistence that the armed forces deny commission to all who subscribe to the doctrine of the overthrow of this Government by force and violence. When they say they have repented and they have reformed, we should give them ample opportunity to show that the reformation has been real.

The only possible purpose in referring to a man as being foreign-born and his connection with our domestic or foreign affairs is the thought that, when a man is dissatisfied with the country from which he comes or when the parents who bring him here are dissatisfied with the government of the home country or the conditions surrounding them, that man who aspires to a position of public power and influence in this country should at least live here in America long enough to become acclimated and oriented before he attempts to move to the top or assumes in a loud voice and with an aggressive manner to tell the old-timers what is wrong with the country in which they have lived so long, of which he actually knows so little.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT].

MEXICAN TREATY

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time today to express myself regarding the proposed Mexican treaty, realizing that the House will not have an opportunity to vote on this treaty and owing to the fact that the treaty supporters have stated California is the only State affected when as a matter of fact the Mexican treaty would take billions of dollars out of the pockets of the farmers of the United States. So far as the cotton-raising areas of the United States are concerned, the Mexican treaty should be recognized as a cotton treaty rather than a water treaty. The treaty takes away from farmers and city dwellers in southwestern United States and guarantees in perpetuity to large landowners in Mexico a minimum of 1,500,00 acre-feet of Colorado River water each year. That is more water than all of the people of Greater New York and Philadelphia use for domestic and industrial purposes during a year. The treaty does not stop there. It also authorizes the building of dams and other works of the Colorado River in Mexico.

The Colorado River water guaranteed and made available to Mexican landowners by the treaty is a free gift to these landowners. The delta area in Lower California in Mexico that will be irrigated by the water is now being used almost exclusively for production of cotton. The treaty water will increase the cotton acreage from 500,000 to 800,000 acres. There are now about 200,000 acres in that Mexican area in cotton production.

The free United States water which the treaty hands over to Mexico to use in the production of cotton will not be primarily for the benefit of small Mexican farmers. It will mostly benefit a few wealthy landowners who control the larger part of the Mexican delta land. One of these barons is a citizen or a former citizen of the United States. The representatives of the State Department, in strongly advocating the Mexican treaty, have been insisting that it was being advanced in the interest of good will between the United States and Mexico. It appears to be the kind of good-will offering, insofar as the Colorado River water is concerned, that will richly benefit certain interests operating within Mexico; and is the kind of good-will offering that will cost the United States cotton growers millions of dollars annually.

Members of Congress from every part of the Union have a direct interest in this proposed Mexican cotton treaty. That is true because it will create and subsidize with American water an immense new competitive cotton-producing area next door to the United States. For a good many years Congress was called upon to appropriate millions of dollars annually to help out the cotton growers of our country. That was because these growers were facing cutthroat competition from cotton-growing areas in other parts of the world. In fact during each

of the 5 years prior to 1943, with its extraordinary war conditions in effect, our Treasury paid out more than \$200,000,000 to assist our cotton growers.

Now the State Department proposes to bring that cutthroat competition a little closer home. It wants to build up greater and ever greater cotton competition right across the line from our own cotton growers in the United States. That will result, most certainly, in Congress being required to appropriate even greater sums of money each year to aid our own cotton growers.

It is not the business of Congress to dictate to Mexico or to any foreign country what crops they should, or should not, produce. But it is the business of Congress not to go out of its way to hand over to a foreign country a priceless natural resource of our people, namely, water, to be used by landowners in that foreign country to produce more and more crops that are directly competitive to crops produced in the United States.

I looked in vain over the record of the hearings on this treaty to find where the spokesman of Secretary Ickes' Interior Department had recommended that this treaty provide that no landowner benefiting from the water given to Mexico could irrigate more than 160 acres of land. The works on the Colorado River that control its waters and make it possible for Mexico to receive any benefits are all built with American money and on the understanding that the benefits were to be exclusively American.

Secretary Ickes and his henchmen have been very zealous in trying to see that any American in the United States receiving water from a Government project could only irrigate not more than 160 acres of land. When the amendment I introduced last year to the river and harbor bill was lost by the failure of that bill to pass the Senate, it was very largely the result of the efforts of Secretary Ickes and a few Senators who also failed to raise their voice and demand that the same conditions they are trying to apply on the American side be made a like rule on the Mexican side of the boundary.

My amendment would have removed the acreage restrictions of the reclamation law from applying to the Central Valley project in California, where due to the character of the water and the physical conditions it is impossible to enforce them.

Now in effect Mr. Ickes says to give to the landowners in Mexico an uncontrolled use of water, operated through American works, built by money of American taxpayers for the use of American citizens, while on the other hand take away from the American citizens their present rights, penalize them in some way when they do not comply with unworkable dictates and give away without control a natural resource that in 50 years will be vital to this country. This is consistent with the usual actions of the Interior Secretary.

A few days ago it was reported in the press that our State Department was advocating the removal of all tariff barriers between the countries of the Americas. At the present time, America's cotton growers are given some measure

of protection in our domestic cotton market by reason of certain tariff measures. Under the State Department's plan even this protection would be removed. American cotton growers, already faced with cut-throat cotton competition in the world market, would be faced, under this no-tariff plan, with the same fate on the domestic market. And at the same time, the State Department is seeking to force through the Senate a treaty with Mexico that will give away, free and without restriction, for all time, American water to produce hundreds of thousands of bales of additional cotton in Mexico, right across the boundary line from our own struggling American cotton growers.

It can be readily seen how this treaty will benefit Mexican landowners and cotton operators in Mexico.

How can it be demonstrated that the treaty will benefit American citizens in the United States? The fact is, the treaty if ratified by the Senate will do a great injustice to millions of American citizens, and it will take away from a large part of this country for all time to come a large quantity of water vitally needed in the arid Southwest.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I have been talking about one crop, namely cotton. But this is not cotton alone. Sugar can be produced, corn, wheat, barley, oats, specialty crops, and dairy products. In other words we are making it possible to open up a large acreage for future farming operations with free water from the United States to compete with what our people are producing at the same time; and when the war is out of the way we in the United States will have no market for the crops our farmers are producing because of the many crops that will be grown with this free water.

We have heard much about providing farms for the returning veterans. We cannot under this program guarantee the returning veteran a market for his products. The veteran will have to pay for his water whereas under this treaty we furnish free water in competition against the veteran.

I am not opposed to a treaty that will give Mexico a square deal on what water she is rightfully entitled to. But I believe that our American people are entitled to water at least as free from cost and restrictions on the use of water as any treaty gives to Mexico. If favors or privileges are to be granted, they should be to our own people first.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Can the gentleman give us some information as to how the administration of this treaty will be handled once it is adopted? Is it under a boundary commission, is it under any other function or department of Government, or how will it be handled?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Once a treaty with Mexico is entered into, we have no further control. They will have full authority to act from now on for all time. The water rights that are now owned by our own Government, paid for by our own Government, will be turned over and given free to the Mexican Government.

Mr. McDONOUGH. There is no benefit to the United States in approving this treaty?

Mr. ELLIOTT. Not that I can see, except just as a good-neighbor policy. If we are not careful, if we continue to give and give and give, we are going to waken in a few short years to find that we have given so much that the American people will become alarmed at the tremendous debt we will still have on our hands.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I understand a boundary commission is set up in the treaty, made up of two men—one a Mexican and the other an American—and that this boundary commission has the privilege of administering the functions on both sides of the border, without veto power by Congress or any other authority, subject only to their own decision, and they have the spending of millions of dollars, the hiring of many men, and the delivering of millions of acre-feet to Mexico out of two rivers originating in the United States—the Rio Grande and the Colorado Rivers.

Mr. ELLIOTT. The gentleman is correct.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE].

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I shall take a very short time to call to the attention of the committee something which is not primarily the responsibility of the Committee on Appropriations but is, I believe, a matter in which the whole House will be interested. What I have to say has to do with the amount of work that is being done in the Federal courts throughout the country.

I have here a reprint of an article which appeared some time ago in the University of Kansas City Law Review. It was written by the late Judge Merrill E. Otis. He sets out various tables showing the number of cases of various types filed in all the Federal courts between the years 1929 and 1938. He divides them into three classes.

The first is the criminal cases. In 1929 there were 86,000 such cases filed. The number rose until 1932, which was the high, with 92,000 cases. Then the number filed each year dropped until 1938, when there were 34,000 cases. The figures for 1944 indicate a slight increase, up to 39,000 criminal cases filed. This increase, of course, is due to the enforcement of certain laws having to do with the war.

The next is a table showing the civil cases in which the United States is a party. Beginning in 1929 the number was 24,000 cases filed, rising to a high in 1932 of 34,000, dropping in 1938 to 11,000, and then in 1944 rising to 20,000.

The number of purely civil cases filed in 1929 was 20,000, rising to a high in 1933 of 26,000, dropping in 1938 to 22,000, and dropping further in 1944 to 17,000.

In other words, the figures show the number of cases in the Federal Court have been steadily declining. Yet, all during that period, we have been increasing the number of judges. For ex-

ample, in 1928, we created one new circuit judgeship. In 1929, we created 9 new district judgeships and so on, until 1938, which was the time when the cases filed in Federal Courts reached an all-time low. We authorized that year 5 new circuit judgeships and 15 new district judgeships.

However, I am not objecting to that so much as I am objecting to the fact that the courts of the country, particularly the Federal courts, have virtually ceased to function. Some of you will remember in 1940 we had before us the Walter-Logan bill, which passed the House by a very substantial majority. The purpose of the bill, you will remember, was to provide regulations for the bureaus and tribunals which are now running this country. At that time, the Committee on the Judiciary had prepared a chart listing these various bureaus and tribunals in the executive departments which exercised legislative and judicial functions. I have it here. It is a sizable chart. It includes only the tribunals and bureaus which were functioning when the war started. If I could have a chart including those set up since the war, I doubt if I could even lift it.

I want to point out some of these tribunals. I doubt if very many people in the country have heard of some of them. First, there are the tribunals in the Department of Agriculture. For example, here is a Board of Tea Appeals. Have you ever heard of that? That is a board which has been set up which exercises judicial functions having to do with the sale of tea in this country. You have here a lot of other tribunals. Here is a committee in re nut grading. Here is a committee in re tea grading. Here is a committee in re dry beans grading, sirups, and so on.

There are literally hundreds of these tribunals which are exercising judicial functions in this country. When you get to the National Labor Relations Board and the Wage-Hour Division, you find there what amounts to courts operating on the rights of the people but with almost no regard to any constitutional limitation.

If I had time, I would like to call attention to more instances. I can only mention a few instances where these bureaus have absolutely defied the Congress. Consider the matter of subsidies. There is nothing in the law to justify the payment of certain subsidies, and yet they paid them. There was nothing in the law to justify the attitude taken by Mr. Byrnes or Mr. Hershey in regard to the farmer draft.

Here we have the wage-hour law which allows the Administrator to fix a certain minimum wage. The Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division, some time ago, made a rule that no one could engage in home work. There is no provision in the law for that. In fact, that very proposition was before this House, that bill was here, and it was turned down. Yet, he established that as a rule. He said there could be no home work and put thousands of people out of that type of work. That case went to the Supreme Court and it was affirmed. It held he had a right to make that ruling. But I

would like to call your attention to the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Roberts, in which he comments on the majority opinion. This is what he said:

The philosophy of the Court's opinion can be nothing less than that the Administrator may, if he finds it necessary, rewrite the statute.

That is, in substance, Mr. Chairman, what these boards and bureaus are doing. If we intend to keep up the substance of representative government, some action must be taken to point out to them that the laws are going to be made by this Congress, and not by those bureaus. If something is not done quickly to reaffirm and reestablish constitutional government, then I, for one, am in favor of being honest with the people in telling them that we no longer are a representative government; that we have socialism here. Let us have that and be done with it.

Along the line of the bill which we did pass, the Logan-Walter bill, I yesterday introduced H. R. 2602. I introduced a similar bill in the last session. A number of similar bills are pending before the Judiciary Committee of the House. The purpose of the bill is to regulate these bureaus and tribunals. For instance, we enact a law. It goes to some bureau to be enforced. Immediately they write voluminous regulations, but in writing those regulations they have no regard whatever for the intent the Congress may have had in writing the law. What can you do? You can do nothing. The citizen can do nothing. Then if the citizen violates one of those regulations, of which there are literally hundreds of thousands, all having the force and effect of law, he is not ordinarily tried in a court. He is tried before one of these tribunals. The same tribunal prosecutes him, writes the law that he violates, and administers the punishment. If anything can be any more totalitarian than that, I would like to know what it is.

I fail to see, Mr. Chairman, why we spend billions and why we allow our boys to be shot in fighting that sort of thing, and yet day by day approve that in this country and literally do nothing in protest.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE] has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. LATHAM].

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, the administration of the affairs of veterans of this and other wars in which we have been engaged will shortly become one of the three most important functions of the executive branch of our Government. This is true because of the need for competent, efficient and sympathetic administration, because of the stupendous sums which will necessarily be expended, and because of the vast number of people employed.

The budget request for the 1945-46 fiscal year for the Veterans' Administration is \$2,707,000,000. This is more than has been requested for any of the Departments in the executive branch of the Government, except for the Navy,

War, and Treasury Departments. Seven of the ten heads of departments who have cabinet rank will spend during the coming fiscal year only a small fraction of the sum necessary to handle the affairs of veterans, in fact about one twenty-sixth of that sum. I venture to say that at the conclusion of hostilities, the Veterans' Administration will, from the standpoint of expenditures, equal or even exceed either the Navy or War Departments.

It has been my thought that a division of government so enormous, and so vitally important to every one of us should no longer be set up as a mere agency of government, but rather as a full-fledged department within the executive branch, the head of which should have cabinet rank. I have today introduced a bill to accomplish this, H. R. 2611.

I believe this change would be helpful in the rehabilitation, education, hospitalization, reemployment and security of our returning fighting men. If this bill were to pass and this governmental structure were to be adopted, it would create a formal and automatic arrangement for close liaison and conference between the responsible head of the Veterans' Administration department who would then be a Cabinet member, and the President of the United States. It would bring together under one head the various agencies and commissions now handling veterans' affairs, which have often been working at cross purposes.

We have as a Cabinet officer the head of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of Labor and the Department of State, all of whose functions are certainly no more vital than the well-being of our sons, brothers, and neighbors, who have become casualties of war.

The bill which I have introduced also provides for establishment of an advisory council which would assist and advise the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs. This council would be comprised of nine members, appointed by the President, three from among the Presidents of the five largest veterans' associations, three to represent the general public, two would be members of the medical profession, and one a leader in the field of education.

The other day the head of the Veterans' Administration, after some criticism had been leveled at his agency by a member of this body, ordered an investigation of the medical services given to hospitalized veterans. I personally know nothing about the merits of the charges, but this would perhaps indicate that a reorganization at this time might not be amiss.

It is my hope that this measure will receive the favorable consideration of this body.

Mr. Chairman, in accordance with permission obtained earlier today in the House, I extend a copy of this bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) there is hereby established at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the Department of Veterans' Affairs, which shall be administered by a Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of

the Senate, and who shall receive the same compensation as other heads of executive departments.

(b) There shall be in the Department of Veterans' Affairs an Under Secretary of Veterans' Affairs and three Assistant Secretaries, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall perform such duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs. The Under Secretary shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,000 per annum, and the Assistant Secretaries shall each receive compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. There shall also be in the Department such other officers and employees as shall be transferred to the Department of Veterans' Affairs under this act, and such other officers and employees as may from time to time be provided by Congress.

SEC. 2. (a) The Department of Veterans' Affairs shall be, and is hereby, vested with the authority, duties, and powers heretofore vested in the Veterans' Administration.

(b) The functions, powers, and duties vested in and imposed upon the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs are hereby transferred to and vested in and imposed upon the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, and any power which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs has heretofore been authorized to exercise may be exercised by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs.

(c) All orders, rules, and regulations, or other issues made or granted in respect to any functions consolidated or coordinated under the provisions of this act and in effect at the date of its enactment shall continue in effect to the same extent as now authorized until modified, superseded, or repealed by the Secretary.

(d) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, and he shall have authority to do all things necessary and proper to hospitalize, rehabilitate, and provide vocational and educational training, insurance, compensation, and pension benefits for honorably discharged veterans of all wars, and to administer all matters directly affecting their interests and welfare.

(e) The Secretary of Veterans' Affairs shall have authority to do all things necessary and proper to secure replacement of discharged personnel of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps, including the Women's Reserve components thereof, in their former positions and in securing employment in new positions to the end that every discharged person shall be reestablished in civil life as soon as possible after discharge; for the accomplishment of this purpose the secretary shall have the power and the duty to cooperate with and employ the facilities of other governmental and State employment agencies.

SEC. 3. The President shall appoint an Advisory Council on Veterans' Affairs, composed of nine members, which shall meet from time to time at the call of the chairman of the council or the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs. The council shall elect its own chairman and secretary and shall advise the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs on all matters pertaining to the welfare of veterans and administration of the Department. Three of said members shall be chosen from among the presidents of the five largest veterans' membership organizations in the United States; three shall be persons representing the general public, who have no connection with veterans' affairs; two shall be members of the medical profession; and one shall be a person experienced in the field of education. The members of said Advisory Council shall serve without salary but shall receive a reasonable per diem compensation while meeting as a council, the amount to be determined by the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, and shall be reimbursed for necessary travel expenses incurred while traveling to and from meetings.

SEC. 4. It is further provided that the administration of any law creating benefits for veterans, the administration of which has heretofore been vested in some department or agency other than the Veterans' Administration, is hereby transferred to the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

SEC. 5. Appropriations for the Veterans' Administration shall be available for the administration of this act; and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amount or amounts as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of Veterans' Affairs shall make annually at the close of each fiscal year a report in writing to Congress giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and the Department, describing the work done by the Department, and making such recommendations as he shall deem necessary for the effective performance of the duties and purposes of the Department.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its enactment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how the time now stands?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has consumed 1 hour and 50 minutes; the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has consumed 1 hour and 38 minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2603, making appropriations for the Departments of States, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Joint Resolution 115, relative to determination and payment of certain claims against the Government of Mexico.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. BLOOM. Yes; very briefly, it extends the life of the Mexican Claims Commission 2 years. This commission expires on April 5, which is the reason requiring prompt passage of this resolution.

I may say that this resolution comes with a unanimous report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. I took it up with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] this morning. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORVY] knows about it, and there is no objection to it.

Mr. STEFAN. I notice that the appropriation bill under consideration today dealing with the State Department contained no appropriation for the Mexican Claims Commission.

Mr. BLOOM. That is correct. There is no appropriation needed. The operations of this Commission are paid out of the funds they receive from Mexico.

They are collecting some \$40,000,000 due United States claimants.

Mr. STEFAN. I think it is a pretty important bill.

Mr. BLOOM. I assure the gentleman this resolution calls for no appropriation.

Mr. STEFAN. This resolution extends the life of the Mexican Claims Commission for 2 years.

Mr. BLOOM. Yes; for 2 years. The life of the present Commission expires on April 5.

Again I emphasize the fact that this resolution calls for no appropriation. All the expenses of the Commission are paid out of moneys collected from Mexico. They gave us \$40,000,000 to pay claims against Mexico.

Mr. STEFAN. We have had appropriations for the Mexican Claims Commission.

Mr. BLOOM. Not for this year.

Mr. STEFAN. Not this year but in past years. I feel that this is too important a bill to be called up at this hour of the day under unanimous consent. A bill extending the life of a very important commission should be called up in the regular way.

Mr. BLOOM. As I say, this Commission has been operating for 2 years and we have not made 1 cent of appropriation for it.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the Committee on Foreign Affairs voted unanimously for this resolution. The Mexican Government is paying the expenses for this work. No money whatsoever has come out of the United States Treasury this past year for this Commission; and the the claimants are receiving very much more than they expected to.

Later they may receive from the Mexican Government in some instance 100 percent of their claims.

DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

Mr. BLOOM, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to who was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 115) relative to determination and payment of certain claims against the Government of Mexico having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend unanimously that the joint resolution do pass.

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII, existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in heavy brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman:

"SETTLEMENT OF MEXICAN CLAIMS ACT OF 1942
"Approved December 18, 1942 (56 Stat. 1058, 22 U. S. C., Supp. II, 661c)

* * * * *

"SEC. 2.

"(c) The Commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act.

"(d) The authority of the Commission under this Act, and the terms of office of its members, shall terminate at the expiration of ~~two~~ four years after the date on which a majority of its members first appointed take office, but the President may by Executive order fix an earlier termination date. Upon the termination of the authority of the Commission, all books, records, docu-

ments, and other papers in the possession of the Commission shall be deposited with the Department of State.

"Sec. 4. (a) The Commission shall also have authority, within its discretion, as hereinafter provided, to examine and render final decisions (1) in those cases in which the two Commissioners designated by the United States and Mexico, respectively, pursuant to the General Claims Protocol between the United States and Mexico signed April 24, 1934 (48 Stat. 1844), failed to reach agreements and the Commissioner so designated by the United States made appraisals, and (2) in those cases in which appraisals were made by the Commissioner designated by the United States pursuant to the Agrarian Claims Agreement of 1938.

"(b) In connection with such cases, the Commission shall, as soon as practicable, notify each claimant, or his attorney, by registered mail to his last-known address, of the appraisals so made. Within a period of thirty days after the mailing of such notice, the claimant shall notify the Commission in writing whether the appraisal so made is accepted as final and binding, or whether a petition for review will be filed as provided in subsection (c). If the claimant fails to so notify the Commission in writing within such period, or if the Commission is notified within such period of the final acceptance of such appraisal, it shall, at the expiration of such period, enter an award on the basis of such appraisal. [and certify such award to the Secretary of the Treasury.] *Provided, That if the Commission's efforts to notify the respective claimants, or their attorneys have failed to disclose their whereabouts, the Commission may, at the expiration of a period of thirty days from the date of the enactment of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act Amendments of 1945, enter an award on the basis of such appraisal.*

"(c) In any case in which the Commission is so notified in writing that a petition for review will be filed, the Commission shall prescribe a reasonable period, which may be extended in the discretion of the Commission, within which such petition, together with written legal contentions in support thereof, shall be filed. If no petition for review is filed within the period of any extension thereof prescribed by the Commission, it shall enter an award on the basis of the appraisal in such case. [and certify such award to the Secretary of the Treasury.]

"Sec. 5. * * *

"(c) In connection with any claim decided by the Commission pursuant to this Act in which an award is made, the Commission may, upon the written request of the claimant or any attorney heretofore or hereafter employed by such claimant, determine and apportion the just and reasonable attorneys' fees for services rendered with respect to such claim, but the total amount of the fees so determined in any case shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of the award, unless in special circumstances the Commission shall find that a larger fee is just and reasonable. Any fees so determined shall be entered as a part of such award, and payment thereof shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. Any person who accepts any compensation for services rendered with respect to such claim, which, when added to any amount previously received on account of such services, will exceed the amount of fees so determined by the Commission, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000.

"(d) *In any case in which the Commission shall enter an award, it shall, as soon as practicable, certify such award to the Secretary of the Treasury.*

"[d] (e) The Commissions shall, upon the completion of its work, [certify] transmit in duplicate to the Secretary of State and to the Secretary of the Treasury the following:

"(1) A list of all claims disallowed;

"(2) A list of all claims allowed, in whole or in part (together with the amount of each claim and the amount awarded thereon) [which have not been previously certified under section 4 (b) or 4 (c)]; and

"(3) A copy of the decision rendered in each case.

"Sec. 8. * * *

"(b) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cover into the fund—

"(1) the sum of \$3,000,000, representing the total amount of payments heretofore made by the Government of Mexico under the Agrarian Claims Agreement of 1938;

"(2) the sum of \$3,000,000 which was paid by the Government of Mexico upon exchange of ratifications of the Convention signed November 19, 1941;

"(3) such other sums as are paid by the Government of Mexico pursuant to the provisions of the said Convention; and

"(4) the sum of \$533,658.95, which is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and which represents the total amount of awards and appraisals, plus interest, made with respect to the claims on behalf of Mexican nationals against the Government of the United States which were filed with the General Claims Commission.

"(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, out of the sums covered into the fund pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and after making the deduction provided for in section 10 (b), to make payments on account of awards and appraisals certified pursuant to sections 4 (b), 4 (c), and 6 (b) of this Act prior to the date of the amendment of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act Amendments of 1945, of an amount not to exceed 30 per centum of the award or appraisal in each case, exclusive of interest; and, on and after July 1, 1945, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, out of the sums covered into the fund pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and after making the deduction provided for in section 10 (b), to make an additional payment on account of awards and appraisals certified pursuant to sections 4 (b), 4 (c), and 6 (b) of this Act prior to the date of the enactment of the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act Amendments of 1945, of an amount not to exceed 10 per centum of the award or appraisals in each case, exclusive of interest.

"(d) On or after July 1, 1945, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, to the extent that it may be possible to do so out of the sums covered into the fund pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, and after making the deduction provided for in section 10 (b)—

"(1) to make similar payments of not to exceed [30] 40 per centum on account of the principal amount of the award certified pursuant to section 5 (d) of this Act."

I. GENERAL STATEMENT

This joint resolution supplements a convention between the United States and Mexico, signed on November 19, 1941 (56 Stat. 1347), and the act of 1942. The convention provides for the adjustment of certain outstanding claims of each country against the government of the other country which arose between 1868 and 1940.

Under this agreement, the United States is relieved of all liability toward Mexico with respect to certain claims of Mexican nationals against this Government, and Mexico agrees to pay a total of \$40,000,000 in full settlement of the American claims comprehended by article I. The convention credits against this amount a sum of \$3,000,000 which had been paid prior to the signing of the convention. It provides also for the payment of \$3,000,000 on the date of the exchange of ratifications. The balance is to be paid in annual instalments of not less

10. COMMODITY CREDIT. Agreed to Rep. Spence's (Ky), request to permit the conferees on S.298, the CCC bill, to file a report before midnight, Mar. 15; and Rep. Spence announced that the bill, if completed, will be called up today (p.2318).

11. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill, H.P. 2603 (pp. 2320-36). The language authorizing the Secretary of State to pay transportation and other expenses of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere and to make advances of funds; to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the U.S. and the other American republics; and, subject to the President's approval, to transfer from this appropriation to other Government agencies for expenditure in the U.S. and in other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such Government agency for the purpose of this appropriation contained in the section providing for Latin American cooperation was stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Rees, Kans. (pp. 2335-6).

During the debate on the bill, Rep. Voorhis, Calif., opposed the Mexican-Colorado River Treaty (pp. 2332-3). Rep. Rees criticized "off the record" Testimony before the Appropriations Committee; recommended the establishment of an independent agency responsible to Congress that would study proposed Government expenditures; and stated, "There ought to be more coordination between the Appropriations Committee...and the Ways and Means Committee" (p.2327). Majority Leader McCormack announced the legislative program for the coming week as follows: Mon., the Lemke resolution on the drafting of farm labor, The Lanham resolution, continuing the housing investigation, and H.Res. 96, continuing the investigation of public land problems and use of land in rehabilitation of veterans; Tues., resolutions not disposed of on Mon.; Wed., Thurs., and Fri., if necessary, the Agriculture appropriation bill; and conference reports will be considered if any are reported (p. 2335).

12. EDUCATION. Rep. Barden, N.C., announced that the date of the hearings on H.R. 1296, the Federal aid to education bill, will begin on Apr. 24 rather than Apr. 10 because "it is...expected that we will have a recess beginning probably about 24th of this month and lasting until the 10th or 15th of April" (p. 2317).

13. FARM RELIEF. Received a Mass. Legislature resolution urging WFA to "grant relief to farmers in the existing [hay] emergency" (p. 2339).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. RETIREMENT. H.R. 2638, by Rep. Neely, W.Va., to grant a temporary increase in certain annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2338.)

15. SELECTIVE SERVICE. H.R. 2626, by Rep. May, Ky., to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. To Military Affairs Committee. (p.2338.)

16. PATENTS. By Rep. Boykin, Ala., H.R. 2630, to provide for the public registering of patents available for licensing; H.R. 2631, to limit the life of a patent to a term commencing with the date of the application; and H.R. 2632 to require the recording of agreements relating to patents. To Patents Committee. (p. 2338.)

17. RENEGOTIATION. H.R. 2638, by Rep. Doughton, N.C., to extend through December 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2338.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. RESEARCH. Rep. Lemke, N.Dak., inserted L.C. Moise's article commending the work of the war dogs and favoring the Lemke bill banning vivisection (p. Al297).
19. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted Secretary Morgenthau's address favoring the Bretton Woods Agreements (pp. Al318-21).
 Sen. Myers, Pa., inserted Philadelphia Record and Milwaukee Journal editorials favoring the Bretton Woods agreements (pp. Al298-9).
 Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted Rev. E.A. Conway's address, "The Big Bankers and Bretton Woods" (p. Al298).
20. VETERANS. Rep. Short, Mo., inserted Rep. Knutson's (Minn.) radio address discussing veterans' post-war opportunities in industry and agriculture in the Western States (pp. Al299-1301).
21. TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., including Iowa State Sen. Jamieson's paper opposing the amendment to limit the power of Congress to tax income to 25% (pp. Al301-2).
 Rep. Neely, Va., inserted a Labor editorial denying that rail workers are in favor of limiting the taxing power (p. Al302).
22. MANPOWER. Rep. Roe, Md., inserted Ralph H. Grier's letter favoring H.R.1752, the manpower bill (p. Al306).
23. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwabe, Okla., including a farmer constituent's letter, claiming administrative disregard to the Tydings farm-labor deferment amendment (pp. Al306-7).
24. FARM LABOR; MILITARY TRAINING. Rep. Schwabe, Okla., inserted a constituent's letter opposing national peacetime military training and favoring deferment of farm labor (pp. Al310-11).
25. LOAN AGENCIES. Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., inserted a Washington Evening Star article discussing the administrative merits of Jesse Jones, FLA Administrator Vinson, and WLB Chairman Taylor (p. Al310).
26. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Morrison, La., inserted his letter to OPA Administrator Bowles discussing his stand regarding the exclusion of Congressmen from price-setting meetings (p. Al311).
27. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Barrett, Wyo., inserted a Miles City (Mont.) Star editorial suggesting an investigation into the activities of Morris L. Cooke relative to the Missouri Valley Authority (pp. Al311-2).
28. FOOD PROCESSING; TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted Matthew Woll's Reader's Digest article discussing the transportation, manpower, and subsidy problems relative to the wheat and flour situation (pp. Al315-6).
29. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., inserted Leonard D. White's article discussing congressional reorganization relative to its control of the administrative system (pp. Al320-1).

tion. In that spirit I offer the resolution.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

Mr. NEELY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the railroad men's paper Labor of March 10.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Matthew Woll.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Matthew Woll.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include letters from constituents.

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. RAMEY (at the request of Mr. HORAN) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a poem by one of his constituents.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE (H. R. 2200)

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 seconds to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I should like the membership of the House to know that on Monday, when the Consent Calendar is called, it is my intention to ask that the bill (H. R. 2200) to revise, coordinate, and enact into law title XVIII of the United States Code on Crimes and Criminal Procedure be passed over without prejudice.

A resolution just adopted by the House authorizes the printing of additional copies of the bill and the report thereon. When these copies are printed they will be available to all Members interested.

AT HIS SIDE

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. FLOOD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

AMERICANS BETRAYED

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. POWELL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PVT. CLIFTON JARNIGAN

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JENNINGS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, on March 14, 1945, on roll call 39 I am recorded as absent. I was present at the time and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Frank Kent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a radio address given by Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial on the bread crisis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Miles City Daily Star.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I expect to make in the Committee of the Whole and to include therein certain excerpts and certain material in tabular form.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a copy of a letter addressed to Hon. Chester Bowles, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I regret to have to inflict myself twice upon the Chair, but I find that the article which I previously received permission to extend in the RECORD exceeds the limit fixed by the Joint Committee on Printing. I have an estimate from the Public Printer that it will cost \$117. Notwithstanding the estimate I ask unanimous consent that I may extend this article.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the estimate, without objection the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial relative to Maj. Paul Douglas, and an article from the Christian Science Monitor entitled "Chicago Considers Its Parks for Public—Not for Tourists."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on the termination of the Canol project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article and an editorial from the Army and Navy Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 35, page 2078 of the RECORD, I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next I may address the House for 30 minutes following the legislative business of the day and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next I may address the House for 15 minutes following the legislative business of the day and other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization may sit during general debate on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 2603, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, 1946, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, as we all know, for several years and until quite recently the Honorable Jesse Jones, a very distinguished Texan, was in charge of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That position is now held

by the Honorable Fred Vinson, a former colleague of ours. Without regard to political affiliations, I am sure we all have the very highest respect and esteem for each of these gentlemen.

I think it pertinent at this time to place in the RECORD information with reference to the history and operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created in January 1932, with a capital of \$500,000,000, appropriated by the Congress, and a borrowing authority, with Government guaranty, of \$1,500,000,000. In 1941, \$175,000,000 of the capital was retired and the funds paid back to the Treasury. The borrowing authority has been increased from time to time until it now stands at something in excess of \$14,000,000,000 for general purposes, and in addition, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out certain specific functions such as loans for rural rehabilitation, farm tenancy, rural electrification, preferred stock of banks and insurance companies, funds for War Damage Corporation, and so forth.

The \$14,000,000,000 operates as a revolving fund.

Total authorizations by the R. F. C. for all purposes have been \$43,500,000,000, of which approximately \$10,000,000,000 was found not to be needed, and canceled. Total disbursements for all purposes have been a little more than \$28,000,000,000. Receipts and collections from all sources have been \$17,500,000,000. The major portion of the amount still outstanding was for war expenditures.

R. F. C. now owes the Treasury \$9,200,000,000. Of this amount, approximately \$3,000,000,000 was borrowed for general purposes, including war work, and approximately \$1,000,000,000 for specific purposes, for which additional borrowing power is provided by statute. This leaves approximately \$6,000,000,000 available borrowing authority for general purposes.

Authorizations and commitments exceed the above amount, but a great many of them will not be needed, and will be canceled. Current receipts from collections, sales, rents, and so forth, are very substantial, and will largely meet these commitments and future requirements, including presently contemplated subsidies.

In addition to this remaining borrowing authority, R. F. C. or its subsidiaries have agreements from the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission that, upon request, these Departments will ask Congress for funds to reimburse the R. F. C. for its net investments in the plants and facilities which are built or acquired at the request of those departments, together with interest at 1½ percent per annum, after deducting rentals received from the contractors.

Following is the amount of such take-out letters broken down as to sponsor, dollar amount of letters, and amount received to date:

Sponsor	Amount of letters	Amount received
War Department.....	\$3,900,000,000	\$1,053,000,000
Navy Department.....	648,000,000	278,000,000
Maritime Commission.....	102,000,000	1,590,000
Agriculture Department (including Commodity Credit Corporation and War Foods Administration).....	18,500,000	-----
Total.....	4,668,500,000	1,335,590,000

Leaving a balance due the R. F. C. from this source of \$3,332,910,000.

Defense Supplies Corporation also has agreements from the War and Navy Departments that, if requested to do so, they will reimburse the Corporation for extraordinary costs paid by it in moving petroleum and petroleum products from the South and West to the eastern seaboard, for such products as are purchased by the War or Navy Departments, or by contractors engaged in construction or manufacture for these Departments.

Many plants have been built at the request of the War and Navy Departments, and leased to the operators at a dollar a year, for use in production directly for the Government or Government contractors. In such cases the contractor was not allowed to add anything to this cost for plant and facilities. Rent has been charged on other plants built at the request of the War and Navy Departments or the War Production Board.

Of all loans, investments and advances, except those to other Government agencies, R. F. C.'s own war activities, and \$286,000,000 to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which is fully secured by American investments, there remains outstanding only about \$1,050,000,000.

Following is a break-down of this amount—the figures are approximate: \$130,000,000 for industrial loans; \$16,000,000 to banks in liquidation; \$112,000,000 for self-liquidating loans; \$37,000,000 to drainage and irrigation districts; \$322,000,000 for preferred stock of banks and insurance companies; \$164,000,000 for mortgage loans; and \$270,000,000 to railroads.

Most of these loans and investments will be liquidated within a reasonably short time. Thus you will see that the peacetime purposes of the R. F. C. have been met.

After paying its own operating expenses from earnings, including interest on the money it has borrowed to lend and invest, and after making ample allowance for losses on loans and investments, other than those that will come from war activities, everything that the R. F. C. has done in its more than 13 years of operations in rebuilding the banking structure of the country; in making credit available to business and industry; in its loans to railroads constituting two-thirds of our entire railroad mileage, and which kept most of the roads out of receivership; and in otherwise stabilizing credit for all purposes, has been accom-

plished without any cost whatever to the taxpayer, but at a profit of almost half a billion dollars to the Government.

While profit was not the motive, careful and economical administration of the Corporation's affairs has made this possible.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to our colleague on the committee, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

[Mr. HARE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HARE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I think we all appreciate the great magnitude of the task of a subcommittee such as this in considering the myriad subjects which are involved in this bill. Being a distinguished group of lawyers in the large majority, it is, of course, highly complimentary to their diligence that they should be able to encompass as much of the subject of aeronautics as they have. I qualify myself as an engineer, with professional experience as a transportation engineer, and a former member of the Nichols committee of the House. As a member of that committee I sat through some 700 or 800 hours of hearings encompassing the most technical aspects of aeronautics, and an equal number in discussions. I feel qualified, therefore, to speak on the subject of the aviation appropriations carried in this bill.

May I call the attention of the House to some remarks contained in the hearings, made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], as follows: On page 331, Mr. RABAUT was questioning Mr. Wayne C. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce:

Mr. RABAUT. I would like to ask you one question, Mr. Taylor: Do you think it is advisable to seek an amendment of the C. A. A. Act? This appropriation is going to be expanded materially, partially to Government's benefit and partially to air-line operators' benefit.

The air lines are over the hump in development and are now making money. What is your opinion on this?

Mr. TAYLOR. What type of amendment do you have in mind?

Mr. RABAUT. Some action that would change the monetary relationship between Federal and private interests so that the Government would get more of a monetary return for the expenditures that are made on the part of Government.

Then on page 332 of the hearings appear these remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR]:

Mr. KERR. The mail carriage is purely a commercial feature. As I understand the chairman and Mr. STEFAN, they think it is about time the Government should get out of carrying the load for this development which is an incident that contributes to private corporations. As the gentlemen have said, we have spent millions and millions of dollars in this C. A. A. program to develop air-line activities.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, to start with, the question of what should or should not

be done by the Congress in connection with the C. A. A., the C. A. B., and the allied activities, is a legislative one. As a legislative question, it comes before my Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. That committee is very active in its study of these matters. It is the duty of the Committee on Appropriations to determine the needs of the Government agencies for funds as best they can, but it is in no sense a legislative committee. I think that all too frequently the Committee on Appropriations tends to invade the prerogatives of the several legislative committees of this House. I suggest that they refrain from such action in order to permit the legislative committees their part.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield very briefly.

Mr. RABAUT. The Committee on Appropriations is also charged with the matter of saving as much money as possible for the Government. If the Committee on Appropriations recognizes a situation where there should be some retrenchment or savings effected, I think it is perfectly within the scope of its authority to ask such questions as the gentleman has referred to.

Mr. HINSHAW. Likewise, it is the business, I suppose, of the Committee on Appropriations to know all the intricate operations of the business of the departments so that they will be able to act intelligently, but that is a monumental task for anyone.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman, but wish he would give me an additional minute or two.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I yield the additional minute to the gentleman and I am very glad to do it.

The point I would like to make is this. It was the Committee on Appropriations which brought up the idea which produced some of the revenues for the Washington Airport. For example, the observation deck they have there where people pay to see the planes and view the field from an elevated position, was one of the things we did to help bring in some funds for the National Airport. We hope to continue making such suggestions from time to time.

Mr. HINSHAW. That is all right. I have no axe to grind with the committee on any suggestion they might make in that regard.

Mr. RABAUT. May I further state that we are very careful in the Committee on Appropriations to guard against doing anything which is legislative in character. We are very careful about that. But we do want to save all the funds that we possibly can for the Government.

Mr. HINSHAW. I appreciate that. I tried to appear before the Committee on Appropriations, and I was informed I might be able to extend my remarks in the record of the hearings. I did not think that would be very beneficial for the committee, so I am going to make some remarks here, with the consent of my friend, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] who has yielded me the time. First, let me mention the subject

of costs and the various modes of transportation and their ways of transporting men and material.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me before he goes into that subject?

Mr. HINSHAW. I will yield to the gentleman if he will give me another minute.

Mr. RABAUT. I will give the gentleman additional time.

Mr. HINSHAW. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman has made a statement that he wanted to come before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Every Member has the right to appear before the committee. My understanding of it was that the gentleman wanted to appear before the witnesses before the committee, which I said could not be done. Am I correct in that or not?

Mr. HINSHAW. You have rules in the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman from Alabama, Judge HOBBS, appeared before the committee, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK] appeared before the committee for the minority side on the Judiciary Committee. In other years, a great many other Members have appeared before the committee.

Mr. HINSHAW. I am not responsible for the rules that the Committee on Appropriations sets up.

Mr. RABAUT. Neither am I.

Mr. HINSHAW. But it seems to me that the legislative committee which is responsible for the legislation in connection with various aspects of Government, should be permitted to sit in on the appropriations hearings, and if they have additional observations over those already made by the witnesses, it would be very expeditious in the handling of the matter, if they could be heard after the other witnesses were heard, after they had heard what the departmental witnesses had said. There is no sense in just making a statement unless you have known what has gone on before. It could add nothing to your committee's information except accidentally.

In my statement here today I intend discussing the various modes of domestic transportation in order that the Federal Airways may stand in true perspective. The figures I shall present have been obtained by me from several sources, all reliable, and some official.

INLAND WATERWAYS

I would like to speak first about inland waterways. By 1936, there were constructed in the United States, wholly with Federal funds without reimbursement, 26,406 miles of inland waterways, divided as follows:

	Miles
Atlantic coast rivers.....	5,263
Gulf coast rivers and Mississippi system.....	17,381
Pacific coast rivers.....	1,796
Intercoastal waterways.....	1,966
Total waterways.....	26,406

The cost of construction of these inland waterways was \$1,437,816,174 by the end of fiscal 1936. This sum did not in-

clude expenditures for construction of terminals, piers, or flood-control facilities. The construction cost alone, the cost merely to make them navigable, was \$54,400 per mile. This cost is borne entirely by the Federal Government, and there is no return of money to the Federal Treasury for the use of these waterways.

It may interest you to know that the total cost to fiscal 1939 for both construction and maintenance of the inland waterways is the not inconsiderable sum of \$3,637,528,923, and the over-all cost per mile is \$138,000, none of it reimbursable to the Federal Government in cash.

The Ohio River system alone, 891 miles from Pittsburgh to Cairo, plus 2,621 miles of waterways on tributary streams, a total of 3,612 miles of waterway, cost \$234,000,000 and has an annual cost of maintenance for that system alone of around \$7,000,000, I believe.

HIGHWAYS

On highways, in primary, secondary, and urban systems we have a total of 541,841 miles. These roads were built by the States and their subdivisions, with some Federal aid. Incidentally, that Federal aid was collected through taxes on gasoline.

It is difficult to get at the cost of this great network of roads, but the best estimate I can find at the moment is over \$33,000,000,000, or around \$60,000 per mile. The gas tax and license taxes are charged to vehicles using these roads, but nothing for a franchise.

PIPE LINES

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address my remarks momentarily to the subject of pipe lines. Oil pipe lines were built by private enterprise. Several thousand miles have been added since 1939 by the Government, for which I do not have the cost, but up to the fiscal year 1939 there had been built 98,681 miles of gathering and trunk pipe lines at a cost of \$829,646,000, or an average cost per mile of \$8,500.

RAILROADS

By 1943 we had 219,073 miles of railroad. That figure is in miles of road, not in miles of track, which is a much larger figure. The railroads' investment in roadway, exclusive of rolling stock, shops, and so forth, is \$17,980,000,000. Hence the investment in roads per mile of roadway is \$82,000.

AIRWAYS

Let us look at the airways. The total cost for construction and reconstruction, of the 35,000 miles of Federal airways up to and including fiscal 1944 has been—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. The total cost of construction and reconstruction of the 35,000 miles of Federal airways up to and including fiscal 1944 has been \$59,957,114. In this amount is included the cost of the primary aids that were long years ago installed by the Post Office Department when the air-mail service was inaugurated. The over-all installation cost of all airways is \$1,713 per mile.

New airways are installed now at about \$1,200 per mile.

United States domestic transport systems

Transportation ways	Year of data	Miles of way	Cost or investment	Cost per mile
Inland waterways.....	1936	26,406	\$1,437,816,174	\$54,400
Highways.....	1939	541,841	33,000,000,000+	160,000
Pipe lines.....	1939	98,681	829,646,000	8,500
Railways.....	1943	219,073	17,980,000,000	82,000
Airways.....	1944	35,000	59,957,114	1,713

¹ Estimated.

Mr. Chairman, this committee seems to feel that the Federal airways are built for air lines and built for them alone. Let us see who uses the airways—the Weather Bureau facilities and airports. The traffic-control statistics show that of the 1,355,817 airplane movements on which traffic-control services were rendered during the month of December 1944, 86 percent were Army and Navy, 12 percent scheduled air transport, and 2 percent miscellaneous, civil. There were a great number of additional military and a few miscellaneous civil flights which used the communications, weather, radio range, beacon light, and landing-field facilities, but not the traffic control.

While it is true, Mr. Chairman, that airways were installed for use of air carriers on mail routes originally, even before military traffic became so heavy because of war movement there was a high proportion of military and private flying conducted over them. Indeed, it is most fortunate that airways were developed and installed when they were. Their small cost has long since been paid off in value to the military air services.

But my friends of the Appropriations Committee speak of revenues to the Federal Government and they speak of mail subsidies. Let us examine that picture from the figures. Now I wish to have the attention of the members of the subcommittee, if I may, for these are some figures that do not appear in their hearings.

AIR-MAIL DEFICITS PAID IN FULL

From 1918 through 1942 there was an expenditure of \$321,337,059 for the carrying of mail by air, and a revenue of \$192,602,792, thus making for a deficit of \$128,734,267.

In 1943, however, air-mail revenue exceeded expenditures by \$18,355,360, and in 1944 this almost tripled, with the profit reaching \$50,563,490. Thus in 2 years air-mail profits paid off half of the all-time deficit; and current estimates of receipts of Federal air mail show that by the end of the 1945 fiscal year the entire air-mail deficit will be paid off.

On the basis of estimated air-mail revenue projected for 1946 at the present rates it is confidently estimated that the profits of this operation will be more than sufficient to cover the cost to date of the establishment of the Federal airways system, and will exceed the yearly new construction maintenance and operating costs which will not go beyond \$50,000,000 for several years to come.

Yes; Mr. Chairman, the subsidy debt of the air carriers will have been paid off this year, and the net revenues to the

Government after all expenses of the Post Office Department, including overhead, will be enough at present rates to pay all the current maintenance and operating costs of airways and the Weather Bureau to boot. Think of it. The air-mail net revenues to the Post Office Department are high enough to pay for free airways for military and civil fliers at even a 6-cent postal rate, I confidently believe. Where is the member of this Committee who is concerned over air carrier participation in the cost of operating and maintaining the airways and air facilities?

Why, Mr. Chairman, this is the traffic system in the United States that does pay off to the Government, and pays in full.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. STEFAN. I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, no official figures are available yet for 1944 air-mail revenues and expenses, but a member of the other body placed figures in the RECORD last fall that indicated 1944 air-mail revenues were \$103,000,000 and all postal expenses allocable to air mail, including payments to air carriers, were \$53,000,000, leaving a net profit to the Government of \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year 1944. This year, with the 8-cent air-mail rate should show a much higher Government profit.

Present air-carrier rates for carrying mail average about 60 cents per ton-mile. I note that the C. A. B. is to hold "show cause" hearings to determine why that rate should not be cut to 32 cents per ton-mile. If the rates are cut, a still larger air-mail profit to the Government will be shown.

But, Mr. Chairman, as nearly as I can determine, the average rate paid to railroads for carrying first-class mail is about 28 cents per ton-mile. If air-carrier rates are cut to anything like 32 cents per ton-mile, why not let the air lines carry all the first-class mail the delivery of which can be expedited by air—and then no doubt the air carriers will be able to have that volume of business that will enable them to live and thrive on a 32-cents-per-ton-mile rate.

At this point it should interest this committee to know that the Federal Government pays an operating subsidy to our steamship companies that runs well into \$11,000,000 per year.

In conclusion, may I remind the committee that air lines pay landing fees and rents at municipal airports, and gasoline taxes in large volume, and property taxes and other taxes to the States and their subdivisions. Some of them—11 out of 17, certainly—are paying income and profit taxes and social-security and all other kinds of taxes applicable to their business. Six air lines are still in the subsidy class but the other 11 carry 90 percent of the traffic.

For the life of me, Mr. Chairman, I cannot see what is worrying this committee when it comes to appropriations for the C. A. A., the C. A. B., and the Weather Bureau. If there are any oper-

ating agencies of Government that are directly profitable to the Government, these agencies most certainly must head the list. Why, this committee and the Bureau of the Budget, both should send up a cheer for them, instead of cutting and eliminating altogether many millions of dollars that are vital to the safety and facility and progress of aviation, and by aviation I mean right now Army and Navy aviation because they comprise 86 percent of all air traffic today. Yes; 86 percent of the use of airway and weather facilities is for military purposes, not the air lines; and if you want to come right down to cases you will find that nine-tenths of all air-line passengers are traveling on Government business or business with the Government. If you do not believe that just try to ride an air line without a priority. The C. A. A. and the Weather Bureau today are really war agencies and very vital war agencies at that, as the hearings will show.

In other words, almost 100 percent of the air traffic today is either military or on Government business. So let us have due regard for all factors in providing for the safety and development of aviation in this appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may desire, to say something about the C. A. A.

C. A. A. SERVES IN WAR AND PEACE

Mr. Chairman, there are two facts about the Civil Aeronautics Administration which I would like to impress upon Members of the House:

First, because this is a flying war on a global basis, this civil Federal organization has stood very close behind the men who shoot the guns.

Second, because we now live in the air age, this civil Federal organization faces post-war responsibilities of tremendous importance to the whole Nation.

C. A. A. air traffic controllers now are working on Johnston Island, Kwajalein, and Guam, directing the fighters and bombers who are virtually flying scheduled trips on the "Tokyo run." These men are literally at the front and they are far from being the first C. A. A. men who have served in such distant dangerous posts.

The important thing is that they have taken the know-how developed over many years of operating the world's best system of airways, and applied it to the fighting of a war. I think that is the shining crown that this peaceful, democratic Nation wears. We maintain no large armies and navies. We try to live at peace, and yet when war is forced upon us, all of us, in uniform or out, bring all our talents and skill to bear and ultimately defeat our enemies. Credit the C. A. A. with a major contribution in this respect.

Before Pearl Harbor, the C. A. A. was conducting the highly successful Civilian Pilot Training Program. Started as a peacetime effort to encourage and foster the aviation industry, this program began to assume very great importance when the war clouds gathered. At the time of the Japanese sneak attack one-third of the volunteers joining the Air

Forces were young men who had been introduced to flying in this C. A. A. training project.

It is much more dramatic to single out individuals to point up this preparedness. Lt. George Welch and Lieutenant Taylor, Navy flyers, took to the air in their fighters from a Honolulu field and attacked the overwhelming force of Japanese planes. Each shot down two of the enemy. Then they landed, coolly refueled and rearmed their planes and took off again. Welch shot down two more enemy planes. Both were decorated and praised. Both were a relatively few flying hours out of the C. P. T. flying school, and a few months off the college campus.

C. A. A. PRODUCED PILOTS

The C. A. A. did not train military pilots. All of the several hundred thousands of pilots turned out of the 700 schools which worked in this program were only started on their way to fighter status. The important fact is that these embryo pilots were ready when the Army Air Forces and the Navy Air Force began to expand. There was a pool of nearly 100,000 civilian pilots on December 7, 1941, of whom more than half were graduates of the C. P. T., and these boys were taken to the schools operated by the military forces and trained in combat.

A new theory proved in this war is that the best instructor should be the man assigned to a flying student's first lessons. When the C. A. A. started its training, it called in all licensed instructors and re-rated them, bringing them up to a standard of efficiency and ability as teachers. Throughout the period when our pilots were being trained, these instructors were called by the hundreds and thousands to the service of the military forces. Literally, our air force pilots were produced in training factories where the workmen were all civilians.

You know, of course, how the products of these training schools have made out. Maj. Dick Bong, Capt. Walter Mahurin, and Maj. Joe Foss, all of whom learned to fly with the C. P. T., are products of civilian know-how and methods.

The Army and Navy have praised this effort. True, the military services usually have been loath to ascribe full credit to civilian effort, preferring to give medals and pay tribute to the men who wear their uniforms. But the extent to which the services used the C. P. T. and its successor, the War Training Service, the Army taking 273,000 trainees and the Navy 103,000, is proof of solid accomplishment.

If aviation is to be the big new industry we expect it to be after the war, it will be based upon pilots and the equipment and service they buy. The C. A. A. has produced the pilots.

THE AIRPORT STORY

For war and peace, we must have air-planes, pilots, and airports. The Army turned to the C. A. A. before the war started for airports for defense. Within 3 years—and the war airport program is now being concluded—we have spent \$400,000,000 building airports of which the C. A. A. has built 535. I want to point out something very significant in this connection, and it will probably clarify some misunderstanding among Congress-

men and citizens. Some of the war airports we have built may never be useful after the war, and there has been a tendency to criticize officials for building them. This is a part of the waste of war, and the requirements of defense have made it impossible to avoid.

This is the way these war airports have been built: The Army first determined what airports were needed for defense against possible invasion, and for training, that is, the number and class of fields which they would require on which to base fighters, interceptors, and bombers in the event of an attack on our coasts. In a given defense area, 10 large airports of class 4 or 5, and three or four class 3 fields would be required, and the Army sensibly allowed the C. A. A. to locate them. This made it possible to prepare during war for the airport needs during peace, and these fields were placed by the C. A. A. where they would best serve post-war commercial and private flying needs.

Some military fields had to be located at pin-point positions because defense strategy dictated that location. They may not be useful after the war, at least within the foreseeable future in aviation's development.

Likewise some fields built adjacent to cities and towns have never been used, but they also were necessary for strategic purposes.

Most of these fields are leased from the cities and towns which provided the land, and the Army has agreed to turn them over to the cities within 6 months after the war. Some were not leased by the Army, but were left in possession of the sponsors with the knowledge that they would be available if needed by fighter planes. Already some of these, notably the field at Westchester County, N. Y., has been leased by the city to an oil company which plans to operate it after the war.

As a result of this war program of building fields, we have now nearly all the large airports we need for immediate post-war years. The C. A. A.'s national airport plan proposes construction of 3,000 new fields, and only 100 of these are of large size.

One of the most valuable of our war leftovers is the airport. It is a tool for commercial enterprise that can be picked up at once when we drop our fighting weapons.

Today, we have 37,000 miles of airways in this country, and 8,000 miles in Alaska, including those along the Aleutian Chain. Traffic over these air routes is almost 85 percent military. Here is a dramatic story of the enlistment of civilian know-how in an aerial, and global war. And by dramatic, I mean just that. In 204 places outside continental United States, our C. A. A. engineers, maintenance, and construction men have installed airway facilities, until now there is scarcely an airway over the world on which American men have not installed American equipment. These were obscure men who built the "airway on the ground" for our pilots who have fanned every sea and every continent with their wings. These airways will be tremendously important after the war.

RADIO RANGES TRANSPLANTED

Some of your home-town radio ranges are serving overseas. Perhaps my colleague, Mr. MILLER of the Fourth Nebraska District, has not missed the range that used to guide pilots along the airway past Scottsbluff. That range has been lifted bodily and set up in Trinidad in British West Indies. The range from Elkins, W. Va., is hard at work at Cairo, Egypt. From Yoakum, Tex., the range has moved to Canton Island in the Southwest Pacific. Aberdeen, S. Dak., contributed its range to Accra, Gold Coast of Africa; Evansville, Ind., to Ascension Island; Muscle Shoals, Ala., to Natal, Brazil; and Willmar, Minn., to Brisbane, Australia. In all, there are 50 range stations that have been transplanted abroad.

There were times when there was no longer a spot on the United States Federal airways system which could be robbed, and there still was a void in the world airways which had to be filled. Then the skilled mechanics of the C. A. A.'s Supply Depot at Fort Worth improvised. Out of spare parts, odds and ends, and even salvaged material, they put transmitters together and rushed them to a port where an Army transport plane could fly them overseas.

Airways for our warplanes now extend to India and into Western China. Wherever our air forces go, facilities for flying are installed for them. By February 1 the pilots of fighters and bombers along the "Tokyo Run" will be receiving information of air traffic controllers supervised by the C. A. A., stationed on Johnston Island, Guam, and Kwajalein. C. A. A. men were on Guadalcanal putting up a range while the marines were still pushing the Japs back from the air strip. They were on Attu in the Aleutians while the G. I.'s were still rooting Japs out of remote foxholes and caves. They put in an airway up through Canada, across Greenland through Iceland to the British Isles, and another down over the Caribbean, across to Africa and then the hot deserts to the Near East. For labor, they have used Eskimos, Indians, Arabs, Dominicans, Brazilians, Hindus, and natives of Timbuctoo.

When these facilities were installed, the civilian engineers turned them over to the Air Forces for operation, in most cases. The Army Air Forces now operates the communications along these airways, and the Signal Corps, the Army engineers, and the ever-present Seabees deserve their share of credit for the hard work of installing them.

C. A. A. INITIATIVE IN WAR

An outstanding service of the C. A. A. before the war started was in preparing Alaska for defense from Japan. One of the dramatic examples of the vision of these civilians was their construction of the airport at Cold Bay, west of Dutch Harbor. Congress will not feel disturbed, I am sure, to know that an official of the C. A. A. took matters in his own hand and, before money was allocated for this specific purpose, began construction of this important field.

To indicate how important it was, the very few Army and Navy planes stationed there when the Japs attacked Dutch Harbor, drove off the enemy, and

so confused him that he failed to follow up his advantage in surprise and superior numbers. If he had followed up, the mainland of Alaska would undoubtedly have been bombed and probably invaded. The Jap did not know this field had been built.

He knows now, however, that our northern Territory is ready, and has been ready since 1942 for the worst he can do. We could have put all the force necessary into Alaska to defend it as early as summer of 1942, because we had the airports on which to base it and the airways over which to move it, thanks to the work of C. A. A. engineers and workers who have been developing Alaska aeronautically since 1939, starting with fewer than 75 employees.

I believe the Territory has only started toward development of its maximum importance as a result of this work. In few other parts of the world will the airplane be so important as in Alaska after the war. Post-war commercial possibilities there, thanks to the airplane, and thanks to the facilities for use of the airplane, are tremendous.

FUTURE CIVILIAN PILOTS

In the midst of its war work, the C. A. A. has found the time to carry out its prescribed function of fostering, encouraging, and regulating civil aviation, both domestic and foreign, as it is charged to do by Congress.

As any new art like flying advances many changes must be made. Regulations in particular, pile up. New ideas are constantly appearing. Methods and equipment change and improve. The C. A. A. has consistently worked at making flying possible for all the people. It has cooperated with the military in the restrictions on such flying imposed by war necessity, but it has always favored elimination of these restrictions, when the war effort was not affected. The requirements for the pilot have been reduced and changes are under way in the requirements for the airplane itself. Wherever it is consistent with safety, the C. A. A. has dropped regulations, and when peacetime comes, a far more simplified set of rules and regulations for safe use of the airplane will be in force.

Here is a most important contribution. More than 300,000 pilots will be certificated in this country when all the boys come home. There are two and a half million men in the military air forces, and two and a half million men and women in the airplane factories who know more about airplanes than they ever did before. We have a tremendous plant in which to manufacture peacetime planes and accessories. Most of us anticipate that the aviation business will move up into the bracket of the top three or four leading industries in the whole country, and if it does, the C. A. A. will be ready.

Today, there is a special assistant to the Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in charge of developing personal flying. There is an advisory committee from the industry almost ready to start work with the C. A. A. There is a strong tide toward active and beneficial cooperation between Government and industry. I believe we are

ready for vigorous action and rapid progress, as soon as peace comes.

Personally, I think private flying within this country will be by far a larger part of aviation, and of great economic and social importance to us, than any other branch of flying. However, we have our duty to the rest of the world to cooperate in the advancement of international scheduled flying. Through the foresight of our State Department, and using an exceptional degree of tact and knowledge, we produced a most successful Conference on International Civil Aviation in Chicago last fall.

The technical aspects of that conference were in the hands of C. A. A. men, who brought their experience of 18 years of Federal participation in the progress of flying and laid it out for the world to see and use. The three-hundred-odd pages of technical documents drafted by the C. A. A. provided the basis for the conference, technical discussions, and were praised highly by the foreign delegations. The technical sessions at the conference were literally sales meetings where the American way of flying promotion and control was presented to the world.

Last summer, the C. A. A. finished its job in pilot training for the Army and the Navy, after starting some 300,000 young men on their way as pilots. Its program of air education is well under way, with thousands of high schools throughout the country instructing their students in what the air age means in their lives. The third program of training pilots, mechanics, and technicians selected by various South American countries is under way and a fourth program in this good-neighbor policy will soon start.

Congress also is considering the C. A. A.'s suggestion that we build 3,000 new airports to be ready for the upsurge in flying after the war.

Here we have a civilian Government agency which has gone to war in a most enthusiastic and effective manner, and one which is, at the same time, remembering its responsibilities to the people of peacetime.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise to compliment, not criticize, the committee, but to be specific with regard to one item which I find beginning on page 63 of the bill. That is the appropriation for the Coast and Geodetic Survey. I would probably want to increase it.

I come from the far West and I frequently refer to the topography of our intermountain region. In fact, any study involving the physical development of that region is very apt to call for an exact knowledge of the physiography of the area. There seems to be a lack of that scientific knowledge.

I will admit that much has been done since the days of the one-armed Major Powell who established our scientific surveys throughout the West. I have had occasion several times, however, when I wanted specific topographic information

about this or that portion of the West, to refer to maps that were 50 or more years old; maps that had been prepared by Major Powell in his day.

I feel that with the progress made in map making and topographic surveys and all that sort of thing which has come about recently on account of this war, that we should, at the first opportunity immediately following the war, take stock of our own land with the same accuracy and detail that we are taking stock of land on which battles are now fought.

We will recall that Napoleon met defeat at Waterloo because he did not know of a ditch or sunken road. He did not have any reconnaissance to tell him that. We hope that in this modern warfare our men on land and sea have maps and accurate pictures of the terrain over which they must pass or on which they must fight. We are led to believe our men are supplied with good maps.

I am not scientific enough to know how that science of mapping has been developed, and to what extent, but I know it has been developed to a remarkable degree. I congratulate the committee on this emphasis of an important work and I want to recommend to the committee in future appropriations that we be very generous, and wisely so, in putting to use the trained men and the skills and the abilities that have been developed during the war toward mapping and picturing the topography of our own country. It is needed in peace as well as in war.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

MATTHEW SMITH—THE WORKER AND PEACE

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I preface my very brief remarks by saying that during 12 years of service in this House I have been a member of the Committee on Labor. I have vigorously supported measures in behalf of the rightful purposes of the men and women who toil. I shall continue to do so.

I took the position late in 1940 and early in 1941, as we began to prepare this Nation to produce the materials with which we or our allies fight, that an all-out war effort was necessary. The right of labor to strike in peacetime in private industry is a precious and correctly coveted right. That right, however, should not be exercised by the worker in field, mine, or factory during war in producing or manufacturing the equipment with which our armed forces insure ultimate victory over stubborn and inhuman enemies. I shall pay tribute again and again to the great production record of loyal, on-the-job workers in the ranks of both organized and, non-organized labor.

The reason I call attention to this subject matter is the outrageous statement I have just read in the press which comes from Matthew Smith, secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society of America. In just a moment I shall read the article. I remind the House that Matthew Smith has lived in the United

States since 1927. Yet this individual, the leader of approximately thirty to forty thousand key workers in industry, is not yet a citizen of the country in which he resides. He has received the privileges, the profits, and the protection of America, but he has given no loyal code of citizenship in return.

I do not want to be misunderstood. The naturalized citizen is just as important and vital to America as the native-born. But it is a sad travesty on any group of Americans to be led, especially during a period of war, by a man who is not a citizen of this country.

Early in 1944 Matthew Smith fomented a strike of 11 days' duration in the Detroit-Cleveland-Toledo areas. Because of the type of highly skilled work these employees were in they were vital to the production of component parts of planes, engines, landing barges, jeeps, and trucks. It was soon found that approximately 300,000 individuals were involved, which slowed down the production of vital war matériel.

The immediate reason for my discussion of Matthew Smith—and I have spoken of him on previous occasions—is this latest statement he has made. The Washington News carried his words:

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED

Matthew Smith, national secretary of the Mechanics Educational Society, an independent union which has figured in numerous wartime strikes, cynically listed as a bar to top production "the apparent inability of Government spokesmen to sell the war to the average worker and, worse still, to explain the attractions of an early peace."

"Our average Detroit worker," he said, "with acute memories of the long depression, remembers peace as a time when the job would fizzle and he would join the miserable unemployed army. * * * The ever-present unholy fear of a return to this unhappy condition is retarding all-out production in this area by at least 10 percent."

Oh, my colleagues, as if it were necessary for the Government to "sell the war to the average worker," or "to explain the attractions of an early peace."

Think of anyone being called upon to explain the attractiveness of an early peace. Millions of our young men, in the allied armies, have died and our own casualties reach into hundreds of thousands. An officer of the Navy a few days ago off Iwo Jima was called to sign the death certificate of his own son who had been lost fighting on that island. Civilization almost collapses. Then think of Matthew Smith, a noncitizen of the United States, with his powerful perverted leadership of 30,000 to 40,000 individuals, talking about the failure of the Government to make peace attractive. Oh, a sad commentary. An act of sabotage of the moral and spiritual values, during total war, is thus committed in a time when sacrifice is strained that peace may come again to suffering mankind.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, frankly I am stirred by the estimates that are

being submitted by the Bureau of the Budget for enormous numbers of new personnel to be placed upon our Federal pay roll. In connection with this bill as it was submitted to the House by the Bureau of the Budget they asked for 1,100 new employees in the State Department, and for over 500 new employees in the Commerce Department. I am unable to tell from the report just how many of that increase were allowed, but I would hope that the increase was pretty well limited, because these increases in the number of employees are a mounting menace to the integrity of the Government of the United States. I wanted to say that much about the bill.

I also want to call attention to the same thing the gentleman from Nebraska and the gentleman from Ohio called attention to, the enormous number of those on the pay roll of the State Department, as shown on page 280 and from there on through page 289 of the hearings on the State Department, who are doing nothing but going out and talking. Some of them are, but most of them are not.

I want to say a word or two which it seems to me is necessary to say with reference to the peace which we all hope is to come soon and which we all hope is to be as permanent a peace as it is possible to have.

Now, as one who has been here a good deal of the time since the last war and who has seen the effects of certain things upon ill-feeling between the countries, such as the lending of money after the war is over to other countries very much disturbs me. I know that as a result of that situation there was tremendous bad feeling all through England, France, Italy, and the Low Countries, with respect to that situation after the last war. I know that it made for tremendous bad feeling. When somebody owes you, they do not like it.

I want to see the country go just as far as it can in helping those who are in distress until they get in a position to help themselves. But that should not be too long after the war is over, and we should not create a situation where we are officially to go ahead and loan those people a lot of money for the sake of artificially building up our own industries. If we do that sort of thing, we are going to lay the foundation for more trouble, and we are going not only to do that, but we are going to create inflation in our own country, which will be absolutely impossible to control.

I want to call attention to one or two other things which seem to me to be exceedingly important.

The Pacific situation bothers me. You know, we really had a firm policy on the Pacific situation when the Republicans were in power. Almost everyone in the House is old enough to remember the open door policy. Almost everyone in the House is able to remember back far enough to know that in 1931, when Japan moved into Manchuria, Secretary Stimson asked the British to join with this country in efforts to keep the Japanese out. The failure of Great Britain to do that resulted, unquestionably, in the Japanese war. Now we are engaged in a terrible war, and we are not taking advantage of the opportunity

to get the good will and full support of these Asiatic peoples by declaring in favor of the open-door policy in Asia. If we do not do that sort of thing, we are losing a great opportunity.

I want to call attention also to something that bothers me in connection with the approaching conference. George E. Taylor is at present Chief of the Regional Division, Office of Overseas Director, of the Office of War Information. He was born in England. He has applied for naturalization, but he has not been naturalized. He has been publicity officer at the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations. There he has been chief apologist, as I understand it, for the failure of Great Britain to do just what I described she was asked to do in 1931. I am wondering if he is going to be in charge of publicity at the San Francisco conference. I am wondering, if we have some publicity man at that place, why we cannot have an American citizen. These things disturb me greatly. I feel that America is at the cross roads. I feel that this debt business is going to wreck the peace, and I feel it very deeply. I feel that unless we have at our conference an every-bit, all-American delegation, we are making a great mistake, and that we must be very careful how we proceed in this situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, the bill that we are presently considering is of far more importance and more far reaching than some Members of Congress may think at their first perusal of the bill. It really sets up the framework and a blueprint for some future operations in the United States and the world. I have read the bill carefully. I have read most of the hearings. I am concerned about some phases of the bill and some directions that our Government is going.

I want to take these few minutes to discuss some phases that are causing me some concern. The State Department, for instance, recently has been reorganized. We hope it is for the better. The State Department in the past, I am convinced, has not been a strong instrument or arm of the Government.

We are having some new employees in the State Department, some men who have not been schooled in international politics. I am not sure how good a job they are going to do. That remains to be seen. I am concerned, however, about the number of individuals they are putting on the pay roll who are going out to propagandize the public in this country. They are going out to sell a gigantic bill of goods, under high-pressure methods, over the radio, appearing before commercial clubs, and service groups of different types, writing articles for radio speeches, for newspapers, and for magazines. I do not think that all propaganda is bad. I think some propaganda is necessary, but I am hopeful that in the propaganda that is put out we do not just get some half truths. Too frequently material that is put out by Government

agencies, who have a vested interest in their job, are only half truths.

Recently I was interested in looking at some movies. Apparently some departments of government have a rather large movie-development program, because every show you attend you find some movie scripts depicting some phase of Government work. Never do you see anything that is critical of what the Government is doing. They are selling a bill of goods. I am not sure but what if that type of propaganda continues a long period of time, we will eventually slip into a place where the people will say, "Well, the Government cannot do any harm." And then we come to the place they had in Germany and Japan and some of the other countries where the press is no longer free.

I am rather suspicious now that the newsmen who go to the conferences, with the President and with other officials of Government, are told just those things that they can print. There is no question but what during wartime it is necessary that certain items of war news be kept from the public, but I am concerned when we find certain news items and information that the public ought to have being "off the record," so to speak. We have it in our committee hearings. Just recently in one committee which I attended the witness said: "This must be off the record," when there was no reason for its being off the record; as a matter of fact it was information the public ought to have had. I notice in reading the hearings on the pending bill there is occasional reference to something that was off the record.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I will give the gentleman some time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is making reference to off-the-record statements that appear in the hearings. This committee of which I happen to be chairman prides itself on the information it possesses; and it gets that information in many of the off-the-record talks. This bringing of a witness before a committee and having him hedge during the whole of that testimony never results in the committee's getting any information. This committee is proud of the fact that it has received a great deal of information beneficial to it in its conferences in the making up of these appropriations.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes; I think the committee has done a good job in bringing this bill in; and I, of course, realize that some information must be off the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized for 5 additional minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. The point I want to make is that there is some information to which the public is entitled that the public is not getting. It frequently happens both in this country

and abroad. I am reminded of a newspaper man who had a story in the paper last Sunday—maybe you read it. It was by a Mr. Brown who writes a syndicated column. He had some information he was going to give about Rumania but he thought he had better call the State Department about it. He did and learned that apparently it was something that should not be published. He did not publish it. But in his news article the next day he tells us how he found that an F. B. I. agent had come up to the apartment where he stayed here in Washington and inquired what elevator he rode up in, whom he talked to, where he ate at night, what he was doing; in other words they were trying to find out if there was some leak through which this writer was getting information. I am suspicious of those things when they get to a point where they criticize or keep the American public from knowing things they ought to have. We see it in this House. There are some Members here who have an inferiority complex, who hate to get up here and talk against the administration because they always realize that there are some good supporters of the administration who immediately try to intimidate them. New Deal newspaper writers are always ready to discredit and smear the honest criticism of this administration. We saw this morning an example of where a smear writer tried to smear one of the Members of this Congress because of something that had happened. These are dangerous trends in a democratic form of government, and we are starting out here in this bill with the State Department going out giving lectures trying to sell a bill of goods to the public without always giving the whole picture. It is not a good trend in a republican form of government. I think it is time for us to stop and think for ourselves. People are not unpatriotic just because they oppose certain acts of government in time of war. This war is being fought to insure a way of life in which the people are the masters of their government, not its servants, as in the case of Germany and Japan.

The editor of the Stuart (Nebr.) Advocate sums up my thoughts in a part of an editorial. I now quote:

The foregoing charges and suggestions might seem to be revolutionary, unless we remember that in America we have a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; and that the men who run the Government are servants of the people and should be kept subservient to the will of the great majority. If to some it may seem unpatriotic to oppose certain actions of the Government in time of war, it must be called to mind that this war is being fought to insure a way of life in which people are the masters of their government and not the servants of it, as is the case in Germany and Japan. There would be no object in winning our freedom from foreign dictators only to lose that freedom here at home. We must see to it that the extraordinary powers granted to our elected servants as a war measure are not abused; we must see to it that such powers are used only to win the war, and not to subject us to the control of our servants in Washington.

We must always remain alert, and not allow high wages, good prices, and propaganda to lull us to sleep. An alert, aggressive

citizenry can never be enslaved by government. We are free now and we should fight both at home and abroad to maintain that freedom we in America have always enjoyed.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Supplementing the gentleman's statement in regard to the potency of propaganda, it seems to me that Senator BYRD, Democratic Senator from Virginia, expressed it very realistically when he said:

If you regulate the thoughts which go into a person's thinking and the amount of money which goes into his pocket, we have little concern to fear the words which will come out of his mouth.

The gentleman knows, perhaps, that during the past 10 years \$30,000,000 have been spent for propaganda through the press, the radio, and the movies, not one dime of which was ever authorized by the Congress, and that the books of these governmental agencies spending this money have never been audited by the Comptroller General's office.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I thank the gentleman for his observation.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SAVAGE. I notice the gentleman feels inclined to criticize the State Department for spending money for speakers at this time from the Department, and he alludes to the remarks of the gentleman yesterday criticizing them for the same thing in regard to the Dumbarton Oaks proposition. I wonder if the gentleman does not believe that since that is the most important thing before the people outside of winning the war it is a good idea to let them know what Dumbarton Oaks is before we adopt it, for instance, at San Francisco. Would that not be much better than to say: "We will go ahead and adopt it in the people's ignorance?" I think it is good to give them a chance to apprise themselves what is in Dumbarton Oaks.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I agree with the gentleman that if it be the whole truth it is a good thing. What I am afraid of is half-truths or part-truths or propaganda that might represent an individual's opinion. Tell the people the truth and give them free expression through the press and the radio and you need have no fear of the future of our country. The truth will make them free.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the legislation before us today appropriates more than a quarter billion dollars for four departments of Government—the Department of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Federal Loan Agency. The measure allocates the funds to be expended by these Departments to carry on their operations for the fiscal year.

Although these expenditures are only a part of the appropriations approved by this committee, they amount to a total of \$259,000,000. These Departments are classified as old-line agencies, but they have taken a great many new duties and powers and expanded a great deal in recent years. Part of the increase is due, of course, to the war, and a great deal of it is due to expansion policies, domestic and foreign, adopted by our administration.

The Appropriation Committee is the largest and most powerful of our committees. It is the spending committee of Congress. Members of the House have learned to depend on the good judgment of the members of this committee in determining whether certain expenditures should be allowed or rejected. I think it is conceded that the committee has done a good job in view of the tremendous amount of work required of it and considering its limited facilities for securing information with respect to the hundreds of items in the bills submitted.

I would like to point out some things that in my judgment should be corrected. The Committee on Appropriations has always held closed hearings. I do not think they should be so closed that other Members of Congress are not invited or expected to attend. The only way by which a Member of this body has a chance to find out about the provisions of these measures is to wait until the day the bills come to the floor of the House for consideration. He may be fortunate enough to secure a restricted copy on the day before, and then in a brief time read the bills and the committee reports and attempt to scan the hearings consisting of volumes of printed material. This bill before us today covering 90 pages is supported by hearings of more than a thousand printed pages. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but these committee hearings do not contain all the proceedings held by the committee. A great deal of the important testimony is "off the record."

We have certainly reached a peculiar impasse in this Congress when we admit, as members of the committee have done today, that the important evidence in support of this legislation is told by representatives of our departments "off the record." It is odd, to say the least, that men in places of responsibility must talk "off the record" in order to sustain appropriations for their departments.

I can well understand why certain testimony directly affecting the war effort might be stricken from the RECORD, but too much of it is left out on the flimsy excuse that it might in some way affect the war effort or it is not for the best interests of our country that such evidence or facts be disclosed. We have carried that thing too far. We need more evidence on the record and less off of it.

Furthermore, Mr. Chairman, the only testimony with respect to these expenditures comes from those who spend it. It certainly does not behoove the spenders to suggest reductions. We understand those in charge of agencies should know most about their needs, but there ought

to be an independent agency of the Government responsible to Congress that would give careful study at all times with respect to the necessity of the proposed expenditures. Such agency ought to give continuous study as to ways and means by which savings could be made through elimination of waste, duplication, unnecessary activities, and unnecessary agencies.

There ought to be more coordination between the Appropriations Committee of the House and the Ways and Means Committee—the group that is expected to provide ways and means by taxation to raise the money for these expenditures. We have this great Appropriations Committee of the House providing for spending millions and billions of dollars without coordination, cooperation, or understanding with the revenue-raising committee. These two committees should hold sessions at regular intervals so the right hand of government may know what the left hand is doing.

I suggest we have more open hearings in the Appropriations Committee. Members of Congress should be permitted to attend committee hearings at all times except during executive sessions. Hearings should be on the record except where testimony is definitely detrimental to the war effort. We should have an agency responsible only to Congress to help determine whether the expenditures are justifiable. The agency should also suggest where improvements could be made for more efficiency and savings to our Government and could further recommend whether certain agencies are necessary or not. More time should be given during which Members may study the bills, reports, and hearings before they are considered on the floor of the House. They should not be reported on one day and then be brought to the floor and considered the next. These suggestions if followed will have a wholesome effect and provide economy and efficiency in government.

Mr. Chairman, during the very few minutes allotted me I would like to call your attention briefly to some of the items in the pending bill. One deals with the question of transferring funds without authority.

On page 99 of the hearings it is discovered that a \$15,000 item for salaries of ambassadors and ministers was transferred to the representation or entertainment fund for ambassadors so they could entertain foreigners abroad. I do not know how that thing got started, but it ought to be stopped now.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] a member of the committee, asked Mr. Frank about the authority to transfer the \$15,000. Mr. Frank admitted there was no authority except there was an approval by the Bureau of the Budget.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] also questioned the authority to transfer 10 percent of funds under this bill for any purpose the Department wants to use it. In other words, under the bill a sort of free fund of 10 percent of \$259,000,000 may be used in any way the State Department wants to spend it.

You find a rather interesting item on page 98 where Mr. Frank gives an example of the expenses of sending an ambassador to Poland in a chartered plane. He says it will cost as much as \$38,000 to send him there or it might cost twice as much if a different type plane is used. He says, of course, it is a matter of bookkeeping, but why make the charge if it does not finally come out of the taxpayers' pocket? It seems this is rather expensive transportation, especially when you read a little further down here it costs \$4,600 to send 8 typewriters to Chungking. Again he says this is a matter of bookkeeping against the State Department, but it is not a matter of bookkeeping against the taxpayers. It looks a little extravagant to me. Incidentally, there are more than 425,000 Government employees outside the United States. In fact they are in almost all parts of the world. That is a pretty good-sized army itself.

Now, I would like to talk about another item. It is with respect to the tremendous amount of money that is being spent for representation abroad. The representation fund, as you know, or if not, I will tell you, is money allowed to our representatives abroad in addition to their salaries, moving expenses, living expenses, and certain other items. It is allowed principally to pay for what is called entertainment. Nearly all of it goes to buy champagne and all kinds of fine liquors. We are told, in order to deal with our representatives in foreign countries and show our good fellowship, we must spend a certain amount of money for fine dinners and champagne parties. Now, what I want to call your particular attention to is the increase in these amounts. In 1941 the amount allowed for this sort of thing was \$125,000. The next year it was \$250,000. Then last year it was \$300,000. Now, the committee is asking that it be increased to \$585,000, almost double that of last year and three times as much as the year before. At this rate it will be a million dollars next year, and you are asking the taxpayers to foot the bill.

Mr. Chairman, the whole thing ought to be stricken out. At the proper time I am going to offer a motion that will cut it back to \$300,000, the amount allowed last year. That is too much. Mr. Chairman, if we have to resort to an expenditure of \$600,000 a year to buy champagne and liquors of all kinds to cultivate friendship and secure better understanding with foreign countries, our influence is falling to a very low ebb.

You might be interested in knowing where some of the larger amounts are spent. Our representatives in London get \$14,000. The Ambassadors in Madrid get \$10,000. In Lisbon, \$5,400. In Cairo, our parties are to cost \$5,400. In Berlin, when we get there, it will be \$6,000. But in Helsinki we are not spending anything. Neither do we spend anything in Bucharest or Budapest. In Moscow, our share is \$6,000, and the same thing goes for Paris. I have not time to read any more, but the whole thing is intriguing.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in reply to the distinguished gentleman from New York

[Mr. TABER], wherein he brings up the question about the jobs or the positions that have been allowed in the State Department, may I say that the deficiency subcommittee started the ball rolling with an allowance of 750 clerks for part of this year. Of course, the regular committee is charged with the responsibility of taking care of the people on the rolls, and we are continuing those people that were put on by the deficiency subcommittee for the fiscal year 1946. The distinguished gentleman from New York is the ranking minority member of that deficiency subcommittee. The added request made of our committee for the fiscal year 1946 was reduced by our subcommittee to approximately one-half of the additional employees requested.

I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO].

THE COAL-WAGE DISPUTE

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Chairman, we are again faced with the possibility of another strike by the coal miners. When such rumors appear, the entire Nation becomes greatly alarmed and many charges and countercharges are made that are without truth or foundation.

In time of war the coal industry is probably the most vital industry in our war economy. If coal production ceases, steel cannot be made, our transportation system will come to a standstill, and the war will be lost without the firing of another shot by our enemies.

Since coal miners are found in relatively few States, and since they are not concentrated in large population centers, the mine organization does not have as much influence in our legislative halls and in our executive departments as other labor organizations. As a consequence, the coal miner and the coal industry are used as a whipping boy to divert the attention of the American people from other labor troubles.

I know something about coal mining. I worked in the coal mines for about 8 years. I know something about the living conditions of coal miners, as I have lived in a coal-mining camp for many years. During peacetime the coal miner rarely averaged over 160 days a year of employment. His "take home" pay to feed, clothe, house, and educate his family averaged less than \$800 a year. I have worked in the mines when my income for an entire month was less than \$30. Very few coal miners in peacetime averaged as much as \$100 per month. Their homes would be considered slums by our city slum dwellers. Very few of their homes are equipped today with modern conveniences.

Coal mining is a hazardous occupation. It is a skilled occupation. Our mines today are largely mechanized, requiring a higher degree of skill to operate the machines than was ever dreamed of in the pick-and-shovel days. Most jobs in coal mines today are too hazardous for old men; yet our young coal miners have not been given occupational deferments in the same ratio as in other industries.

If we were mining coal today by the same methods used during the last war,

with the same number of men employed today, we would be mining less than 300,000,000 tons of coal per year in the United States.

It would be enlightening to those who are so loud in their condemnation of the coal miners to investigate the relative skill and rate of pay of the coal miner as compared with that of employees in aircraft, shipbuilding, and other war industries. In my home county there is a serious shortage of coal miners, yet the War Manpower Commission is daily making efforts to recruit workers to work in shipyards in the Pacific Northwest, paying their transportation and offering them twice the amount they could make in the coal mines, offering them jobs with much better working conditions, surrounded with little or no hazards. There is something wrong with our Government's wage policy when we tell a man that he cannot make over \$7 a day in a coal mine and turn around and offer to pay his transportation 3,000 miles and pay him from \$12 to \$18 a day when he gets there. In all essential war industries there should be little or no discrimination in rates of wages paid for the same skill and the same effort. A coal miner works during the time he is on the job. There is no slowdown and no leaning on the shovel. His clothing, his food, cost just as much as that of the shipyard worker or the aircraft worker. His children get just as hungry as the children of any other person.

When an effort is made to raise the level of coal miners' wages to favorably compare with those earned by other workers, the attention of the public is immediately directed to the fact that such wage raises will increase the cost of living. Yet during this war, in fixed-fee and cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts we have paid out billions and billions of dollars that will have to be paid by the taxpayers of the United States in increased taxes and reduced standard of living. That just does not make sense.

The coal mining industry was probably harder hit during the depression than any other industry. From 1920 until 1941 mine owners in this country lost over \$400,000,000. In no other industry was cutthroat competition so prevalent. Markets were lost to oil, natural gas, and hydroelectricity. Today the taxpayers are paying out millions of dollars a year in the form of transportation subsidies to the competitors of coal. Those subsidies are coming out of the taxes of coal miners and coal operators. Yet the Government has encouraged production of every ton of coal possible during the war emergency. Many operators have expended large sums of money to increase production. Yet the Office of Price Administration will not permit accelerated depreciation to be reflected in the sales price. The coal operator is entitled to a fair return on his investment. This he did not have for over 20 years. The coal miner is entitled to a decent wage, a wage comparable to that of his neighbors who are engaged in other industries. When these conditions do not exist, the entire Nation suffers.

If our coal operators today were on a fixed-fee or cost-plus contract, selling all

their coal to the Government, we would have little difficulty in adjusting the coal dispute. Yet our Government is using the mine workers and the operators as a whipping boy to cover a multitude of mistakes already made and being made daily.

(Mr. MANASCO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, on page 24 of the committee report on H. R. 2603 appears under the heading "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce" this statement:

The committee is convinced that the Bureau is taking a decided interest in the serious problems of small business, which may be considered as the economic fiber of this country. This aid should be continued to the greatest extent possible.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak on that particular phase of the committee's report and the effect small business will have upon the future and the employment of returning war veterans and those let out of jobs as the result of the termination of war contracts.

Mr. Chairman, the biggest question before the Congress before V-day comes is: How are we going to provide those who have fought our battles and those who have supplied them with the weapons of war with jobs? Where are the oft-repeated, not yet assured, 60,000,000 jobs going to come from?

If full employment is to be achieved, it must come from industry. It must be created by freemen within our representative system of government and within our free-enterprize system. It must be done that way, because the alternative is stateism—the same stateism that has failed so many times on the other side of the world—which has led to wars and revolutions time and time again, and which our soldiers, sailors, and marines are right now fighting to abolish in all parts of the world.

The fate of the Nation, our way of life, our very system of government, will be decided by what this Congress is prepared to do and does, or what it fails to do. Generations of Americans to come are going to look back with gratitude or regret upon what was done by the Congress that charts our course through the fateful years ahead. This is one job we must not delegate to others. For in so doing we would be neglecting our duty and abdicating representative government. Therefore, we must do it ourselves. And the time to start doing that job is now.

Mr. Chairman, the vast majority of these 60,000,000 jobs that we must have must be provided by small businessmen. The difference between full employment and widespread unemployment depends upon small business enterprises being able to keep people employed.

Mr. Chairman, any governmental policy that will encourage small businessmen will create jobs; any governmental policy that will discourage small businessmen will create unemployment, will deny those who fought our battles and those who provided them with the

weapons of war their rightful opportunity to find employment in jobs paying good wages. Every precaution would be used to prevent this.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDONOUGH. I yield.

Mr. FULTON. It is a pleasure to find a new man coming to Congress with constructive and progressive ideas. I thoroughly second the comments of the gentleman from California in his speech today on the rights of small businesses and their essential importance. Too many times in recent years these people have been forgotten and squeezed in the rush when they are actually the bedrock of the country and the base from which every large business in the country has built.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, it is the job of Congress to make sure that the business cards are not stacked against the small businessmen.

Congress must start planning—now—for the post-war years that lie ahead. When V-day comes Congress must have its plans worked out, thoroughly, a plan that will fully take into consideration the needs of labor, the needs of the farmer, and of the small businessman, and must be prepared to act as arbitrator between—not controller or dictator of—the various interests of our citizenry.

The well-being of small business means the difference between full employment and widespread unemployment because in order to have full employment small business must operate at full capacity, and workers must be encouraged to become businessmen and employers themselves, thereby creating more jobs, and promoting free enterprise. There must be an everlasting development of new business enterprises. Unless this happens, there can be no full employment; and jobs for 60,000,000 is but an idle dream.

Every time a worker takes his savings and invests it in a business venture he creates jobs—jobs making machinery or other equipment for his business, jobs operating his establishment, and jobs producing the materials that are used in the operation of his business. He is creating purchasing power, also.

Mr. Chairman, if industry is to do the job of creating full employment, industry must be free to operate as it thinks wisest within the limits of those regulations necessary for the maintenance of fair labor standards and fair business practices. Business must have the opportunity to use its own initiative and ingenuity, without fear of reprisals for not doing as some bureaucrat—be he Republican or Democrat—demands.

The shackles of meddling bureaucrats—regardless of party—must be shaken off. Neither must it be dependent upon Government for its existence, if business is to remain free, because there must be economic freedom before there can be political freedom. With-

out economic freedom there can be no freedom, except for the few who are in control. And we all know that the few would operate the controls to suit themselves and for their own benefit. That is the system of national socialism. It is the system under which force replaces the ballot. It is not our system. We want none of it. Mr. Speaker, if we fail in our duties here and now, those who are dying in this Second World War shall have died in vain.

Mr. Chairman, the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively must be maintained and protected. If enormous corporations have a right to exist, if businessmen have the right to organize into trade associations, and chambers of commerce, then the preservation of our system of government demands that labor shall also enjoy the privilege to organize for its own protection. The interests of the various elements of our national life must remain in balance. The preservation of representative government is ever dependent upon the maintenance of the delicate balance that exists between each segment of our economic life.

Like the businessman, the farmer, too, must remain free. He, too, must remain economically independent of government. And at the same time he must be able to obtain his just share of the national income. Without the farmer having adequate purchasing power, full employment cannot be maintained.

Mr. Chairman, the job of government is to act as mediator between the clashes of interests that are bound to come between the desires of our people. For any gain of one group at the expense of others may lead to disaster for all. The public welfare must ever remain the first duty of Congress.

That is why we must start planning for post-war prosperity now.

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RABAUT addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time, 13½ minutes, to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd]. I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee will yield some additional time, for the reason that the gentleman from Minnesota has an important statement to make regarding the situation in China, in which the public is very much interested at this time.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Minnesota 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for 33½ minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN (after counting). Evidently there is no quorum present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 42]

Anderson, Calif.	Hébert	Sheridan
Baldwin, N. Y.	Heldinger	Sikes
Bates, Mass.	Henry	Simpson, Pa.
Boren	Hill	Slaughter
Celler	Hobbs	Smith, Maine
Chapman	Izac	Smith, Wis.
Combs	Johnson	Taylor
Crawford	Lyndon B.	Thom
Curley	Kearney	Thomas, N. J.
Dawson	LeCompte	Weaver
De Lacy	Luce	Weiss
Dirksen	McKenzie	Welch
Eaton	Madden	West
Gardner	Morrison	White
Geelan	Mott	Wigglesworth
Gordon	Pfeifer	Wood
Hagen	Rayfiel	
Harless, Ariz.	Robinson	
Hart	Utah	
	Rooney	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2603, and finding itself without a quorum, directed the roll to be called, when 378 members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to be accorded the privilege of making a few remarks on the pending bill, and I wish to express my thanks to the Committee for extending to me this privilege. This measure contains the regular appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary. I was somewhat surprised when I discovered that the appropriation for the Department of State was increased \$21,384,562 over the appropriation for the year 1945. It is tragic, indeed, for us to reflect upon our financial situation in this country, and then to discover that the many and various departments of Government are demanding, and in many instances are receiving, additional sums and amounts for the operation of their departments. Just a few days ago this legislative body received, debated, and voted upon an increase of the debt limitation in this country up to \$300,000,000,000, and that measure was passed because it was necessary that some legislation be passed upon that subject. We are engaged in this terrible war, and the tremendous expenditure of money required in the prosecution of this war to a final and successful conclusion, and we can readily understand that enormous cost to the people of this Nation. Yet, while this war is costing such a vast sum of money we can understand that the cost of this war is greater than the cost of World War No. 1 because of the use of mech-

anized and motorized units and outfits, and because of the war being world-wide in scope with two oceans to patrol; however, this war is costing the people and the taxpayers a much larger sum of money than it should cost. There is great waste and much extravagance involved in it. These elements have been largely responsible for the excessive cost of this war, and the people of this Nation now realize that fact. While during war there must be, of necessity, some waste; yet, the tragic waste and the willful extravagance of this war has reached such heights and such enormous amounts that the people are appalled because of it. Under lease-lend gifts and credits, it was recently reported that \$36,500,000,000 has been allocated to the various countries of the world. Some of this money was extended to countries for the purpose of waging war against our common enemy, while some of this money was given, or loaned, to countries not involved in this war.

Of course, the vast sums of money given, or loaned, to those countries not involved in this war—and which countries can be of no aid to us in winning the ultimate victory which must come—is now being used, and it has been used in the past in building highways, roads, and streets, and in constructing beautiful buildings, parks, and recreational facilities for their own people—all at the expense and cost to our own people and taxpayers. What is the end of it all? And, pray tell me, how much of this lease-lend money will be repaid to us when this war ends?

Mr. Chairman, all of us remember of the loans made to the many and various foreign countries during and immediately after World War No. 1. Those were direct loans, and there was no semblance of a gift involved, and there was a complete understanding that the money we advanced to those countries was a loan—not a gift. With the exception of little Finland, those countries have not responded to make any payment of that debt to this very hour. When we count the noses of the nations who have been the beneficiaries of our benevolence in this war, who have come forward and paid their debt within the next few years immediately following the conclusion of this war, I wonder how many there will be. If I mistake not, we will find the same situation to obtain that we discovered following World War No. 1, and those nations which have been the recipients of our great generosity during this war will find many excuses to present as to why they should not pay their just debts to us. We have been in many instances overgenerous—we have been more than that, we have played the part, in many instances, of "Uncle Sam"—and the people of the country will soon realize the truth of my statement, if they do not already realize it.

Mr. Chairman, those things, just mentioned, relate to our war, and its prosecution. That cost has been, and it still is, terrific. For a few moments I desire to mention some of our own economic matters in this country—because our people are distressed, they are in financial distress. The people are alarmed.

They realize if these appropriations for Government increase, and continue to increase, there is no power that can prevent a complete financial collapse in this country. We must win this war—and we must win it as quickly as possible. Whatever is necessary to win this war, the people will give, and they will give gladly. But these things which are not essential for war—these things which relate solely to our own economic situation—must be reduced, not increased. These items of cost for the departments of our Government, which are increased in this measure, should be—they must be—reduced. We must teach these extravagant and expensive departments of Government that the people, the taxpayers, of this Nation are still in control of their Government. They pay the bills, they hold the purse-strings, and they will so continue in the future—but the end will come when their ability to respond has been reached.

It is my considered judgment, Mr. Chairman, that the time has come for every department and agency of our Government to "stop, look, and listen," because their expenditures are mounting higher and higher and without reason or justification. We are in war, the expenditure for that supreme effort must be met, and that comes first. But the cost of our Government, with its overlapping authority, with its innumerable agencies, boards, bureaus, and departments and its countless employees, and with the tremendous increase in the number of such employees in every department of Government, is a huge loadstone around the neck of every taxpayer in this Nation. It is high time to stop, and retrace our steps—it is time to discontinue the increases in spending, and to curtail extravagances of every kind and character. This useless and needless spending of the taxpayers money makes for higher taxes upon all of the people, and the Government is now reaching into the bottom of the pockets of every laboring man and woman, every farmer, and all classes of our people.

Let us get down to business in this country. Let us win this war, and let us quit the useless spending of the people's money for needless things.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] is recognized for 33½ minutes.

[Mr. JUDD addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

All time for general debate has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$585,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 10, line 16, strike out "\$585,000" and insert "\$300,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, a few minutes ago under general debate I called attention to the membership of the committee who were present concerning a number of items that I regard as being extravagant, unnecessary, uncalled for, and having nothing whatsoever to do directly or indirectly with the winning of the war or bringing about the peace. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations a few days ago suggested that the membership scrutinize these bills and find out whether certain items ought to be passed or whether in their judgment they should be cut out or at least be reduced. I realize it is pretty difficult to change any of these items because we rely so much upon the Committee on Appropriations. They have done a good job, but that does not mean the bill may not be improved.

This is the particular item to which I directed your attention this morning. It is the sum of \$585,000 for so-called representation or entertainment for our representatives abroad. The item after all, is for an expenditure for champagne, liquor of all kinds, and all other items of extravagance. Our representatives abroad are paid good salaries, paid living expenses, together with a lot of other items of expense including moving expenses and traveling expenses. Now we have added to that this item of almost \$600,000 for that purpose. May I call your attention that only 3 years ago this item was \$125,000. Then the next year you doubled it and made it \$250,000. Then last year you increased it to \$300,000, and now you are asking for \$600,000. In 1 more year, at this rate, you will have a million dollars for this representation item. There is no sense in it and no justification for it and you know it.

It is not just a question of liquor. It is really a piece of extravagance that ought not to be allowed. Here is one place you can cut it down to at least \$300,000 and you will have plenty of money to squander and use for that purpose. I believe that our understanding and our relations with countries abroad must be reaching a pretty low ebb if we have to use this method to secure a better understanding with other nations.

So I trust the membership of this committee will use a little judgment here and save the taxpayers some \$300,000. We ought to cut it all out, but I am asking for a reduction of half of it, hoping you will go along with me and save \$300,000 to the taxpayers of this country. As I said a moment ago, there are a good many other items of extravagance in this bill, but here is one not related to the war effort. I wish I could tell you how some of these items are to be used. According to the report some of them are shuffled around a little bit. Last year they took \$15,000 salary that was supposed to be paid to an ambassador and put it over into this fund to be used for representation allowance. It should have gone back to the Treasury where it belonged. There was no reason or excuse for it, except somebody in the Bureau of the Budget approved it. It was never approved by this Congress.

So I trust you will see fit to support this amendment. All I am asking is to cut it down to the amount allowed a year ago, which is \$300,000. It is rather interesting to know where it is going. According to the hearings \$14,000 of it is going to London, about \$10,000 is going to Madrid. None is going to Helsinki today. Five thousand four hundred dollars is going to Cairo, and for Berlin, when we get there, is allowed about \$6,000, and so on it goes. So I say, use a little good sense and adopt this amendment. It is not a part of the war effort. Let us get rid of it.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of our action the other day in being forced to increase our debt limit to \$300,000,000,000, these civil function appropriation bills disturb me very much. I have not seen a single bill of this sort in the brief time I have been here which has not involved an increase over the amount appropriated the year before, and this in the face of necessary war expenditures of astronomical amounts. The salvation of our post-war economy rests on a balanced Federal Budget. If we do not start now to exercise some restraint on our non-war expenditures, the prospect of achieving balance after the war is indeed gloomy.

(Mr. BUCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I dislike to intrude myself into this debate. I have read over a good part of this bill, and it seems to be a very liberal appropriation bill. I find myself in complete accord with the gentleman from Kansas. I think we can save possibly \$300,000 here in the next 2, 3, or 4 minutes, and it might be well, too, even that small amount. I think probably a number of millions of dollars can very well be stricken from this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is fair to the people of this country that we represent to deal lightly with \$100,000, \$1,000,000, or a few million dollars. The other day one of the distinguished and old-time Members of this House said, "Why should we quibble about \$5,000,000?" I think the RECORD will show that he made that remark a number of times. I think we are not quibbling when we are talking about saving \$5,000,000.

I hope I am perfectly sincere when I raise my voice on the part of economy. I think economy next to the winning of the war is likely to be one of the cornerstones of winning the peace and helping to preserve representative constitutional government in this country.

I think we all are worried about the future, about the future of our own country, because of the constant and increasing extravagance and expense the taxpayers of the country are called upon to bear. I hope that just as a friendly gesture on the part of economy this amendment will be approved by this body.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is with reluctance that I take the floor at this time, but after hearing the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas my conscience would not let me rest as I should rest if I sat idly by and did not add a word in support of the amendment, because I am in hearty accord with it. If I had my way, I would not only cut it back to the \$300,000 which was appropriated last year for this ungodly purpose, I would cut it all out. One of the greatest speeches ever made by a great American in the well of this House in many a day is the speech we heard a few minutes ago by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd]. One of the greatest statements he made in that masterful and enlightening oration was to the effect that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek refused to liquidate because he was a Christian. I do not know how that statement struck with you, but it struck with me. One of the greatest acts that a leader could do. Now, with our enormous debt piling high, each and every dime and every penny must be paid by the taxpayers of our great Commonwealth. They are being called on through this bill and through this appropriation to appropriate their money for intoxicating liquor and beverages for entertainment.

The gentleman from Kansas is right. The people, as a whole, of our great country, will not approve of such an appropriation. In fact, it will stink in their nostrils. You will hear a howl and a cry of righteous indignation from them when they learn of it. Therefore, I again want to congratulate the gentleman from Kansas in trying to bring about that Christian spirit, even in an appropriation, in the same spirit which motivated that great character over there in the Chinese Republic in carrying on for his country.

Let us vote this amendment in and save that much of the taxpayers' money, and at the same time be doing that which our conscience tells us is right and just and fair.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment end in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, if we wish to make the Foreign Service of the United States a rich man's service, then the Members should support the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas. The testimony adduced before the committee is that many of our officers were absolutely unable to carry on without this representation allowance.

It is easy enough every year when this particular appropriation item is before the House to put the chairman of the committee, so to speak, on the spot to defend this appropriation on the floor.

The gentleman from Kansas has made this appeal to this body every year. This

body has seen fit, in its recognition of world affairs and its recognition of the customs and habits of the people of the world, to vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for the support of the House again on this occasion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were ayes 41 and noes 43.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm and motion-picture equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed 40 passenger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles, including purchase of 12 automobiles for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargé d'affaires* in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of officers of the Foreign Service at home and abroad, not to exceed \$50,000; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of officers of the Foreign Service assigned for the study of foreign languages; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt,

Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language in the proviso beginning on line 25, page 15, including all of lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 on page 16, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I have asked this time in order to discuss some of the aspects of the proposed treaty with the Republic of Mexico, which will be pending in another body within the next few days and which proposes to govern the waters of the Colorado and Rio Grande Rivers.

In the first place, the communities of California have underwritten and made possible the construction of all of the works that now exist upon the lower Colorado River, including Boulder Dam. The Boulder Canyon Act which is still the law of the United States provides that waters conserved by the dam shall be used within the United States, and in recognition of the guaranties of the California communities of the total cost of that great project and related works, the State of California was guaranteed by this legislative act that she should have 4,400,000 acre-feet of water per year, plus one-half of such unappropriated surplus waters as might be available from time to time.

As a matter of fact, as I have already pointed out, it was the communities of our southwestern portion of the country that made possible the development of

the Colorado River, that made possible anything like the amount of water that is now available there. Indeed, Boulder Dam alone has approximately doubled the amount of water of the Colorado River available for use by mankind.

Water is our life in the Southwest. All our hopes for the future development of our farms and cities depend upon it. Without it our cities cannot grow, nor can the number of farms—farms that may be settled by returning veterans of this war—be increased.

Under these circumstances naturally we feel very deeply that the waters of the Colorado up to the amount that will in future be needed for domestic use in our communities and in the communities of the surrounding States, together with the waters required for the irrigating of irrigable lands in the United States ought to be available for those purposes. Furthermore, to a very great extent water made available to Mexico will be used to water huge holdings of lands in the hands of a few landowners, whereas waters used in the United States will irrigate mostly small family-sized farms.

I would be the last Member of the House to advocate any agreement with Mexico which I believed would be unfair to her; nor is that position of opponents of the treaty; but we believe that the guaranteeing of a firm supply of 1,500,000 acre-feet of water as this treaty proposes, together with a great deal of additional water which will inevitably flow to Mexico anyway is out of all proportion with real equity, particularly in view of the fact that it is the communities of southern California that have made this possible by expenditures of some \$450,000,000.

And if it be said that the problem of our water is a local matter that will affect only the southwestern region certainly other features of the treaty which I shall now discuss will affect most widely this whole great Nation. The house of delegates of the American Bar Association recently passed a resolution regarding this treaty the text of which I should like you to hear:

Therefore be it resolved that the house of delegates of the American Bar Association disapproves the creation by international treaty of a domestic administrative agency exercising legislative and judicial powers respecting persons and property within the territorial limits of the United States without preserving legislative control or judicial review.

Under the terms of this treaty all the dams and works constructed at the expense of the American taxpayers, and even private water rights of private citizens are made subject, without any standards having been set up by Congress, to the absolute and completely discretionary power of one American commissioner. Power is granted this commissioner beyond the control of Congress and beyond the control of the American people, and beyond control of the courts.

Dean Roscoe Pound, of the Harvard Law School, commenting on the treaty had this to say in this same discussion before the American Bar Association, house of delegates:

It subjects the rights of Americans with respect to the most important forms of what we can fairly call property in some of our States to the absolute, unlimited, unchecked power of a single commissioner. In all the extremes of administrative absolutism with which I have come in contact in the 7 years since I was appointed to look into this matter, I have not encountered any which goes so far in the direction of subjecting the rights of individuals to an absolute, unlimited, unchecked authority. It seems to me to develop administrative absolutism to the nth power.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Dean Pound proceeds to point out further that the interpretation of the treaty is left entirely to this one American commissioner. It is for this reason that I sincerely believe that in opposing this treaty we are not merely attempting to protect the rights to essential waters which indeed have been guaranteed by law to future generations of American citizens, but are also fighting for the preservation of certain basic principles of constitutional government.

Mr. Chairman, I therefore commend to the Members of the House a study of this matter in the most earnest hope that, while it is true the House itself will not have an opportunity to pass upon the treaty, Members may on the basis of adequate information on the subject do what they can to secure modification of this treaty or, if that is impossible, its rejection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Will the gentleman inform the House what benefits he believes the United States will get out of this treaty, if any?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will say to the gentleman that I have not been able to find anything in the treaty which would be of appreciable benefit compared to the damage that will be done by the abrogation of existing laws of this Nation, by the loss to our section of the country of large amounts of the water that is our lifeblood and the dangerous delegation of irresponsible power which I have just outlined.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Not to exceed 10 percent of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, may be transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 percent thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph starting in line 5, page 16, down to and including line 13 of the same page.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said act, \$1,466,000, notwithstanding the amount limitation in the act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. C. 295a), to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishing made from appropriations granted pursuant to the act of May 7, 1926, and subsequent acts providing funds for buildings for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph beginning in line 14, page 16, down to and including line 3, page 17, on the ground it is a violation of the basic law.

Appropriation is asked notwithstanding the amount limitation in the act of May 25, 1938 (22 U. S. Code, sec. 295a), as follows:

Sections 292 et seq. authorized the acquisition of properties abroad for the State Department, and section 295a authorized "to be appropriated, in addition to the amount authorized by such act, an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000, of which not more than \$1,000,000 shall be appropriated for any 1 year," and so forth.

No necessity or reason is shown for the lifting of that \$1,000,000 yearly limitation on these appropriations, and the present proposal amounts to, and is, permanent and repealing legislation on an appropriation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] desire to be heard?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I think the point of order might apply to the language appearing in lines 20 and 21. That is because of the excesses.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to understand the gentleman. The gentleman concedes that the language in lines 20 and 21 is bad and subject to a point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] insist on his point of order against the entire paragraph?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman withhold his point of order for a minute?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes. I reserve the point of order.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the citation of the law for that appears in line 18 and the reason for the legislative language in this bill is for the purpose of taking advantage of the situation as it

exists today in the money and real estate markets of the world.

In this bill we had \$1,466 000 and a part of those funds are necessary for the purpose of taking advantage, for the benefit of the United States in reestablishing where there has been huge destruction of our own diplomatic posts in the form of buildings and necessities, or at least getting hold of the land in many places, so necessary at this time. If it is the gentleman's idea to frustrate this advantage, of course, the point of order should stand, but for the purpose of really being of assistance to the Treasury of the United States it would be very well if this language were left in the bill. It was placed in the bill to enable the agency to move speedily to any place in the world where it would be to our advantage to reestablish housing for our diplomatic corps.

Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order, if the gentleman insists on it, beginning with the word "notwithstanding" in line 20.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I insist on the point of order to the entire paragraph, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that certain language in the paragraph is conceded to be subject to a point of order, the entire paragraph is subject to a point of order.

The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$16,000,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language contained in the paragraph, beginning in line 11—

That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received—

That it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

International conferences (emergency): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of participation by the United States, upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to

the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; purchase or rental of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers; transportation of things; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; printing and binding without regard to section 41 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that part of the paragraph commencing in line 20 on page 21 with the word "printing" and extending down to and including the figure "\$1,500,000", in line 24, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and is contrary to the specific law against such expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to include the sum of money contained in the paragraph within his point of order?

Mr. O'HARA. No; I do not intend to include the sum of money.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman intends, then, to include the language in lines 20, 21, 22, and 23?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 21, line 24, strike out "1,500,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, there is no intention on the part of the gentleman from Kansas who has the floor to put anybody on the spot. I regret that the chairman of the subcommittee saw fit to suggest it. If there are any items in this bill that cannot be held up to the light of day, and examined and debated, they do not belong here. If you want to spend another \$1,500,000, a big share of which is for entertainment and representation allowances, that is your responsibility the same as it is mine. I am opposed to it. It is my judgment that we can save some money here. I am not asking you to cut it all out, although we ought to do that, just as we should have cut out the whole \$585,000 a while ago. But at least they can get along with \$1,000,000. I realize that \$1,000,000 does not seem very much in these days. We talk in billions in place of millions. But if you really sincerely are going to commence cutting down expenses, or rather in this case prevent increases where they are not needed, here is your chance to do it. Do the taxpayers of this country a favor, and save \$500,000 for them. I think it is our duty to do it.

A little while ago I thought we could save \$300,000, nearly a third of a million dollars. A majority of those present seemed willing to spend \$585,000 for entertainment. Here is a chance to save a half million dollars and still leave a

million for representation. I just cannot believe the people of this country approve this sort of thing. If it would help in the war effort, or promote peace, that would be a different story. No one on this floor will even suggest that it will do either one.

Somewhere along the line we are going to have to cut down some of our extravagance, and here is one place to do it. There are other items I called attention to a while ago. Some are small items, but it just shows how the Government spends money. I called attention to discussion in the hearings where it cost \$4,800 to ship a few typewriters to Chungking. It cost \$36,000, they say, to take an Ambassador to Poland if they used a certain kind of airplane, and if they used another kind of airplane it might cost twice that much to take the Ambassador to Poland. Incidentally, it looks as if there is some pretty expensive flying going on.

According to the hearings, no particular question was raised as to whether it was extravagant or not. It looks rather extravagant to me.

In the hearings it is said to be a sort of bookkeeping proposition with the State Department, that is, it does not show on their books, but charged to another department. I assume it is the War Department. But, after all the bookkeeping is done, it winds up as a charge against the Treasury. The taxpayers pay the bill, and that means everybody in this country who pays taxes or buys bonds. You just cannot get away from it. No one will dispute that.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, one of the most industrious and painstaking Members of this House.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman could tell us how much money is involved in the representation allowance, it would support his motion to cut the amount because the authority to spend it for representation allowances has been thrown out on a point of order.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know the exact amount. Perhaps the chairman of the subcommittee knows. He might like to explain how much is for entertainment. It is not itemized in the bill or the report or in the hearings as far as I can find out. So it is difficult to tell. But my information is about a third of it goes for entertainment. So my motion would reduce the item of \$1,500,000 down to a million dollars. If there is anyone who can justify the expenditure of the additional \$500,000 for entertainment, I'd like to have it done. I am sure no injury will come about if you take out a third of the money. Five hundred thousand dollars is only a third but it is a lot of money. I am sorry there are not more Members here to vote on this amendment. I hope the Committee will support it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas says he does not wish to put anyone on the spot, but he wants to put the person who is charged with the legislative responsibility of bringing this matter to the floor in a light which is not a pleasant light to be in. It is not the first time that it has been done. In fact, it has been tried for a great number of years, as I said a few moments ago. Every small nation in the world entertains along the same lines. I wonder if the gentleman from Kansas wants to put the United States of America behind the eight ball?

Mr. Chairman, America will come out of this war with 80 percent of the gold, 60 percent of the silver, 60 percent of the war industries, 60 percent of the peace industries of the world, mind you; 65 percent of the naval units of the world, 70 percent of the merchant marine of the world, 75 percent of the transport and commercial planes, and 60 percent of the fighting and bombing planes. Then, we want to get picayunish in this one particular field. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase (not exceeding eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I do this for the purpose of asking the majority leader a question. I am wondering if the majority leader can tell us what is to be the program for the balance of this week and the first part of next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, if we dispose of the pending bill today,

there will be no legislative program tomorrow except the conference report on the Commodity Credit Corporation. Of course, if this bill is not finished it will have to go over until tomorrow.

On Monday there are several resolutions extending investigating committees. There is the Lemke resolution with reference to the drafting of farm labor.

There is House Resolution 62, the Lanham resolution, continuing the housing investigation.

There is House Resolution 45, the Kelley resolution, continuing the physically handicapped investigation by the Labor Committee.

House Resolution 154, the Vinson resolution, authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to continue to study and investigate progress of the war effort.

House Resolution 96, a resolution by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON] continuing the investigation of public land problems and use of land in rehabilitation of veterans.

House Resolution 155, the Lee resolution, continuing the petroleum investigation.

House Resolution 43, the Hobbs bill, to safeguard the admission of evidence in certain cases.

The above resolutions are assigned for Monday.

The Consent Calendar will be called on Monday. Such of the resolutions I have mentioned as are not disposed of on Monday will be considered on Tuesday.

The Private Calendar will be called on Tuesday.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, if necessary, will be devoted to the Agriculture appropriation bill.

Conference reports will be considered if any are reported to the House next week.

Mr. TABER. That is the program as the gentleman sees it at this time?

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. I thank the gentleman for the inquiry.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 2 words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time in order to inquire of the chairman of the committee regarding the language appearing in the bill beginning in line 17 on page 23 and ending in line 23 on page 24. I do not see where any money item is included. Is this intended to be an authorization for construction, or is it an appropriation?

Mr. RABAUT. That is just the preamble, general language.

Mr. HINSHAW. Is that in the nature of an authorization to do this work, or is there any law cited that would authorize it?

Mr. RABAUT. It is based on law and on a treaty.

Mr. HINSHAW. There is no law quoted in this language to which I refer, and I do not know of any treaty that authorizes it; none is stated here.

Mr. Chairman, I am forced to make a point of order against the language contained in the lines beginning in line 17

on page 23 and ending in line 23 on page 24, as not being authorized by law.

Mr. RABAUT. It is language that has always been carried, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. HINSHAW. That may well be; but I insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair must inform the gentleman from California that his point of order comes too late.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HINSHAW. Did not the Clerk finish reading it?

The CHAIRMAN. The subject matter of the paragraph was discussed under the gentleman's amendment to strike out the last word, also under the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York. Business having intervened the point of order comes too late. The Chair therefore overrules the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the entire paragraph, beginning line 7, page 29, and continuing through line 24, on the ground this is not authorized by law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States

and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, D. C., and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against all of the paragraph beginning line 25, page 29, to and including line 17, on page 31, on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill and there is no authority in law for such an appropriation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cooperation with the American republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics," approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American re-

publics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed five passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$4,330,000; and the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and other material and equipment, and other gratuitous assistance in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 33, line 16, beginning with the word "to" and ending with the word "Statutes", on line 22, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and without authority in law.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, a great many points of order are being made on matters which seem to me to be largely administrative. I believe that executives should not need authority in law for many things which in the common ordinary practice of business or operation of Government bureaus are considered to be part of an executive job. The tendency of our courts in recent years has been to do away with legal technicalities which often defeat justice. Sometimes I feel that the House defeats proper legislation by a too strict adherence to superannuated procedure. If you must have laws to authorize every little incidental effort to be made by an executive, it would be impossible, in my opinion, for any executive to carry on properly the business of his office. You could go through any appropriation bill and pick out small duties that an executive is called upon to do which could not be authorized specifically by any act of Congress because they are too multitu-

dinous. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that in this instance, in my opinion, it is the sort of thing that an executive by virtue of being an executive of a department could perform under his general powers. I do not believe the point of order is well taken when we consider the nature of the job that an executive must do at the head of a department like this.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to point out to the gentleman from Kentucky that the language referred to by the gentleman from Kansas specifically changes existing law.

Mr. O'NEAL. I realize the Chair is probably in the position of having to uphold precedents, maybe of long standing, and perhaps the Chair will be required to so rule, but I still believe that where you are dealing with incidental matters that are of no great importance and which are among the minutiae of duties that an executive must perform, where it is physically impossible to authorize a thousand and one little duties, the change or alteration of one should not be of such importance that it might be ruled out on a point of order.

I realize the position the Chair is in. At the same time, I should like to call to the attention of the Committee of the Whole to the fact that there are many duties an executive is called upon to perform which might not be specifically authorized by law but by the general nature of the job he has to do. He should be permitted to do those things and to alter them and change them in the regular order of his business, without specific authorization. My remarks are not directed only to this point of order, to many that are made, where the general authority of an executive should allow some latitude as to the details of the business of his office.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas insist on his point of order?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas does insist on his point of order and suggests that after all the Appropriations Committee is not a legislative committee, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas insists on his point of order. The Chair is ready to rule.

The language referred to by the gentleman from Kansas definitely changes existing law and therefore is subject to a point of order. The Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, a further point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning on page 34, line 9, with the word "to" and extending down to and including line 6 on page 35, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and without authority of law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this is based on 22 United States Code 501, 502, and is in use by other agencies of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls to the attention of the gentleman from Michigan that there is a specific waiver

of existing law in regard to the very subject mentioned by him.

Mr. RABAUT. Then, Mr. Chairman, we will have to concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the approval of the heads of the departments concerned, personnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 35, line 20, to and including lines 1 and 2 on page 36, that is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read down to and including page 36, line 4.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2603, had come to no resolution thereon.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its Legislative Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 681. An act to amend the national Housing Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 2126) entitled "An act making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, for civil functions administered by the War Department and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BURTON, and Mr. REED to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] is recognized for 10 minutes.

RELIGIOUS ADVISORY COUNCIL PROPOSED TO ASSIST SECRETARY OF STATE IN PROBLEMS OF WORLD PEACE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, the quality and permanency of world peace

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 50

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 17, 1945, for actions of Friday, March 16, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

R.E.A. NOMINATION. Discussed Sen. Bankhead's (Ala.) motion to take up the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator. This motion will be acted upon on Mon. (pp. 2362-3, 2379-80).

WATER UTILIZATION. Began debate on the ratification of the treaty with Mexico relating to the utilization of the water of the Colorado, Tijuana, and Rio Grande Rivers (pp. 2354-79). Sen. Connally, Tex., stated that Mexico has "built reservoirs on some of those Rio Grande tributaries which threaten the economic life and the safety of this rich agricultural territory on the Texas side of the river" (p. 2367).

TRANSPORTATION. Discussed Sen. Bailey's (N.C.) S. Res. 83, providing that the Interstate Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 541, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act, and that the bill be referred to the Commerce Committee (pp. 2344-54).

ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 19 (p. 2380).

HOUSE

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Continued debate on this bill; H.R. 2603 (pp. 2384-2411).

Agreed to Rep. Rabaut's (Mich.) committee-approved amendment to strike out the provision in the RFC item, providing that any of the funds made available by this act for administrative expenses of supervising loan agencies by the Federal Loan Administrator which are not required for defraying auditing expenses shall not be available for any other expenses provided for under the title dealing with the Federal Loan Agency (p. 2410).

Rejected, 73-127, Rep. Jones' (Ohio) motion to recommit the bill (pp. 2410-1); Rep. Rees' (Kans.) amendment to reduce the Census Bureau appropriation by

\$757,000 (p. 2400); and Rep. Hinshaw's (Calif.) amendment to increase the Weather Bureau appropriation by \$350,000 (pp. 2405-7).

Points of order were sustained as follows: By Rep. Jones, Ohio, on the provision for transfer of not to exceed 5% of Justice Department funds for personal services (p. 2384); by Rep. Jones, Ohio, on the provision for teletype news service (p. 2399); and by Rep. Jones, Ohio, on the item to permit the Secretary of Commerce to designate an officer to sign minor papers (p. 2399).

Rep. Taber's (N.Y.) point of order against the language pertaining to the amount available for attendance at meetings was overruled (p. 2399).

Rep. Cooley, N.C., discussed the FSA enabling-legislation situation in view of the many points of order raised during the current debate (p. 2390).

Rep. Cochran, Mo., criticized enactment of the Organic Act of 1944, and stated; "In that instance I would personally liked to have seen the items included in an agricultural appropriation bill, rather than in the authorization bill, because some day you are going to have an economy wave and some of these appropriation bills are going to be drastically reduced" (p. 2391).

Rep. Cannon, Mo., criticized the tendency to raise points of order on these items which are "matters administrative minutiae necessary in order for the department adequately to carry out the work of the Government" (pp. 2386-7).

Rep. Tarver, Ga., criticized the increase in judicial employees salaries, stating, "I know if we...increase the salaries...we are going to have from the Department of Agriculture, organizations and employees coming before our committee and asking that we make provision for increasing their salaries, and all the other subcommittees will have the same trouble" (pp. 2408-9).

6. **FOOD STORAGE.** Rep. Taber, N. Y., criticized Government storage facilities for lard (p. 2382).

7. **CARTELS.** Rep. Bailey, W. Va., discussed his bill H. R. 2612, relating to the control of cartels (p. 2383).

8. **LEND-LEASE.** Rep. Vorys, Ohio, discussed the "loopholes" in the amendment to the lend-lease bill, H. R. 2013, limiting post-war lend-lease agreements (p. 2383).

9. **TARIFF.** Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized proposals to lower tariff rates (p. 2383).

Rep. Rankin, Miss., criticized high protective tariffs stating, "If a protective tariff is to be levied...it should be accompanied by a reciprocal debenture on agricultural exports in order not to grind our farmers into the economic dust" (p. 2384).

10. **ALIEN EMPLOYMENT.** Claims Committee reported (Mar. 7) without amendment H. R. 2378, to authorize the Comptroller General to credit the accounts of certain disbursing officers for such payments for services rendered by non-citizen officers and employees as are made in good faith, and as are not found to be due to any lack of good faith on the part of the payer, after the close of the fiscal year 1942 (H. Rept. 285).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. **FOOD SUPPLIES.** Speech in the House by Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, stating that the beef shortage "is due to the failure to permit the meat producers to produce to the maximum capacity," and favoring the establishment of one central agency for the handling of food (p. A1325).

Rep. Canfield, N. J., inserted a telegram relative to the meat shortage in N. J. (p. A1344).

12. **LEND-LEASE.** Reps. Chipfield, Ill., and Eloom, N. Y., inserted newspaper editorials opposing peacetime lend-lease (p. A1339, A1343-4).

OUTLAWING OF CARTEL SYSTEMS

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to inform the Congress that on Wednesday of this week I introduced H. R. 2612, having as its object the outlawing of the insidious and dangerous cartel system by the revocation of letters patent of individuals, firms, associations, and combines who in any way become a party to or otherwise aid or abet the formation or maintenance of such cartels in an effort to control, restrict, or interfere with the free flow of commerce—domestic and foreign.

Realizing, Mr. Speaker, that the subject of cartels is an intricate and involved matter, I wish to call attention to the RECORD for March 6, page A1085, for March 7, page A1153, and March 8, page A1164, where there is printed in the Appendix to the RECORD a lengthy definition of cartels. I might add that the data so printed were taken from the forthcoming 1945 edition of the Encyclopedia Americana now in the hands of the printer, and its publication as a public document was authorized by the editor of said publication.

It is my sincere hope that every Member of this House studies this information as a basis of understanding the necessity for the legislation contained in H. R. 2612.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD on two subjects, in one to include a law passed by the House of Representatives of the State of Utah, and in the other to include an editorial.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from a university publication.

Mr. BENNET of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter addressed to the President of the United States.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next at the conclusion of business on the Speaker's desk and after any special orders heretofore entered I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO SERVICEMEN'S DEPENDENTS ALLOWANCE ACT OF 1942

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[Mr. PHILBIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

THE WALL AND THE LOOPHOLE

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, the able journalist, Mr. George Rothwell Brown, in this morning's Times-Herald, quoted my remarks pointing out "the amendment barring the use of lend-lease as a post-war mechanism is not airtight," but "prescribes as clearly as Congress can lay down directives for administration, what the dividing line shall be." He then queries, "Why was this amendment drawn as clearly as Congress can lay down directives, drawn so loosely, with so many loopholes?" That is a very good question. There are three answers.

First, if we had attempted to draw it any more airtight we might not have gotten the necessary votes, probably resulting in no post-war limitation at all.

Second, you cannot draw an airtight wall between war and peace because such a wall does not exist in the facts of life in the world. Therefore, the purpose of the amendment was to permit war agreements which might run into the peace period, but to put limitations on those agreements requiring cash payments for everything after the shooting stops.

Third, since Justice Frankfurter held that the mere plain meaning of the language used does not necessarily show what a law means, it is obviously impossible to draft a law that is airtight, or Frankfurter-tight. The only thing to do is what we did in this instance, we agreed on language that clearly shows the policy Congress wants administered; in explanatory statements and speeches we reinforced that congressional intent; then a few of us publicly pointed out the possible loopholes, so that Congress and the press and the public would be watching those loopholes.

The wall we built, however, is much bigger and more important than any loophole in it. The House voted to wall out lend-lease from the post-war period.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

VETERANS' SOCIAL-SECURITY PAYMENTS

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. WEICHEL addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

(Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CHIPERFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram from a constituent bearing on the meat crisis in northern New Jersey.

TARIFF RATES

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I see in this morning's paper that there is a move under way to lower the tariff rates. I want to say here that the business interests of this country and the hard-working people of the United States in the last 163 years have made this country the greatest country on the face of the earth. It was the capitalistic system under which we built this great Nation of ours. The great freedom and liberty of Americans caused them to be thrifty. But now you have been tearing it down. We are taking the props out from under business by permitting the lower-paid workers of Europe to come in here and undermine the high wages paid to the American people in order to raise their standard of living. You will find out that we will tear down American standards. I want to say, furthermore, keep your eye on this reciprocal trade agreement so that we will not put our farmers out of business, because it will only be a short time until this Nation of ours will be sold down the river to the foreign countries. I want to say here, as far as I am concerned, I am for America first, last, and all the time, and let us keep America for Americans. You will find out within 3 years that American people have been sold down the river.

JOHN L. LEWIS

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, John L. Lewis has asked for a royalty on all coal mined. Some people think he will get it. That privilege has been granted once before. I wish to include in my remarks an article appearing in the Washington Star which will give you an idea of what may happen if we are going to continue paying royalties.

A LOGICAL PROSPECT

To the EDITOR OF THE STAR:

John L. has a swell idea, but we must carry it along further. For example:

To poultry raisers: 10 cents royalty per crate.

To cement makers: 10 cents per ton.
 To the C. I. O. auto: \$5 per auto.
 To farmers: 1 cent per bushel for corn, ditto wheat, ad infinitum.
 To fishermen: \$1 per ton.
 To Government employees: 10 cents per 100 documents handled.
 To telephone operators: 1 cent per local and 10 cents long distance.
 To soldiers: \$1 per 100 rounds of ammo with a bonus for prisoners.
 To milkmen: One-fourth of a cent per quart delivered.
 To streetcar and busmen: 1 cent per passenger.
 To firemen: \$10 per fire.
 To auto mechanics and greasers: 5 cents per car worked on.
 To newsboys: 10 cents per 100 sold. Ad infinitum.
 To John Q. (so he can pay it all): 10 cents per annum for each union member.
 Nuts.

ABSURDUM.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, we have an appropriation bill before the House today calling for some \$200,000,000 plus. When I arrived on the floor of the House there were few Members on the floor. Since allegedly, or purportedly, the Speaker of the House has set the precedent of vacating the Democratic side of the House when a Republican speaks, I thought it might be well to have more Members present to hear the debate on this appropriation bill; to hear a little good old Republican doctrine. While our taxpayers are being bled white to keep our Federal coffers from becoming empty, I feel we owe it to them to be here and carefully scrutinize each and every appropriation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an item from the National Rural Letter Carrier.

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to include in his remarks on the C. A. A., a statement by Theodore P. Wright, Administrator of the C. A. A.

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include excerpts from a speech recently delivered by Donald Douglas, aircraft manufacturer.

MEAT SHORTAGE COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JENKINS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, if I may proceed for one observation, I know I am asking for special indulgence of the House, which I seldom like to do, but I think we might well say this whole incident is greatly magnified. Of course, when Members of the House speak after 5 o'clock, they are naturally going to have a very small gathering on either side of the House because the day's work is practically done and the Members go to their offices. It is no reflection upon the gentleman from Indiana or any other Member of the House if there is a small gathering at that time.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is absolutely correct. That is clearly understood by every Member of the House. At that hour in the evening the legislative business of the House is over.

THE TARIFF QUESTION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in reply to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] that I disagree with him on the tariff question. I am personally very fond of the gentleman. I do not think there is a better American in this House than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]. So, whatever we have to say, I trust will be on a high plane without any personalities or any ill feelings.

I am opposed to high protective tariff, because a tariff is an indirect tax. It levies a tax upon one man for the benefit of another man. I was here in 1921 when the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was passed. It levied a tax on everything the farmer had to buy, from the swaddling clothes of infancy to the lining of the coffin in which old age was laid away.

All through those years our economy was thrown out of balance, and as a result we finally headed into the crash of 1929. I sincerely trust we will not go back to those old high-protective-tariff days of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover administrations.

If a protective tariff is to be levied at all it should be accompanied by a reciprocal debenture on agricultural exports, in order not to grind our farmers into the economic dust.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BECKWORTH asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks and include a resolution passed by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 2603, the State, Justice, Commerce appropriation bill, 1946, with Mr. MILLS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Not to exceed 5 percent of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 percent shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 36 beginning with line 23 and continuing to the end of the page, and on page 37, the first 10 lines, inclusive, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill not provided for by law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order. It has been in the bill for many years, however.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of special attorneys and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$146,000.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning in line 10 on page 38 and continuing down into line 13, which reads as follows: "and employment of special attorneys and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant," on the ground that that is legislation in an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the clerk has just read the item for the Antitrust Division. I cannot let this pass without reviewing some of the things that have happened in the last few years in this division of the Department of Justice. Well do I remember the days of the N. R. A. before the Supreme Court kicked it out of the window and raised so much trouble for a lot of people here in Washington. Now the Supreme Court is packed for action.

We on the Joint Committee on Printing were faced with the problem of getting bids on paper. Under N. R. A. the Government compelled—yes, I say compelled them to break the Sherman antitrust laws—the paper manufacturers had to get their heads together and fix the price for their commodity. It was the duty of the Committee on Printing according to N. R. A., however, to ask for bids on paper, yet the Government was not permitted to buy paper from any company that did not agree to be bound by the set price by N. R. A. I was a member of the Joint Committee on Printing. I maintained my position that the law directed that we should award the bid for the purchase of paper to the responsible company making the lowest bid. I tried to stick to that law and felt I was doing the right thing. I would not go along with the majority of the committee who wanted to make the purchases from these manufacturers who got together according to N. R. A. and said that the United States Government must buy in accordance with the rules and regulations laid down under N. R. A.; but being of the minority I was overruled, and the committee disregarded the Sherman antitrust laws.

What position do we find ourselves in today? We find ourselves in exactly the opposite position where we must accept the bid of the lowest responsible bidder. This is the American way of doing business, but I just wanted to call the attention of the House to the ridiculous things you do, going from one extreme to another. That is the history of this administration from 1933 to date.

If we would stick to the old laws that were passed and laid down by our founding fathers, we would have a better Government, we would have better manufacturing concerns, and we would have better business people in this country.

Our business people today are regulated to the point where there is practically no competitive bidding and you know the old adage, "Competition is the life of trade." When we have competition we know that men have to be on their toes and manufacture or produce an article for the public at the cheapest possible price. That helps the taxpayer.

There is appropriated in this bill the sum of \$1,700,000 for antitrust matters. I do not know why the committee should not cut that down about \$700,000. Of course, I would offer amendment to that effect, but I get licked on every amendment I offer because I find that the Congress does not seem to want to economize, they do not want to cut down on anything. You are here to spend and spend you do. Where you are going to get the money I do not know. You are responsible; for you Democrats are driving this legislation through the Congress.

This whole matter of economy, or the lack thereof, grieves me greatly, but I want to say to the Congress if you do not stop soon you are building a great pyramid of debt and when it falls over on you, and it cannot last but a few years longer, then beware. It is the responsibility of the Congress and you Democrats will have a lot to account for.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. This appropriation is for just what the gentleman is talking about, for the purpose of bringing back the old-fashioned competition to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. RICH. Then let us leave the \$1,700,000 in the bill. I, however, question it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$78,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or like services, \$3,400,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning in line 17, including all of the language in that line and through the words "Attorney General" in line 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Beginning with the word "at" in line 17, and ending with the word "General" in line 18?

Mr. TABER. That is correct; on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that many provisions of the pending bill are being eliminated by House action by reason of points of order which have been conceded by the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, many Members of the House have asked me what may be the ultimate effect of this House action. In view of the fact that the Appropriations Committee has been the subject time and time again, on the floor of the House, of rather severe denunciation by certain Members because of the inclusion of legislative language in an appropriation bill, and because the Appropriations Committee has sometimes included items for which there is no legislative authorization, I felt that perhaps it would be somewhat clarifying at this time if I made a statement on that subject.

It seems to me what happens is this: The raising of points of order either on the ground that the language complained of is in violation of the rules of the House, because it is legislation on an appropriation bill, or seeking to eliminate an item of appropriation on the ground that the item is not authorized by law, is the performance of a real service to the Congress and the people of the United States. The mere fact that the other body, with rules similar to those in the House, may waive those rules and restore the items or the language that has been stricken by House action in conformity to its rules, is not sufficient justification in my humble judgment to permit the inclusion in an appropriation measure of either language or figures that are in direct violation of the rules of the House. Therefore these points of order that are being made are being made in conformity to the rules of the House.

What happens, as I understand, is this: When this bill with the deleted language goes to the other body they may—and my observation has been they very frequently and most generally do—restore the language or the figures that have been stricken by action of the other body. That, therefore, throws the matter into conference and the differences between the House and the Senate action as to each particular item are therefore in dispute and must be brought back to the House as amendments in dispute and require the action of the House with respect to each amendment. That gives to the House of Representatives not only the right and the power and the duty to enforce the performance of its own rules but gives the House an opportunity to express itself by a vote of the House when the bill comes back out of conference on the specific items that have been eliminated on points of order.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's remarks are a contribution in this particular case on the raising of many points of order. There is a philosophy of some members in legislative committees in this House that perhaps we should return to the old custom of 1922 and allow the legislative committees of the House also to appropriate. There has been considerable complaint that perhaps the Committee on Appropriations does write too much legislation in appropriation bills. We have present a great parliamentarian, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I wonder if a little contribution from that great authority would be in order at this time.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman that I rose to take this time because a good many members are interested in the procedure that is being indulged in in the Committee here this afternoon, especially the newer Members. I think the question that has been addressed to me is a very proper question. The man who says that the action of the House is ineffectual merely because it has been the custom in the other body to restore the language in the bill which goes out of the bill here by reason of compliance with the rules of the House, has no sound argument against the procedure which is being indulged by the minority members of this subcommittee. I believe that the integrity of the House is better preserved by insistence upon compliance with the plain rules of the House. The Committee on Appropriations will not in the future be subjected to the complaints that I have heard time and time again from the well of this House that the Committee on Appropriations is trying to usurp the privileges and prerogatives of legislative committees.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. As I understand the language that was stricken out on the point of order a minute ago, if it had remained in the bill and become law the Attorney General could, if he so desired, have paid a salary of an unlimited amount out of this appropriation. If the language is put back by the Senate, we certainly should not agree to it here, even though it requires a roll call to keep it out.

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly the point. By striking that provision out on a point of order the situation is squarely presented to the other body. If they see fit to restore the language, that language will have to come back to the House from the conferees in disagreement, and we then can insist upon a vote and a roll-call vote if necessary so that the membership of the House may thus express itself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Upon each amendment that is placed in the bill by the Senate in

violation of the rules of the House a separate vote can be had.

Mr. KEEFE. Exactly. I want to make it clear that as far as I personally am concerned I think the House by the action which it is taking with respect to the objections to the items in this bill that are in violation of the rules of the House is upon absolutely sound ground, and we are preserving the integrity of the rules of the House and our own method of doing business.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. If the conferees do not disagree and it comes back to the House, then it stays there, because the House cannot strike it out. Is not that true?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. May I ask the gentleman why it is that this legislation is written into this appropriation bill? Who wrote it into this bill?

Mr. KEEFE. I think it ought to be perfectly clear to the Members of the House that there are many matters of urgent character that come up from time to time that require the inclusion of language that might be subject to a point of order on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I have in mind, for example, the development of the Emergency Maternal and Infant Care program, which has developed into one of the great programs of this Nation, but which to this very hour has no legislative authorization, so that a point of order may be directed against it if anyone sees fit to raise such a point of order. However, in the ordinary operations of governmental business, it seems to me, with the legislative committees of this Congress in session, as far as possible there should be legislative authority for every appropriation and there should be no legislation on an appropriation bill that could properly be handled and should properly be handled by a legislative committee of the House.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Further, the gentleman might add that in connection with points of order raised on the ground that certain language is legislation on an appropriation bill, some of the points of order are raised because there is no authority of law for the expenditure of that money—giving the various departments and bureaus blanket authority to spend the taxpayers' money—so there are two categories of points of order which have been raised by the minority on this bill.

Mr. KEEFE. As far as I am concerned, I compliment the members of this subcommittee, who have very, very carefully examined this bill and very carefully watched it during its progress through the House. They have had the courage and the good judgment to raise proper and suitable points of order against the inclusion of language or figures in this bill that are not in compliance with the rules of the House.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Would it not have been most helpful if the Committee on Appropriations itself had taken these matters more into consideration before the bill came to the floor of the House?

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman, I do not run the Committee on Appropriations nor do I make its rules; but I understand normally—and the chairman of the committee is here and will correct me if I am in error—that it is the practice of the committee not to entertain points of order when the committee considers the bill in full committee. Is that correct, Mr. Chairman—that points of order are reserved for presentation on the floor of the House? I yield to the gentleman, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and as a great parliamentarian, to make a contribution for the RECORD to the extent of indicating what portion of my statement is incorrect, if any.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is correct. I shall be glad to go a little further in the matter when the gentleman has concluded.

Mr. KEEFE. I am very, very happy to know, with that statement from the greatest parliamentarian in the world, that the gentleman from Wisconsin, who is now addressing the Committee, is for once in his life correct in a statement with respect to parliamentary procedure.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. I was formerly a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I am not on that committee now. But the Committee on Appropriations permits too much legislation to come out of the committee onto the floor of the House. It takes somebody like the minority members here now to make these points of order. I think we ought to make them on every piece of legislation that is in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin who always contributes materially to the elucidation of any parliamentary problem arising in connection with the proceedings of the House whenever he speaks, is correct in his statement that it is in contravention of the rules of the House for the Committee on Appropriations to include in its bills any appropriation for which previous legislative authority has not been provided in a bill reported by a legislative committee of the House having jurisdiction of the sub-

ject matter. He is correct in saying that these provisions which are stricken out on points of order go to the Senate and usually are incorporated by the Senate in the bill in largely the same language in which they appeared in the bill as submitted to the House and then come back in conference and are agreed to by the House.

But, Mr. Chairman—and this cannot be emphasized too strongly—the Committee on Appropriations has a strict policy against including major legislation, new legislation, or legislation of any particular significance in any of its bills. It does not legislate in the strict acceptance of the terms. The only provisions without authority of law which are included by the Committee on Appropriations in its bill are provisions which are of minor administrative character, and practically all of them are items which have been carried for many years in the annual bill. They are of such small moment that the legislative committee of the House having jurisdiction, has never taken the trouble to enact law authorizing them. If all the legislative committees of the House brought in bills and enacted laws authorizing all the details in appropriations bills which are necessary for the carrying on of the business of the Government, it would increase immeasurably the already voluminous enactments crowded into the Federal statutes.

These amounts stricken out here today on technical points of order are largely matters administrative minutiae necessary in order for the department adequately to carry out the work of the Government departments. They were in the bill last year and have been carried in the bill for many preceding years.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has said, if they are stricken out on a point of order the Senate usually puts them back, and they are agreed to in conference.

So, the only effect of these points of order, striking out provisions in this bill, is to prevent their consideration in the House. These points of order preclude debate in the House. We are denied the privilege of amending them. We are denied our constitutional privilege of legislating on them. Through these points of order the House abdicates its constitutional functions to defer to the Senate to legislate for the country and waives its prerogative as an equal branch of the American Congress.

Now, if there is any real reason for striking out these items—and there seldom is—but if there is any legitimate reason for eliminating them, the thing to do is to permit them to be debated in the House, explained, criticized and, if necessary, amended, and then voted on. The House should have an opportunity to consider them on their merits. That is what Congress is for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The House has never had an opportunity to hear them explained or to meet any objection which might be advanced against their adoption. If they are needed, but are not in good form, we ought to have the opportunity to discuss them, to amend them, and to adapt them to the needs of the country. Or, if they should not be in the bill, an amendment to strike them out is in order, and this committee can vote them out.

Now, I am not saying that the Committee on Appropriations should legislate. As the House knows, I have for many years taken an emphatic position against any such policy. It has long been the policy of the committee to exclude all legislation from these bills. It is only on minor matters that legislation is ever incorporated in the supply bills.

That does not mean that the legislative committee, having jurisdiction of the subject, has any objection to bringing in legislation authorizing such appropriations.

Let us take, for example, one notable instance. For a number of years we have included in annual bills appropriations for the Farm Security Administration. There is no legislative authority for such appropriations. Year after year it has gone out in the House on a point of order. It has then gone over to the Senate and invariably the Senate has put it back in the bill. Through the interposition of technical points of order, the House had no opportunity to act on this highly important appropriation except in conference.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In just a moment. Now, it has repeatedly been called to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture, which has legislative jurisdiction of the subject. That committee repeatedly has been asked to bring in legislation authorizing it. And the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture will tell you that he favors the item and a large majority of the committee approves an appropriation for the Farm Security Administration. Still they have never taken the trouble to bring it in, and when it is necessary for us to continue support of that very essential activity, we bring it in. It goes out on a point of order. Then the Senate puts it back every year and we agree to it in conference. The only effect of these points of order, has been to deny the Members of the House the right to consider such provisions and to debate them and adapt them to the form in which they are agreeable to the House and the country.

May I say again—that I will then yield to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin—may I say again that if there is anything objectionable in these provisions which have been stricken from the bill on points of order, the thing to do is to permit them to be considered, and then submit motions cutting them out of the bill. That is the way to legislate; that is the only way in which the House can discharge its function as a coordinate body of the legislative branch of the Government.

I yield now to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has made a fine statement, but he skipped very hurriedly over one part of these legislative processes. As I understand it, these matters that go out of the bill on points of order may be reinserted in this bill by the other body. If they are reinserted in the bill and the bill goes to conference, the conferees on the part of the House and the Senate may agree to the restoration to the bill of the Senate language. Does that action on the part of the conferees require bringing that report back to the House? And does not this give an opportunity for the House to have a separate vote on each and every Senate amendment that has been put into the bill?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. It does.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another question?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact, therefore, that as to each amendment in disagreement when the bill comes back from conference we are entitled under the rule to an hour's discussion on each amendment? Is not that true? Mr. Chairman, is not that true?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman is entirely correct. But as a matter of practical procedure, all such items are almost without exception agreed to by the House—and usually without extended debate. That is what will happen to all these items stricken out on points of order except those which would have been stricken out by vote of the committee had consideration been permitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, in discussing these points of order, I believe it necessary to point out that in making the points of order we are preserving the basic law of the land and the statutes that were enacted in most instances many, many years ago. On the points of order that were made yesterday we were supported by provisions of law that go back as far as 1809, placed on the statute books by this Congress at a time when safe and sane consideration was given to the expenditure of money. I call attention to page 17 of the bill under consideration where it is proposed to provide funds for the operation of commissaries. We are making an initial appropriation for that item. Let us see what the point of order struck out:

That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriations for this purpose current at the time the obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

What does that mean? That means that instead of following the general law requiring that all moneys collected by these departments and agencies shall be turned into the general fund of the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, the State Department would not have had to turn the money into the Treasury if this provision had not gone out on a point of or-

der. It would have meant they could have put that money into a revolving fund, in common parlance called a "kitty" to be used over and over again to supplement appropriations, and the Congress of the United States would never be able to tell what amounts were being expended.

We are upheld in making points of order by laws of the land that have been tried and proved, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the officers and helping them stay honest. In addition, with the language stricken out by point of order helps the Congress to know what money is turned into the Treasury and how much it will cost to operate the commissaries the next fiscal year.

Let us take the item for the foreign service buildings fund. It is an old law that requires that not more than a million dollars shall be spent in any one year. A point of order was made by a Member on the minority side to see that that old tried and proved law on the statute books was observed. The item in the bill was for \$1,466,000, more than the \$1,000,000 expendable under the law. In the committee, I opposed that amount because it was excessive. My questions in the hearings will show that they did not have a proper foundation of planning to know just what kind of buildings they would need. So naturally, the law would be relied upon to see that those old statutes are complied with. In any event, the points of order so far made have been to maintain the integrity of laws upon which there was debate many years ago and by majority action of the House and Senate and presumably by the signature of the President at the time these laws were passed and became the laws of the land. Congress should abide by the statutes now in making appropriations.

I point out these considerations because in the last 12 years I have watched and observed that there has attempted to be appropriated to these various agencies funds for which the agencies, departments, and independent establishments set the rules and regulations insofar as expenditure is concerned, without regard for general law. For the purpose of making the departments and agencies abide by the laws of the land the minority Members have made these points of order. Congress will know then for what the appropriated money is being expended.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I notice in nearly all of these appropriation bills that funds are appropriated to be spent for material without regard to section 3709 and time and time again the Classification Act and Civil Service Act are exempted when the funds are being expended. What were these acts for originally if they are not to be abided by?

Mr. JONES. They were passed as salutary measures to protect the Treasury of the Government. Section 3709 covers public bidding on contracts and provides that the Government may not purchase except through the bidding practice and that the contract shall go

to the lowest bidder. A great many of these provisions that were knocked out yesterday would have exempted these appropriated funds from the operation of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. HINSHAW. Why does the committee avoid those acts?

Mr. JONES. These bills are prepared by the Bureau of the Budget and the departments. They are sent down here for approval and no points of order may be made in committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, in reply briefly to the last speaker, the foreign building fund was established by law enacted in 1933 and the reason for the additional money, which was stricken from the bill yesterday, was to give the United States or its agents an advantage in the money and real estate market of the world for the benefit of the United States Government. We have not won a thing by striking this from the bill, but, on the contrary, have frustrated and prevented the Government from taking advantage of peculiar situations for the benefit of this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I want to talk about a few other things. Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel. Yesterday we yielded time on this floor for the longest speech in the whole debate. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd] at that time paid a wonderful tribute to the Chinese people. Then we proceeded within a half hour after he left the floor, after he was given a rising vote of appreciation, to prove the lip service to China by striking from the bill through efforts on the minority side of the House \$1,390,000 to help China and the Far East. That is the kind of consistency we have in the debate that is going on in this House today.

With reference to what the gentleman from Wisconsin said a few minutes ago about reinsertion of these items stricken from the bill in the House by the Senate, they will be reinserted by the Senate in the language of the Senate, not in the language which your committee has labored on and brought to the floor. You have frustrated debate upon the very matters that you have intrusted to your committee and you have handed it to the other body, after which it will come back here to be accepted in toto or turned down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, many items in this bill have come to be there in violation of the rules of the House. The Committee of the Whole has been going over those items quite carefully, and many points of order have been made with reference to them. Not many of those points of order are debatable from the standpoint of desirability. As to some of them there might be a question whether or not they should be made.

But look at some of them. One was an item for \$16,000,000 where the State Department was entitled to put in any recoveries that it might make and add them to the appropriation. May I say

to the House that the proper way for us to do business is to review the needs of these organizations and make appropriations for what they need and not for some concealed amount.

Just a moment ago this language was thrown out:

At such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General—

That language appears almost on every page of the Department of Justice bill. There is no reason that any fair-minded person can conceive of for the conclusion of that language. That rate of compensation is without any limit whatever.

Is there to be any protection to the Treasury of the United States from bureaucrats, or are they to have full swing? Are we to have regulations? Are we to pay any attention to what is going on? These points of order will result, perhaps, in the Senate putting that language back in, but I am saying that if the Senate puts it back, so long as I shall be here and so long as I can take part in debate—and everyone of these items must come back for a separate vote if they are put in—I shall endeavor in the hour that is available to see that the House understands that such unrestricted language should not remain. Unless we have a cleaning up of the situation, I do not think we are doing our duty to the people at home or to those who send us here to protect the interests of the United States of America.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. There is a legal and a proper way to obtain these appropriations, and that is for the departments to come before the proper legislative committee and obtain authorizations from that committee for the use of those funds. I am getting tired of having members of the House criticizing the Committee on Appropriations for trespassing upon legislative prerogatives and then come back and say, "You should provide funds without regard to legislative prerogatives, or without regard for the committees passing those authorization bills."

Mr. TABER. I hope that points of order will be raised on such items as appear in this bill that are unrestrained and which do not protect the interests of America.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that, as someone has said, there are three sides to every question, your side, my side, and the right side. I am somewhat inclined to think the members of the Committee on Appropriations are forgetting that some of these things which are being stricken out on points of order are here simply to facilitate business. You could not expect to send these matters to a legislative committee; it cannot pass on every little detail that an executive might need to assist him in carrying on the work of his office. That is just not a

practical thing to do. Further, any business in the world has to put a certain amount of discretion in the hands of an executive. In the same way, I see nothing wrong in empowering an executive, in his discretion, to handle ordinary executive problems and also to implement that power with legislation on an appropriation bill, without reference to a legislative committee.

Certainly the Committee on Appropriations does not want to be a legislative committee, but as a matter of practical, sound business, in order to expedite business, it is necessary to put something here and there in appropriation bills which will help to carry on the business of the departments.

Let us look at the patient and not discuss the disease so much. This is a matter of long practice in appropriation bills. Let us see some of the things against which points of order were made. They hardly seem to be so important that they will actually defeat the proper conduct of business. I wish I could go through all of them. Some of the points may be meritorious, but most of them are striking provisions of law which we should pass to help the work of the department and to carry on the job. I am just picking up the bill as I have it where points of order were made. The following was stricken out on a point of order:

That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

That is a simple matter of business detail. To send it back to the legislative committee to be enacted would be a foolish procedure.

Such points of order obstruct good administration. The civil service law was very rigid and the Committee on Appropriations has found it quite desirable at times to waive some of those rigid rules by simple language in the bill. We in the House have voted on such provisions many, many times, and this House has always had the opportunity to vote on any such supplementing legislation. It is just common sense to do it in an appropriation bill and not refer such little matters by the hundreds to some legislative committee.

Further, the laws requiring competitive bidding, the very thing that has been discussed here, have been too exacting. Unless something had been done about competitive bids in some of the appropriation bills it would have been necessary for items as low as 50 cents to require competitive bids or to go to a legislative committee for relief. If we can correct some little matters here with some wording in an appropriation bill, not affecting great matters of policy, what is the objection to having the House do it on an appropriation bill?

Let us look at the patient again. I am just taking these points of order as they come. Here is another provision that went out on a point of order:

That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appro-

priation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

What in the world is the objection to having that in an appropriation bill and letting the House consider it? If it is not good practice we can debate it and take it out.

It seems to me that the Committee on Appropriations itself in making these points of order is really putting a great obstruction in the way of the proper drawing of bills providing money. We should not let things go through here where the executive is taking too much authority, but most of this stuff is comparatively trivial along the lines of executive duties, and it will expedite business to allow such legislation to remain in the bill. The Appropriations Committee should not only wish to save money, but should seek to act with departments in doing a better job.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I regret very much to have to quarrel with my colleagues about anything. But I cannot help feel a little resentful, inasmuch as I am a member of the subcommittee which has gone over this bill so carefully for so many weeks. I suppose almost every Member of the Congress knows what it means to work on and construct a bill of this kind. There is much money involved in it. There is much industry and work involved in it. Many times there is much history involved in it. We work for weeks and weeks and sometimes months, Members both on the Democratic side and the Republican side, to get out what we think is a bill which will best subserve the interests of our Nation, and then to have that bill attacked by the making of points of order against it, which the gentlemen who make them know is futile and they know they take legislation out of the hands of the House and often put it in the hands of the Senate. I asked my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin, this question, and answer it myself, because I know the answer is correct. When these points of order are made against bills because there is no legislation which provides for the appropriation, of course, they go out. Everybody on the committee knows that. Everybody who has been here long enough to know anything about the rules of the House or the Senate knows it. When it goes out, what becomes of it? It goes over to the Senate and the Senate reinstates it. Then, when the conferees agree, as they will agree, and they rarely disagree it comes back to the House and it cannot be taken out by such a motion.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. RICH. If the House conferees would have backbone enough to say we will not allow it, and if the Democrats would stand with the minority Republicans, you will not find it in the legislation, and you will knock it out.

Mr. KERR. The conferees have just as much backbone, I suppose, as the average Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RICH. I do not think they have,

Mr. KERR. Any intimation that they have not is a gratuitous remark and unworthy of any Member of this House.

Mr. RICH. No; I have been on the Committee on Appropriations. Many times I have gone into the committee, and I find that we have wishbones where our backbones ought to be.

Mr. KERR. Well, if you are criticizing your colleagues and your Congress, of which you are a Member, you are welcome to do so. I hope, however, the people of this Nation will not agree with you. A great majority of us are trying to do a good job.

Mr. RICH. I am criticizing some of the things that are done. You will find it is going to be a sorrowful time for this country when the taxes become so oppressive that the people can no longer pay them.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I believe I have said just what I have wanted to say. We are doing, I am inclined to say, a foolish thing; but I will not say it because I have such great respect for all the Members of this House, and especially the gentleman from Wisconsin, who is sitting before me, and of whom I think very highly.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. The gentleman did not answer my question a while ago. I have answered it for him.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry. I think the judge will remember my time had expired before I had an opportunity to answer him. But did I not answer the gentleman when I asked the question of the gentleman from Missouri? I will ask the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina now whether it is not a fact that any amendment which is placed in this bill by the Senate constitutes a Senate amendment; and are not the conferees required under rules of the House to bring those Senate amendments thus inserted back into the House in disagreement? Then, does not that permit, if it is desired on the part of the House 1 hour debate on each and every amendment that the Senate has put in?

Mr. KERR. That is correct, when there is a disagreement.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, there is a disagreement.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman knows when there is no disagreement it comes back to the House and this House cannot take it out on a point of order.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman is utterly in error on that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a telephone call took me off the floor a few minutes and I missed a part of this interesting debate that has been in progress.

If I may have the attention of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], did I understand the gentleman to say that if an item were brought back in a conference report, that was legislative in character, the House was powerless to take it out?

Mr. KERR. I said if the conferees agreed on it and it came back to this House, then you could not make any objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think we could. My understanding is that in a situation like that, if some Member of the House were opposed to a legislative item that was brought back in a conference report, the Member could object to the statement being read in lieu of the report, and call for the report itself to be read. Then, if in the reading an item legislative in character was found, a point of order would lie against the report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The rule is that when the report is read, upon that objection a point of order lies to the whole report, and the whole report will go out on the point of order, if it contains legislation.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Exactly. Consequently the normal practice is to bring back legislative items for a separate vote, even though the conferees may all be agreed intending to support a motion to concur.

Thus, it will be seen that the House is not powerless in a situation such as described. A member may object to the statement being read in lieu of the report and require the report to be read, and can then make his objection, so that the legislation is still within the control of the House.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

Mr. Chairman, I respect the rights and privileges of legislative committees and I have no complaint to make of any Member of the House who makes points of order against an item which is not properly authorized.

I recall that about a year ago the entire Committee on Agriculture went before the Rules Committee and urged that a rule be not granted to the Appropriations Committee which at that time sought to bring before the House an appropriation for the Farm Security Administration. To the end that the House may be advised as to the activities of the Committee on Agriculture regarding basic legislation for the Farm Security Administration, I desire to call attention to the fact that on May 24, 1944, I introduced H. R. 4876, and on June 23, 1944, the House Committee on Agriculture reported that bill to the House. The report is No. 1747. The committee, after full and careful consideration of all the provisions of that bill, reported it by a substantial majority vote, but unfortunately no action was taken upon the measure. Frankly, I think no action was taken because of the opposition of some of the farm organizations, not so much to the provisions of the bill, but on account of the fact that the bill did not go far enough and coordinate all of the lending agencies of the Government engaged in making loans to agriculture under one nonpartisan board.

Faced with that opposition, our committee did not ask for a rule on H. R.

4876. Prior to the time that bill was reported, or at or about that time, the House authorized our committee by select committee to investigate the entire farm credit structure with the idea of bringing in legislation such as might be indicated as desirable. That investigation unfortunately did not get under way or, rather, was not completed because of many things. As chairman of that subcommittee, I asked the Farm Credit Administration for a lot of information. It took weeks of effort by several people to prepare the information. I think I requested it in June, and the information was submitted to me in September. At that time all the Members of Congress were engaged in campaigns, we had a number of recesses, the Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other holidays intervened, and the committee was prevented from carrying through its investigation; but at this session of Congress the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] has indicated that the investigation will go forward and will be made by the full Committee on Agriculture. I introduced in the present session H. R. 2239 as a basis for study, and I wish to read the title of the bill into the RECORD at this time:

To simplify and improve credit services to farmers and promote farm ownership by abolishing certain agricultural lending agencies and functions, by transferring assets to the Farmers' Home Corporation, by enlarging the powers of the Farmers' Home Corporation, by authorizing Government insurance of loans to farmers, by creating preferences for loans and insured mortgages to enable veterans to acquire farms, by providing additional specific authority and directions with respect to the liquidation of resettlement projects and rural rehabilitation projects for resettlement purposes, and for other purposes.

I think it is a very worth-while piece of legislation and regret very much that we did not enact it during the last session of Congress, and that we are now faced with the fact that we have no basic legislation. Likewise, we have no specific direction with regard to the liquidation of many resettlement projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the move going to be made here shortly to cut off debate? I have no objection to the gentleman's proceeding if some of the rest of us can be heard before the day is over.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I believe the gentleman will be recognized. We had a lot of discussion on this subject yesterday and tossed some very good legislation out of the window.

Mr. RICH. I think it is about time somebody spoke about the bill or got consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is out of order. The gentleman from Michigan has the floor under a reservation of objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not yet understand the situation. Is an effort going to be made shortly to shut off debate?

Mr. RABAUT. Does the gentleman want some time?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do, if it is agreeable to the gentleman from Michigan and the Chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. I shall be very glad to see that the gentleman gets some time.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina asks unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Pending disposition of the bill authorizing appropriations for the Farm Security Administration, would the gentleman have any objection to the Committee on Appropriations' including an appropriation for the support of that agency in the coming agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. COOLEY. Personally, I have no objection whatever. I might say in that connection that I believe the present Administrator of the Farm Credit Administration has, as far as possible, put into effect the provisions of the bill which we reported during the last session. I think the gentleman himself probably was pleased with the report that Administrator Frank Hancock made to the Appropriations Committee on the progress that is being made in the directions indicated in that bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I may say to the gentleman from North Carolina that the subcommittee was much impressed by the report of the Administrator and the efficiency with which the work has been handled in his office.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, while, of course, I cannot speak for the Committee on Agriculture, I say frankly that I do not believe we have any right now to go before the Committee on Rules and insist upon the Appropriations Committee's not being given a rule to make an appropriation and provide money for an agency which is now back on the beam and apparently doing a good job, especially in view of the fact that our committee has failed to bring to the floor of this House basic legislation for that agency.

Mr. Chairman, I may say in conclusion that I hope that during the current session we will be able to agree upon basic legislation and that we will be able to make the agency function in the interest of the farmers of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask recognition in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if we can arrange for some time on this matter and close debate.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I want 5 minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section, including the time allotted the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, if that is granted, will I get 5 minutes and 30 seconds?

Mr. RABAUT. There were only five Members standing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, the minority Members of the House have no monopoly in trying to preserve the rules of the House. Time and time again I have seen Members of the majority rise and make points of order against provisions in appropriation bills. I am not in the habit of making a point of order against an item in an appropriation bill which I think is necessary, although I know it is subject to a point of order. Many, many times the minority also waive points of order. I do believe, and I think every fair-minded Member of this House will admit, that if a motion was made to strike out the language which just went out on a point of order and a vote taken, the majority of the Members of the House would vote to strike out the language. You cannot justify such a provision.

The language provides that the Attorney General could use a lump sum appropriation of over \$3,000,000 to employ experts and so forth and pay them any amount he desired. Where is the legislator who wants to put legislation of that character on the statute books, no matter who the Government official may be that will make the appointment? As has been said here, and as I said when the gentleman from Wisconsin had the floor, the salary would be unlimited, the decision to be made by one man.

We have had a discussion about points of order being made against legislation on appropriation bills. I think most of the Members of the House know and have known for a number of years there has been a movement on foot to try to change the rules so that some of the appropriation bills will go back to the legislative committees. I heard a half-dozen Members of the House speaking about that out in the hall this morning. I know chairmen of legislative committees here are continually advocating that. Part of the argument is predicated on the action of the Appropriations Committee in placing legislative riders on appropriation bills. There is quite a feeling on this subject.

If the Committee on Appropriations is going to continue to put legislation in appropriation bills, a movement of that kind is likely to spread. You may remember the situation that occurred here last year. We had been placing in the agricultural appropriation bill many items that were never authorized by law.

So last year notice was served on the Committee on Agriculture that if they did not provide by law, those items are not going to be put in the agricultural appropriation bill because points of order would be made against the appropriations not authorized by law. What happened? The first time that I can remember—and I have been around here a long time—they brought in an omnibus bill with about two dozen authorizations in it. Well, of course, it was all for the farmers and naturally, with the great majority of the House representing rural constituencies, why the bill passed immediately. It went over to the Senate and it passed there. In that instance I would personally liked to have seen the items included in an agricultural appropriation bill, rather than the authorization bill, because some day you are going to have an economy wave and some of these appropriation bills are going to be drastically reduced.

If those items were in the appropriation bill and that authorization bill had not been passed, you could have eliminated them merely by making a point of order. Now you eliminate them individually by a vote or not at all.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman honestly think that we will ever have an economy wave in the House of Representatives?

Mr. COCHRAN. I think so. I know it is coming, but how soon I will not predict.

Mr. RICH. That is fine.

Mr. COCHRAN. I know it is coming. I am sure it is coming, because the time is going to arrive when it must come. As soon as this war is over, and probably before the war is over, it is going to be necessary that we eliminate as much as we possibly can of the appropriations that we are making for what you might call normal activities of the Government, and when that time comes I am going to vote for the reduction and so will the majority of the Members because the public will demand that you do.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] certainly gives me hope. I always have a great deal of regard and respect for him, and his judgment is generally pretty good, and I hope that he is right in this instance, when he says we will get economy in government.

May I now say a word to my colleague from North Carolina, who had the floor a few minutes ago, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in reference to my criticism of the Committee on Appropriations, that the conferees should, when they bring a bill back to the House, have the backbone to insist on the position of the House in regard to language that was stricken from the bill on points of order, so that the Senate cannot write anything into the bill they would like to write into it.

I served on the Committee on Appropriations for a number of years. I want to tell you right here that we did not have the men from the House of Representatives who were conferees fighting to bring back here the economies that the House had in the will, but they agreed to too many things the Senate wanted, and that is the point that I object to. The House conferees did not have the will to fight. I do not think I am criticizing the membership of the House when I say that. The results speak for themselves. That might be the opinion of the individual Members of the House, but that is not the way to write an appropriation bill when the House has a bill that it passes and then agree to everything that the Senate wants to write into that bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Let me first answer the gentleman from Missouri, a member of the committee, before I do that. I notice that, according to the March 13 Treasury Department statement, they are in the red \$235,259,000,000 and more.

For 15 years you have been going in the red, and I refer especially to the 10 years before the war, not wartime. I say to the Members of Congress, when they permit a deficit of a billion and a half to fifteen billions deficit a year to exist, and go on legislating with the idea of spend, spend, spend, you can bet your bottom dollar there is going to be a wreck ahead unless you get that economy I am talking about, because it will be a sad day for the American people when they get through paying the taxes, taxes, taxes that this administration has placed upon them.

I want to read an ad I saw that was put out by the American National Bank of Newport, Ky. Think of me quoting from a bank down South, but it is a good one:

SAVE

When I was just a little tot
I used to laugh and cry a lot,
A loving care my mother gave
But never taught me how to save.

As I grew older bye and bye
Tho' still a child I used to cry
For everything that children crave
But I was never taught to save.

When in my teens I couldn't see
Hardships of life ahead of me,
The easy road I tried to pave,
For I was never taught to save.

An old man now and almost done
You may tell this to your son:
If he would never be a slave,
To start today and learn to save.

MOTTO

'Tis not your earnings which really count
But what you save from that amount.

Let me say to the Congress that you should measure your cloth. You ought to know how much it is going to take to make the suit, and then you ought not to waste any of that cloth in order to make the suit. It is the same way when you want to spend; you ought to have the Appropriations Committee get together with the Ways and Means Committee. I have been advocating that for years. You ought to know how much you have to spend before you start to

spend, because if you do not, you have to tax and tax and tax the people to get that money or else you have to borrow from them or in some manner make arrangements to get the money to pay the bills you are contracting. We must cut down on our spending or you can never reduce taxes. If you do, you go into bankruptcy.

I hope the prediction of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] comes true, that the House will become economy-minded.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the majority expect the Members on the minority side, as the majority seem to expect them, to follow their advice, I, for one, wish they would get together and be consistent. I can read My Day. I can read the editorials in the Washington Post. I can come up here every day when the House is in session and listen with a great deal of pleasure, as I do, to the scoldings that are given us. My Day, the articles from the New Deal columnists, map a complete course for us to follow. Our thinking and conduct are outlined in detail. Some seem to think it a sin we do not blindly follow. Then after I have listened to and read what we should do, what I should do, have been told what I should do, along comes another Member from the other side, as the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] did today, and he says, "Well, you fellows are all right. That policy of making a point of order that a provision is legislation on an appropriation bill which you are following is legal and it is a sound one." So what is a poor Republican to do? We surely cannot follow both of the gentlemen from Missouri [Mr. CANNON and Mr. COCHRAN].

Now, go back to the argument of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the author of Cannon's Precedents, the great parliamentarian.

Remember that on the first day of the session the majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], moved here and had the majority adopt the old Rules of the House. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] made no objection—found no fault. Now, when the Republicans go along under those rules, and, as they have a right to do, following the rule, make a point of order against a provision in this bill, up jumps the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and gives us a verbal spanking. He takes us, I would say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], right out in the woodshed, and he does not use a slipper or a shingle; he gets a barrel stave and goes right after us. He is followed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], and each one reads us a lecture on the evils of following the rules which their party suspended. They are horrified because we exercise our right as Members of the House. It shows what a

feeling of self-satisfaction has grown up here.

Now, the absurdity of the argument of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], when you analyze it, makes it ridiculous. He had as much to do with making the rules as anyone. He has as much to do with enforcing them as anyone. He knows very well that his party has control of the House. They can change the rules any time they wish. If legislation is needed for a useful purpose, they can get it. They have a clear majority of around 50. They do not need to ignore the law or violate the House rules to get an appropriation. The gentleman takes the position—I will strike that out—from his argument you might draw the inference that while he believes in the commandment "Thou shalt not steal," while he believes in the law which prevents stealing, he would, according to his argument—I will have to change that again—according to that argument, you could draw the inference—let me put it that way—you may steal a little if you do not steal too much. "You can make some objections," he says, "but do not make too many. In particular, do not make any objections which I do not think should be made." That is what his argument sums up to.

Then, he proceeds during 10 minutes to argue that because an item is stricken out here on a point of order and because it can be put in over in the other body, therefore, it becomes a law without opportunity for debate and without being considered on its merits by the House.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just a minute. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] knows better than anyone else, I think, he knows very well that when that item comes back here, it will be, as was pointed out by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] twice, that there may be 1 hour's debate on each item and the House can then determine whether or not the item should go in. I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. Which gentleman from Missouri do you refer to?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], and not the writer of the rules or the author of the precedents. I want to thank the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], the great economy expert for his announcement that he believes we must begin to practice economy. I hope at least a few members of his own party will go with him on that.

Mr. COCHRAN. If the gentleman will yield, I will.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I want to thank the gentleman for agreeing with the Republicans that ultimately we will have to have some economy. I cannot agree with him in his statement that we are going broke, as the country boy would say, "busted." We are there now; as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has so often pointed out. What gets me, and what makes it so difficult for me to follow the gratuitous advice which comes in such volume from that side, is that while they applaud his statements about economy, while they preach

economy, they go right on spending day after day, billions upon billions of dollars, not only in this country, but by means of the fund and the bank which is to be created internationally where we are to kick in something like \$5,500,000,000 for the benefit of the folks abroad. Why, it has gotten so bad that in the other body the other day a gentleman rose there, a member of the majority party, and he declared, think of it now—I hope that Walter Winchell does not hear of it—but he declared they were going to feed America first because the gentleman from Mississippi said they could not get salt pork in his State for the farmers. And because that was one of the principal items of food, the farmers lacking it could not work. I am glad to welcome the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN], into the ranks of those who believe in economy as applied to governmental affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, my chief reason for taking the floor at this time is because I am one of those who made points of order and offered amendments to this bill. We have just had a lengthy discussion and some criticism with respect to this matter. I recall very well a few days ago the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House made a very splendid talk in which he asked the Members of the House to be present on the floor, to scan the bill carefully, and to be sure to offer amendments where we thought they should be offered, and make any suggestions or points of order which were in order. I was glad to hear him and have today, tried to follow his admonition. It was said yesterday by a member of the committee that in offering amendments I was attempting to put the chairman of the subcommittee behind the 8-ball and things of that kind. I was really and sincerely trying to save the people of this country some money, when I offered amendments to cut down certain items, including an item of several hundred thousand dollars to buy liquor to pay for parties given by our representatives abroad. I did not think the people of this country wanted to pay for such extravagance. Not all points of order were made on the minority side, although almost all of them were. One of the minority members of the committee yesterday, I believe, made a point of order which was sustained by the Chair with respect to a part of the bill that is now before us. What I want to say is this: Let us find out now, whether we are going to follow the regular procedure or not. I think this discussion today has been worth while. Is this great Committee on Appropriations going to continue to bring expenditures to the floor of this House, in violation of the rules and without authority of law, or is the House going to expect this committee to comply with the rules and the statutes. If they are not expected to comply, then why not repeal the rules that were made to safeguard legislation?

These departments, who ask for these unauthorized appropriations, know they are not in compliance with law, and should go to the proper committees and get authorization, and not try to short-circuit this House. It just is not right.

Some of us who are not members of the Committee on Appropriations have been wondering about this very problem, that this great committee, the largest committee in the House, a committee that commands the respect on both sides of the aisle, does bring legislation to this floor, and advocates it, and then when a point of order is made, they admit the point of order, and the matter goes out. Let us find out whether we are going to follow the regular procedure; whether we are going to follow the law that has been passed by the Congress with respect to this thing or whether we are expected to come to the floor, offer points of order, and then when we make points of order to be criticized severely for doing so, even to the extent of being charged with frustrating the committee, as was done by a member of the committee yesterday. Let us find out whether you want these appropriations authorized or whether you do not. If you are going to leave it to the great Appropriations Committee to bring authorizations to the floor and pay no attention to the law, that is one thing, but if we are going to have the regular procedure, let us do that. Let us find out where we are, and then go at this thing in a sensible way.

Of course, the very unfortunate thing about it is that if we follow the procedure here and measures go to the other body, they pay no attention to our action, but in many instances put the provisions that the House rejected right back in the bill and send them back as the legislation of that body, and not subject to points of order. Then the only way we can get at them, of course, is by voting on each one of them separately.

I think the distinguished chairman of the committee offered the criticism that we do not debate these items that come before us when they go out on a point of order. The difficulty is that if we proceed to debate them, then under the rules we lose the right to make a point of order because the Chair would then hold, and, of course, rightly so, that the point of order comes too late.

So I say let us clarify this thing once and for all. Let us follow the law, unless this House wants to do differently. There are a great many items in this bill which in my judgment should be stricken out on points of order or on motion, if we want to save some money for the Treasury and not interfere with the war effort.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; I yield to the gentleman from Michigan who has studied this problem, who has made speeches on the floor with respect to it. I would like to have his suggestions and advice as to how we can cure this situation once and for all.

Mr. MICHENER. At the fear of repetition, may I suggest if the Appropriations Committee and subcommittees thereof would state to the departments,

"We will not include any items you ask for unless you first get authority of law," the problem of the committee would be solved, and this annual farce would be eliminated. It rests within the power of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The contribution of the distinguished Member from Michigan is appreciated. The departments ought to be told they should go before the proper legislative committees and have their requests justified before asking the Appropriations Committee to consider them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee is a conscientious member of the Committee on Appropriations. I have found that to be true during my service in the past 2 years; but I do not yield to him in my desire likewise to render conscientious service to the Congress as a member of that influential committee.

I regret that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] a few minutes ago saw fit to impugn the good faith of the Member of the House who happens to be the speaker, who made a point of order against the item on page 29 of this bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,390,000 for cultural relations with China and countries in the Near East and Africa. The chairman accused me of rendering lip service to our good ally. I say to the chairman he is rendering lip service to our rules of the House and to constitutional procedure in this body. So he was somewhat confused in the insinuations which he made.

May I say, particularly for his information, that we have in this body a Committee on Foreign Affairs, and I believe that when any far-reaching program, embracing cultural or any other relations with our allies or with any other countries is considered, it should rightfully and constitutionally be considered by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. So I think I am taking a definite stand in defense of the House rules.

The membership of this body may be interested in knowing why this question is being raised, and why it was raised last week. It is primarily because the independent offices appropriation bill for 1945 carried the so-called Russell amendment, which sought to end the practice which has grown up during wartime whereby the Chief Executive has made Executive orders the basis for appropriations in this body. The Russell amendment provides that any agency which has been in existence 1 year must come to Congress for appropriations—instead of operating on allocations from the President's emergency funds. That is why we now find these various appropriation bills containing these items of appropriations for agencies which have never been authorized by any legislative committee of the House of Representatives.

And so I resent the imputation of the chairman of this subcommittee that I or any other Member who objects to any provision of this bill is merely paying

lip service to China or to any other ally. I will take my stand in defense of constitutional procedure. We have a House Manual and Rules of Procedure, we have a Parliamentarian, and every member of the Appropriations Committee should know that the only way we can make constitutional progress is by having government by law and not government by the whim or caprice of executives in these various departments of the Government.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is not the substance of the argument this: "We want it, and it does not make any difference how we get it just so we get it"?

Mr. DWORSHAK. That may be the objective of some Members of this body, but certainly I shall not impugn their motives.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield briefly.

Mr. JONES. I wonder if the gentleman noticed in last Saturday's Evening Star the announcement that the Foreign Economic Administration had just completed an industrialization post-war program for China that would cost \$20,000,000,000? If that is the kind of program being executed by the F. E. A. then certainly the amount that would be knocked out of this bill by the gentleman's point of order would warrant the gentleman's action in making the point of order.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Yes; I believe the House Committee on Foreign Affairs is qualified to consider such a far-reaching program, and I sincerely hope that before we provide appropriations for such so-called cultural relations, with China or any other United Nation, the procedure be in complete accord with the rules of this body.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired; all time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$390,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph for the reason that on page 40, lines 2 and 3, the following language is carried:

Including attendance at meetings of the organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation—

On the ground that it is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. This item is "Salaries and expenses, War Division." There could not be any better name for this relationship to the war.

We concede the point of order if they wish to eliminate it.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a short statement at this point of the record. The designation of the preceding item is a misnomer. It is called salaries and expenses, War Division. A request came to us for \$670,000 for this item, but the committee cut it down to \$390,000. In my opinion, the committee cut out only the amount that had theretofore been provided for this agency through transfer of funds from the Foreign Economic Administration. If these services were performed they were performed with transferred funds.

I call further attention to the fact that a portion of the work of this division, is in regard to reviewing the files of enemy aliens. According to the testimony of Mr. Hoover of the F. B. I. and the testimony of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, alien-enemy work is practically over. The remainder of the work justified in this particular item is for the coordination of State laws on execution of wills or on making the State statutes conform to the ideas of the Attorney General.

These are items of questionable value and I made a point of order against the entire provision because I want to have an opportunity when it comes back to the House in the form of a conference report if the Senate approves this paragraph, to have a separate vote on it and to go into the value of the entire item more thoroughly.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, may I say that if we were proceeding in order the gentleman was not in order in his statement because he should, under the rules, confine himself to the last word. Let us observe the rules on both sides of the House from now on.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, or his administrative assistant, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$400,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning with the word "at", line 12, and ending with the word "courts", in line 17.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses of marshals, etc.: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$3,980,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language in line 11, running down into line 13, which reads as follows: "without regard to the provisions of the act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 27)" on the ground that it is amendatory of existing law.

Mr. RABAUT. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language in line 17, beginning with the word "*Provided*" to the end of the paragraph, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his administrative assistant, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language appearing on page 43, line 5, reading "or his administrative assistant" on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order. May I say that

the appropriation for this item in 1936 was \$2,100,000. The amount suggested in this bill for 1946 is \$750,000. This will bring to the attention of the Committee the savings that have been attempted to be made by the Committee on Appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$7,900,000.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to make inquiry as to why it is that nobody has made a point of order against the language in this particular paragraph. There are one or two places in this paragraph where a point of order could be raised. They are remarkably silent across the aisle now. I should like to know the reason why.

The Clerk read as follows:

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have just finished reading the section making appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As ranking minority member of this subcommittee, I wish to state that the testimony brought to the committee and the justifications which were made for those appropriations by the very ef-

ficient staff of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, led by the Director, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, were unusually complete. The printed hearings disclose this fact. I urge you to read them. The Department has returned to the Treasury of the United States millions of dollars. Its work is so effective that it has earned and won the admiration and confidence of the entire country. In answer to the question propounded by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations, I call attention that limitations are placed on expenditures for the F. B. I. They are controlled. I can also say that I voice the sentiment of the minority, that we have great faith and confidence in J. Edgar Hoover and the Department known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which he so ably directs. I know that the chairman of the majority and his colleagues join me in this view.

The Clerk read, as follows:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; including personal services in the District of Columbia; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed 150), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed one), maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks for free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; \$21,000,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages

to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$30,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$5,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 47, in lines 22, 23, and 24, "including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation." I make the point of order on the ground that it imposes an expenditure not authorized by law.

In that connection, I invite attention to the fact that there is some difference between this language and that which was proposed for attendance at meetings in connection with the F. B. I. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] asked why no points of order were not made against the section relating to the F. B. I. In that section, where the language made money available for attendance at meetings, it carried a limitation of \$4,500 as a total, which should not be exceeded. It further provided that attendance at meetings would only be when authorized in writing by the Attorney General. In the pending section, however, there is no limitation of any sort whatsoever. Therefore I make the point of order.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, it appears to me this is an item of regular expense in carrying out the provisions of this law and it does not require a separate act.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. To refresh the memory of the Members, I would state that in connection with the consideration of the Independent Offices appropriation bill, among the legislative provisions there proposed was one to establish a general blanket authorization for attendance at meetings, both at home and abroad, without any restrictions. The question was raised at that time and it was recognized that attendance at meetings in this broad sense, without any limitation, without any regard to whether they were at home or abroad, was a new legislative provision, and consequently called for action by the House.

Mr. RABAUT. As I understand, it went out of the Independent Offices appropriation bill because it covered other appropriations.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That was also involved, that is true.

Mr. RABAUT. And that is all that was involved, I will say to the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Permit the Chair to ask the gentleman from Michigan, does the gentleman have any authority in law that he can cite specifically authorizing this type of activity for this type of appropriation?

Mr. RABAUT. Here is an item for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This is a normal function under that service. I have no citations of law.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has no authority that would indicate that such attendance at meetings is authorized?

Mr. RABAUT. No; I have not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the fact that the gentleman is unable to supply the Chair with specific authorization for such language in the appropriation, the Chair is constrained to sustain the point of order made by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing between line 18, page 48, beginning with the word "provided" and ending on line 24 with the word "premises" on the ground that it is legislation not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning with the word "provided" in line 10, on page 49, and ending with the word "expended" in line 21 on the ground that it is an appropriation not authorized by law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 47, line 25, after the words "operation of" insert the word "used."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will have the effect of requiring cars purchased by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be used cars. It will be noted that the language of the bill proposes to make funds available for "the purchase of (not to exceed 150), for the hire, maintenance and operation of motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles."

About January 1, the announcement was made that there were 15,000 new cars left in the country—only 15,000 new cars to satisfy the entire needs of the country—only 15,000 new cars in the entire country.

We considered this matter in the bill providing funds for the civil functions of the War Department and inserted in that

bill the word "used" so that on certain work of the Army engineers they would be allowed to purchase only used automobiles. In that connection we noted that the War Department itself was offering surplus cars for sale in various parts of the country and we thought it would only be appropriate that where used cars would be satisfactory that the appropriation be restricted to the purchase of used cars. We made that applicable to only one branch of the Army engineers at the time the bill passed the house. But in the other body I notice by reading the report of the Senate committee on the bill that they expanded that idea and inserted the word "used" in three other places.

It occurs to me that if we are going to recognize this new-car and used-car situation and limit the War Department in its civil functions to the acquisition of used cars only, that it would be appropriate to do it here. It will be noted that here is an appropriation for the purchase of 150 cars. That is 1 percent of all the new cars in the country as of January 1. This is for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If the Army engineers can function with used cars it seems to me the Immigration Service can likewise.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. KERR. Why limit it to used cars when you are compelling them exclusively to use used cars?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Because we did it in the bill in which the gentleman participated in preparing, the bill covering the civil functions of the War Department.

I can conceive cases in which new cars should be used; for instance by the Department of Justice in tracking down criminals. They would need some new cars; but we should try to limit these appropriations to the purchase of used cars wherever possible.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Does the gentleman desire to give used cars to the members of the border patrol? Would he give them some old jalopies that would break down when put to the test? If there is one thing I pride myself on it is my knowledge of automobiles. An old car is more expensive to operate than a new one.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I must refuse to yield further. If these were the only cars that the Immigration and Naturalization Service were able to use, the argument of the gentleman from Michigan might be correct, but there is nothing in the evidence to indicate that the Immigration and Naturalization Service is entirely without cars or that all of its cars are worn out and not capable of good service. Here is a proposal for the purchase of 150 additional cars and it seems to me that we ought to recognize the situation. A Member on the floor calls my attention to the fact that the latest estimate shows only 10,000 new cars in the country at this time. Certainly we ought to pre-

serve some of those for use by higher priorities. Your folks back home are not able to buy new cars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. Chairman, down on the Mexican border we are not only using fine, fast new cars but the Service actually have in operation down there at the present time an airplane. Four thousand people have been apprehended on the border through the alertness of this department during the first 6 months of this fiscal year.

A few moments ago right in this same bill the same gentlemen watching so closely for the purpose of checking what might be cut out passed over an item for 200 cars for the F. B. I., and they were new cars. Nobody said a word about that because the committee felt that so far as the F. B. I. is concerned, if it needed 200 cars it should have them.

The security of this country is at stake and if the Immigration and Naturalization Service needs new cars they ought to have them and we ought to quit playing politics with these items on the floor of the House today.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section end in 5 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the gentleman is a little disturbed, unduly so, by what has taken place earlier on the floor, when he uses the words "playing politics."

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman that the gentleman from Michigan is also human. This is the third day of debate for no apparent purpose than to take advantage of technicalities.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman certainly is not personal in his references when I offer an amendment of this type.

Mr. RABAUT. There have been any number of amendments offered to this bill, which are coming back from the Senate in increased amounts. If the gentleman will review the appropriation records he will find that the amounts curtailed in the House are greater when compared with the actions of the other body. Today we have had points of order, some of them very picayunish. We are knocking out one little line after another and I cannot regard it as anything else, especially when you pass over a division in which legislation was called to the attention of the Members who have been making points of order in connection with other divisions, and let it pass without a word. If that is not politics I do not know politics when I see it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. On this particular matter, when the bill comes back from the Senate, may I say that the gentleman perhaps missed the point

I made in my remarks. In the Civil Functions bill we applied this used car idea and when the bill came back the word "used" was inserted in three other instances.

Mr. RABAUT. That is one that stands out like a sore thumb and the gentleman can cite it at once, but go back and look at the record and you will find that the savings have been effected in the House on the basis of work done by a subcommittee on appropriations. The big surprise of the whole thing is that the majority of the fight against the bill that is now being considered on the floor of the House is raised by members of the Appropriations Committee on the minority side who sat downstairs in the full committee and never said a word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] asks unanimous consent that all debate on this section close in 5 minutes. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object—

The regular order was demanded.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that the gentleman in charge of this bill lost his temper and accused the Republicans of making political attacks on this bill. I am sorry that he is unable to recognize constructive efforts to do away with things that are bad practice on the part of the Government. If he would address himself to any particular item which has been attacked, I am sure that the Member who made the point of order would be glad to support the reasons why he made it in the interest of the Government. I raised one or two points of order myself. There is absolutely no dispute and no possibility of dispute that those points of order ought to be made. The gentleman referred to one item in connection with the Bureau of Investigation where points of order were not made. In that instance there were limitations that controlled the amount that might be allowed, whereas in the other instances where the points of order were made there were not.

It is about time that the chairman of the subcommittee began to follow the bill and recognize the merits of those points of order and try as best he may, if the other body should be so prone as to insert the same language again, to correct that language before he attempts to bring it back to the House.

I hope that the gentleman from Michigan will pursue a constructive attitude and not simply a destructive attitude.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the House—and I can say "Members of the House" because I do not believe we have

50 Members on the floor right now—we are here talking about spending money of the Federal Government.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 44]

Baldwin, N. Y.	Fulton	Norton
Bates, Mass.	Gardner	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Geelan	Quinn, N. Y.
Bloom	Gordon	Ramey
Boren	Gossett	Rayfiel
Buckley	Green	Reed, Ill.
Bunker	Hagen	Reed, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Hall	Robinson, Utah
Celler	Edwin Arthur	Rogers, N. Y.
Cole, Mo.	Hand	Scrivner
Combs	Hébert	Sikes
Courtney	Heidinger	Simpson, Pa.
Curley	Hobbs	Slaughter
Curtis	Izac	Smith, Maine
Daughton, Va.	Johnson,	Taylor
Dawson	Lyndon B.	Thom
De Lacy	Kunkel	Thomas, N. J.
Dickstein	LeCompte	Tibbott
Dirksen	LeFevre	Wadsworth
Eaton	Luce	Weaver
Ellis	McKenzie	Weiss
Ellsworth	Madden	West
Elsaesser	Morgan	White
Flood	Morrison	Whitten
Fogarty	Mott	Wood
Fuller	Murphy	Woodrum, Va.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2603, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 354 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I just want to make a brief statement. I had nothing whatsoever to do with making the quorum call, but in view of the fact that the parliamentary situation is such that immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania we will have a vote on an amendment. I would like very briefly to state what that amendment is.

All it proposes to do is to insert the word "used" in the clause where the Immigration Division is given funds for the purchase of 150 cars. Evidence has come out that there are only 10,000 new cars in the country. They just will not go around. The Department of the Interior, I understand, is asking for 900 cars and other agencies are asking for many more. In the civil-functions bill we have already provided that the purchase of cars by the Army engineers should be restricted to used cars. So I offered here an amendment to insert the word "used"

and I hope favorable action will be taken at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I can assure you it was not my fault that the roll was called which brought you back here on the floor, because I do not think that many of you would want to come here to hear me talk economy in government.

I rise in opposition to the statement that was made by the chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations when he accused us of playing politics when, as a matter of fact, we were trying to cut down these appropriations. May I say to the members of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations that when the conferees are appointed, if the Democratic members will work with the Republican conferees, and they in turn will work with the Senate conferees who are desirous of cutting down this appropriation to where it ought to be cut down, I will not fear any trouble from the report that is going to be brought back to the House when the conferees have finished their job.

I take exception to the statement that we are playing politics, when we work hard and we try to knock out of this appropriation bill provisions, by making points of order to any section or any subsection of the bill in order that we can save money. That is the only way that I find that we can knock anything out of the bill or cut down expenses. I have offered so many amendments to appropriation bills, not only this year, but for the 10 years in which I was a Member of the House. When I left the House a few years ago, I never could get very far then, because the majority of the House was such that there were anywhere from 50 to 200 more Members on the Democratic side of the aisle than there were over on the other side. I do not believe that anybody can attribute to me these great expenditures of Government funds. I have always been for economy in government. I am here to fight and I am going to fight in every way I know how for economy in government, and if any of you Members on that side want to raise the point of no quorum in the House so that we will have more than 50 Members, that is all right with me. I think we should have the Members present to see how they spend.

Mr. RABAUT. I wonder if the gentleman would permit me to say that the reason we have used cars—

Mr. RICH. The gentleman can get his own time to answer that.

Mr. RABAUT. There is no time left.

Mr. RICH. Then I cannot yield to him. I say, let these departments here use some of these jeeps that they have lying around. The Government is selling thousands and thousands of jeeps, and you can buy them for \$10, \$15, or \$20 apiece. I say do not sell those jeeps; keep them for the Treasury Department; keep them for all of the departments of the Government, and if we do that, then we will have transportation for these men to get around the country. Let us save

what we have. Let us stop taxing the people.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CASE of South Dakota) there were—ayes 77, notes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed 14 passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of 1 bus at not to exceed \$20,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock, \$13,300,000: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$35,000 of this appropriation shall be available for the acquisition of land adjacent to any Federal penal or correctional institution when, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the additional land is essential to the protection of the health or safety of the institution.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 51, beginning with "*Provided*", in line 15, and extending to the end of line 3, on page 52, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. We concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I hope those communistic crackpots throughout the United States who are clamoring for a totalitarian system in this country will read the speech of Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons on yesterday. We have been told by Earl Browder and probably by Sidney Hillman or his close associates, by PM and the Daily Worker, and that lunatic fringe of our population, that we are headed for a communistic or totalitarian state. They have been using as an argument that the British Empire was going to become Communist and adopt the totalitarian system.

As far as its economic and its governmental effect are concerned, about the only difference between fascism and communism is that difference we find in malaria patients. One of them is a fever and the other is the chill of a dying civilization. They are both symptoms of the same disease.

On yesterday, Prime Minister Churchill, in the House of Commons, it seems to me, so far as he and the intelligent element of the British Empire are concerned, put to rest that argument which is being made by those Trotsky-ites who have infiltrated into the United States and into Great Britain, to the effect that they are going to establish a communistic or a totalitarian state in Great Britain when this war is over.

Mr. Churchill said:

If we are to recover from the measureless exertions of the war, it can only be by a large release from the necessary bonds and controls which war conditions have imposed upon us.

Yet, these practical elements in this country, which are knifing the Congress, and that the smear band represent on the radio and in the press, are advocating permanent control by the Government of every phase of American life.

Mr. Churchill further said:

No restriction upon well-established liberties that is not proved indispensable to the prosecution of the war and the transition from war to peace can be tolerated.

Our system of Government is based upon the fundamental principles of the Christian religion. Out of it grew the common law, the greatest system of jurisprudence the world has ever known. Out of that grew the Constitution of the United States with its sacred Bill of Rights—"the greatest document ever struck at a given time by the brain and purpose of man," as Gladstone once said.

That is what we are fighting to perpetuate for our children and our children's children. These boys who are coming home, many of whom are sitting in the gallery today, wounded, bearing the scars of conflict, are expecting you and me to maintain the Constitution of the United States and the American way

of life, just as Prime Minister Churchill and those great Englishmen propose to maintain that system in the British Empire when this war is over.

Control for control's sake—

Says Mr. Churchill—
Is senseless.

I wonder if you will see that statement in PM tomorrow? I wonder if you will see that in Earl Browder's speech next week? I wonder if you will see that statement in the Communist Daily Worker or hear Walter Winchell or Drew Pearson spout it over the radio?

Control for control's sake is senseless—

Continues Mr. Churchill—

Controls under the pretext of war or its aftermath which are, in fact, designed to favor the accomplishment of a totalitarian system, however innocently designed or whatever guise they take, whatever liveries they wear, whatever slogans they mouth, are fraud which should mercilessly be exposed to the British public.

Those are the sentiments of the patriotic Americans whose sons are fighting the battles of this war, and of those sons who are offering up their lives for our American institutions.

While the British are saving their institutions and their way of life, let us see to it that our form of government and our way of life are preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi has made reference to the speech delivered yesterday by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. I read something about that speech myself. Of course, I am in accord with what the gentleman from Mississippi had to say about there being no sense in control for control's sake. I agree with that heartily. The only controls that can be justified are those which promote justice or protect the weak or the handicapped in their human rights or are essential to preserve to the people the fruits of their own labor or the benefits of the bounty of God. I also agree with him that so far as the fundamental principles of America, the principles of constitutional government, of liberty and opportunity and fair dealing, are concerned, it is the duty of every Member of this House to preserve those things for the returning veterans of this terrible war.

But, since, Mr. Chairman, the Prime Minister has been mentioned, I cannot refrain from saying this about his speech, and as I do so, I expect I shall be in disagreement, not only with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, but also with some of the organs of opinion which the gentleman from Mississippi mentioned in his speech.

As I understood the Prime Minister's answer to a question directed to him by a member of the House of Commons, he said that there were to be two different classifications of nations in the world. He said that it was proposed to treat the greatest nations in a different manner from that in which smaller nations are

treated. If I understand the aims and purposes of these United States, if I understand the ideals upon which this Nation has been founded, the voice of America will be raised not for two classifications of nations, but for one. The voice of America and her influence will be exerted at San Francisco and beyond, that all nations and peoples great and small, may stand together on a plane of substantial equality in this world, with the rights of all preserved. Yes, and the American people will stand on the principle that neither great nations, nor small ones, shall be above the law or free of obligation to contribute, in proportion to their strength to the peace of the world and the hope of freedom of all peoples.

If I understand the deep will of the people of the United States it is that, to keep faith with our honored dead, we will insist insofar as power lies within us that great nations, as well as small ones, shall be subject to such restraints as world organization to preserve peace and world opinion as a whole may place upon their actions, to the end that the world may not be plunged into the holocaust of war again.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not disagree with the gentleman on that point, but I was talking about control of our own internal affairs.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I understood what the gentleman meant. I have said what I had to say. I say it with respect for the Prime Minister of Great Britain, but I say it as an American. I say it also with earnest reference to the great speech that was delivered on the floor of this House yesterday by the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. Judd. For what he said for China will, I profoundly hope and believe, be said by millions of Americans on behalf of every smaller nation in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to address the House because of the fact that we have a considerable audience present at this moment.

I want to address myself on the subject of county jails, inasmuch as we are considering at this time the Federal system of prisons. I said the other day the county jails of the Nation are a cancer, for the most part, upon the American Government.

Let me give you an example of what is happening in these jails. On December 24, 1944, the eve of the great festival commemorating the birth of our Saviour, young John Emberg, a sensitive boy of 16, was brought to the King County jail in Seattle, Wash. He was booked only for delinquency. He was placed in the so-called juvenile section of the jail, which later investigation showed to be a hellhole of brutality and perversion. He was then promptly forgotten. He was not even given a preliminary hear-

ing. Before anyone got around to his case his lifeless body was found—the victim of a brutal and sadistic murder by other inmates of the jail. During the month he was forgotten and held without a hearing he was persecuted, literally tortured and subjected to the most atrocious indignities, and finally beaten to death by other stronger boys because he refused to participate in their bestial activities. He was frequently tried by the “kangaroo court,” which was permitted to operate in the jail, because he would not engage in their orgies. He was tied to the bars with his feet high, the weight of his body resting on the back of his neck on the floor, and cigarettes and matches were burned between his toes. After 3 weeks of such unbelievable torture, death came to John Emborg’s rescue. And, mark you, all of this occurred within a few yards of the office of the jailers.

During the court’s investigation concerning this case a jailer testified that he knew that smaller boys were beaten and tortured by older boys and that a kangaroo court ruled the juvenile quarters but he did nothing about it; and the sheriff who was elected by the people and in whom they placed their confidence and trust to fulfill his responsibilities and obligations and to protect the individuals committed to his care, knew that the kangaroo courts and their unspeakable abuses flourished in the King County jail.

I call this to the attention of the Congress because I intend to introduce a bill which will implement the constitutional provisions respecting the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States who are in the custody of peace officers.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. In just a moment.

After all, human beings even in custody, under the Constitution of the United States have their rights and they should be protected by law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

By unanimous consent the pro-forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not exceeding \$500); contract stenographic reporting services; teletype news service (not to exceed \$1,000); lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger automobile at not exceeding \$1,800, and maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the office of the Secretary; \$570,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 54, line 15, as follows: “teletype

news service (not to exceed \$1,000)” as not authorized by law, and to the language beginning in line 21, same page, starting with the word “*Provided*” and continuing to the bottom of that page and including the first two lines on page 55. It is legislation on an appropriation bill not authorized by law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede both points of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The points of order are sustained.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 54, line 19, after the word “vehicles”, down to line 21, including the word “Secretary”, as legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, that is covered by title V, section 83.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, section 83 of title V is a restriction upon the use of funds carried in an appropriation bill. It is not in any sense an authority to the Appropriations Committee to make any appropriation. It simply says that none of the funds that are appropriated for any purpose shall be used for attendance at meetings unless there is specific appropriation for that purpose. It in no way and in no manner attempts or does authorize any appropriation to be made for the purpose of attendance at meetings.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] desire to be heard?

Mr. RABAUT. No, Mr. Chairman; I will let the Chair decide it.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The Chair is ready to rule.

It is the opinion of the Chair that the language referred to by the gentleman from New York, which the Chair desires to read for the information of the committee, permits the appropriation contained in the language objected to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Chair will read the language:

No money appropriated by any act shall be expended for membership fees or dues of any officer or employee of the United States or of the District of Columbia in any society or association or for expenses of attendance by any person at any meeting or convention of members of any society or association unless such fees or expenses are authorized to be paid by specific appropriation for such purposes or are provided for in express terms in some general appropriation.

The Chair will rule, unless the gentleman from New York desires to be heard further.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the language the Chair has read is prohibitive language, designed to prevent the use of general funds for the purpose of attendance at meetings.

It does not in any way authorize appropriations to be made, and they can only be made as the result of language which is specific for that purpose. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that that language does not in any way authorize anything to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair must hold, however, that the language referred to in the latter part of the sentence clearly permits the Committee on Appropriations to specifically, in express language, appropriate for attendance at meetings of organizations as carried in the bill on page 54, lines 19, 20, and 21, and therefore overrules the point of order made by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling and publishing the census reports provided for by law, the collection, compilation and periodic publication of statistics showing United States exports and imports, and for sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation’s labor force and population, including personal services at the seat of government; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200), \$4,757,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 56, beginning with the words “and for” in line 12, continuing through lines 13, 14, and 15, and so much of line 16 up to and including the word “Government” on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. There is no authority in law for it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 56 beginning in line 16 with the word “temporary” and ending in line 18 with the word “act” that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning with the words “and not to” at the bottom of page 56 and continuing through the word “surveys” in line 3 on page 57 that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and without authority of law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 57, line 11, strike out "\$4,757,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I realize the reply from the chairman of the committee will of course be that I am just striking out an arbitrary sum of money that is not itemized.

The item I seek to reduce or cut is an item of \$4,757,000 for the Bureau of Census for salaries and expenses for securing information for and compiling and publishing census reports. I am asking for a 15 percent reduction. We can save \$757,000 by this amendment and still render all necessary service to the public.

First, may I compliment the committee on having cut the amount requested by the Census Bureau and having reduced greatly the amount carried in the Budget, and thereby doing away with a lot of unnecessary activities. The distinguished Member from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], has rendered valiant service to this country in insisting on reductions and savings to the people of this country amounting to millions of dollars. I feel it could well be reduced by \$757,000 and still render more service than necessary, at a crucial time when there is crying need of saving of manpower, material, and money.

Members of this House are familiar with the hundreds of reports that come to their desks, and that go all over the country, that are really of no important use right now.

Of course, the Census Bureau renders important service, but it can be done with \$4,000,000. Of course, this is not the only item for the Bureau of Census in this bill. The whole thing is overdone. The members of this Committee are aware of that.

We can cut out a lot of it and get along a whole lot better. We can save a lot of manpower and material needed elsewhere. You can take off \$750,000 and still leave \$4,000,000, which is more than enough to carry on.

I could give you example after example of things that could be eliminated. For example, you have hundreds and thousands of figures with respect to the number of marriage licenses issued in July 1944, and then there is a new report for August, September, and October as it applies to cities of 100,000; then there is another one that applies to cities of 50,000, and so on ad infinitum. If that information helps the war effort, tell me where and how. Then another report shows the number of those who filed intention to be married. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, information published by the Census Bureau is duplicated by the Labor Department and other departments. We have a tremendous amount of information and statistics that comes to us from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, so we have duplication after duplication. The Bureau sends out tons and tons of reports that we do not need right now. It would be shocking to know how

much of it goes right to the waste basket without even being examined.

There is no need for me taking your time on that. You are just as familiar with it as I am. Talk to your newspaper editors at home about the amount of it that is not even opened, let alone be read.

All I ask is that they cut it down and use a little judgment. Reexamine with a view of cutting down where possible, and avoid duplication. I say again to my distinguished chairman that we understand that much of this information is required, but a tremendous amount of it is not required at all and is useless, in my judgment. So I am sure we can save this \$750,000 to the taxpayers and the Treasury, and save a lot of paper and material and manpower.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee, who is always interested in economy.

Mr. JENNINGS. May I say that I was talking to a friend of mine one day, and in referring to a rather able associate of his he said, "Charlie has more useless information than any man I ever knew." I believe that would apply to much that is gleaned by the census. It is the most useless tabulation of information that was ever gathered in the history of the world.

Mr. REES of Kansas. We have information by regions, by States, and by districts, and so on ad infinitum. There is too much of it. It is overdone. Here is a chance to save \$757,000 to the taxpayers of this country and save manpower and a lot of material along with it. I trust you will support my amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the committee saw fit to allow \$4,757,000 for this item. The amount requested was \$11,250,000. There were many cuts in this item to which I did not agree and concerning which I expressed myself in my opening remarks on this subject of the census. However, the committee has reduced the item drastically and I believe the amount recommended should be approved. I hope the committee will defeat the amendment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that my chairman has brought up the subject of an item of decrease which he opposed in the Bureau of the Census, I feel it my duty to give the membership of this House the information regarding the item to which I believe he is referring. Many of you have received telegrams and letters from your constituents opposing what was proposed by the Bureau of the Census with reference to some new activity by way of taking sampling censuses throughout the country. This would have required the employment of 14,000 to 20,000 additional employees at a time when our businessmen and our farmers are unable to find men to work on the farms or in their shops.

You recall the controversy over the agricultural census, which in my opinion will take approximately 40,000 people

out of normal work, and which is now disturbing many of our people in this country at a time when they need labor. I thought that activity could wait until next year or later.

The items to which my chairman referred, and which he favored and I opposed, are as follows:

Three million dollars for a new annual sample census of population.

Two million three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for an expanded labor force, statistics, and reports.

Five hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars for industrial statistics, which is now being financed by other agencies.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for expanded governmental statistics.

One hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars for an expanded technical and service function.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars for the establishment of marriage and divorce statistics.

One hundred and six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars for an expanded vital statistics consulting service.

Four-nine thousand dollars for expanded vital statistics reports.

Thirty-nine thousand dollars for expanded population, economic and housing statistics.

Twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for expanded current business statistical service.

A total of \$6,492,912.

Mr. Chairman, a majority of your subcommittee, after very careful consideration, in view of the fact that another committee had eliminated requests for a sample census, in view of the fact that this House passed the agricultural census, and in view of the fact that thousands upon thousand of people are taken out of regular employment to gather these statistics which, in our opinion, could go over until some other time, eliminated this \$6,492,912.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Is the reason you could not go along with the gentleman from Kansas because you have had an agreement with the committee?

Mr. STEFAN. I am absolutely independent. After careful consideration of the bill, I fought for this reduction. I am sorry I cannot support the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES]. I felt I had made a fair cut. The gentleman from Kansas is and has been rendering a great service to the country, and I usually go along with him. He is a great fighter for the taxpayer. I am glad to have joined him on most reductions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HOOK. The regular order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate close at this time.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

All I wanted to do, Mr. Chairman, with reference to this motion was this: I inferred from the statement of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] that the reason he was opposing the amendment was because, as we did heretofore in work in our committee, after cutting down all we could we came to some compromise agreement. I did not want to infer that the gentleman from Nebraska was in any way making an agreement that we would put something through that was not right.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is absolutely right in his assumption that sometimes there may be agreements, but I assure the gentleman that in my work in committee I make no agreements. I leave myself absolutely independent on all items in spite of the fact that I do everything possible as ranking minority member of the subcommittee to eliminate all unjustified and unnecessary expenditure. If the gentleman will read the hearings he will find page after page of my interrogation which in my opinion resulted in very substantial decreases in the appropriations in all categories.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I am glad the gentleman from Nebraska has made that statement; but in connection with the amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Kansas, it seems to me that wherever we can cut down any item in an appropriation bill, if it has not been cut down in the committee, it is our right and privilege to have it considered in the House, and if we can cut it down there, we should.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. RICH. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman has a perfect right to his belief and to make the effort to carry out what he feels is his duty to his district and his country.

Mr. RICH. If the gentleman will do everything he can to save expenditures I will help him.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,680,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 57, line 22: "not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator," on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$9,400,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby continued available without warrant action until June 30, 1946, and is hereby merged with this appropriation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 58, line 16, "without warrant action" on the ground that it is an appropriation not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order.

Mr. RABAUT. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HINSHAW: Page 58, line 14, strike out \$9,400,000 and insert \$12,219,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, the original request from the Civil Aeronautics Administration to the Bureau of the Budget is contained in the hearings on this item and was \$23,000,000. The Bureau of the Budget reduced it to about \$9,800,000, and then the committee made a further reduction to \$9,400,000. I have read the hearings very carefully and desire to compliment the committee for the fine information they obtained from the officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration—but they failed to heed the information they obtained.

The object of my amendment is to provide funds for the following purposes which are left out: \$220,000 for two air strips to be built in Alaska; \$492,000 for transoceanic radio ranges; \$1,497,000 for overocean communications, and \$780,000 for a traffic-control automatic posting system for installation between Washington and New York.

I am sure, upon reading the hearings, that the committee itself was very anxious to consider these items favorably, and I assume that they did not include them in the bill with certain other items they omitted likewise because they did not want to exceed the Budget's recommendation.

Let me call attention to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget allowed two air strips in Alaska and turned down two others for no particularly good reason. They just cut the request in half. However, these air strips, as appears from the testimony on pages 118 and 119, are absolutely necessary to the servicing of important observation and radio stations in Alaska. Both of the stations which have been left out are above the Aleutians and above the pack-ice line, one of them on St. Lawrence Island, just south of the Bering Strait, and the other at Kotzebue, Alaska, which is northeast of the Bering Strait and due north of Nome. These places cannot be serviced without an air strip very well because of the ice conditions and the danger to ships. They have already lost one ship with all of its cargo in attempting to service one of these important stations.

Then, with reference to the transoceanic radio ranges, military ships have been lost in going across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans because they did not have radio-range signals and proper weather information concerning the middle portion of their voyage. I ask you, should we not install these radio ranges to guide our military aircraft across the several oceans over which they are flying? Of course we should. Likewise, we should install the overocean radio transmission equipment in order that we may be in closer contact. We need this additional equipment badly. I cannot understand why the Bureau of the Budget cut it out when practically all the traffic using these radio ranges and the overocean transmission by radio is military.

To cope with the ever-increasing military demands imposed upon the inter-transcontinental communications system developed and operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, it requested that the Bureau of the Budget approve an appropriation of \$1,407,915 for three projects which not only will serve the steadily increasing wartime need, but would prove of tremendous value in handling the transoceanic traffic of the post-war period; also an amount of \$482,000 for transoceanic radio ranges at New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, and two in the Caribbean.

These three projects included: First, the establishment of communications stations in the Virgin Islands and augmented services at other points in the Caribbean; second, the establishment of a transcontinental aeronautical communication station at Los Angeles and Brownsville, Tex.; third, the expansion of existing transoceanic communications facilities at New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and Canton Island.

Today a large volume of transcontinental communications is by means of radio teletype, which eliminates many of the disadvantages of long-distance voice traffic. Inasmuch as the bulk of the present air-traffic pattern between the United States, Europe, and north Africa is via the Caribbean, the demands upon the existing stations is so large that it has been necessary that a new operation be installed in the Virgin Islands and the facilities of other Caribbean points be augmented. These also will serve a definite post-war need in maintaining communications and giving vital information to transoceanic planes using these lanes.

The station contemplated at Los Angeles will serve a dual purpose. It will hook up with the Brownsville, Tex., operation which serves all traffic flowing between the United States and Latin America and also will relieve the San Francisco station of a portion of the tremendous burden imposed by the heavy flow of military air traffic to the Pacific area. So large has become this flow that the communications system has reached the limit of efficient operations of its present physical facilities.

The establishment of this station at Los Angeles will supplement the present San Francisco station and would provide for more direct handling of overseas communications and in the post-war years traffic emanating and functioning at the Los Angeles area.

Although the New York, San Francisco, Honolulu, and Canton Islands C. A. A. installations have proved most efficient until now, yet it is inevitable that with the constantly expanding Pacific operations the present facilities will prove insufficient to cope with the burden which is growing rapidly day by day.

The services of these stations will be even more vital in the post-war period for the civil air transportation to Asiatic and Australian points.

The traffic in the United States alone is 86 percent military and on the air lines at least four-fifths of the traffic is either military or Government or on Government business. It is absurd to

think we do not need these items and need them now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I am forced to object to additional time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Does the gentleman want to accept my amendment? I hope he will.

Mr. RABAUT. I was going to address myself to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan objects to the request of the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California to proceed for 1 additional minute?

There was no objection.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, when it comes to the automatic-posting system for traffic control between Washington and New York, may I say that the airways traffic control system in various areas of the United States is terrifically congested. A new system is going to be necessary very soon, that will be able to handle the traffic. A new system has been devised. These funds are for only a partial installation.

The C. A. A. asked for \$5,500,000 for what is the equivalent of a radar automatic posting system in the area generally lying between Washington and New York. They can make a test of this equipment with \$790,000, over a portion of the area.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the committee and the House will grant these funds because they are exceedingly necessary for the proper control of air traffic, the promotion of safety, the safety of passengers as well as our military pilots.

With the existing tremendous increase in traffic over the 35,000-mile system of Federal airways in this country and the anticipated and inevitable expansion of air traffic in the peace years, it has been apparent to the C. A. A. for some time that it is necessary that a new system of spacing this traffic be developed through utilization of the latest developments and techniques, including radar and electronics.

At the present time the position of aircraft on the airways is reported to traffic-control centers by pilots and land stations along the route traversed by use of the Federal Airways teletype and interphone communications system. The positions of these craft then are posted on a board and their separation along the Federal airways is thus controlled to avoid possible collision. It has been known for some time that the saturation point of such manual operations has been 500 postings during peak periods.

Technicians of the C. A. A. Federal airways service, anticipating this confusion and obvious hazards to air traffic, have been experimenting with systems of

automatic posting to obviate the inevitable safety hazard resulting from human error. It, therefore, requested the Bureau of the Budget to approve an appropriation of \$5,497,000 to develop and install a test-automatic communication and posting system which would eliminate this hazard and make for greater safety. Because today the heaviest amount of traffic is flowing between New York and Washington, the preliminary testing of such a system would be used on this run, where the traffic danger point already has been exceeded. The Congress, by acceding to the denial of this appropriation by the Budget Bureau would, in my opinion, delay the advancement to air safety and merely postpone a greater cost in the very near future.

After failing to secure Budget approval, C. A. A. worked out a plan to apply this system to a very much smaller segment of the airways system at an estimated cost of \$790,000, with the object of proving its effectiveness and necessity on a less-expensive scale.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] for 5 minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I will not take the 5 minutes. I do not intend to address the Committee concerning this amendment. Unless the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] has something to say, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed 15), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$24,000,000. There may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the present war and for 6 months thereafter in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language beginning with the words "and not", appearing on page 58, line 25, down to and including the word "facilities" on page 59, line 4, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. I concede the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such devel-

opmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improve air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel and operation methods including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$675,000.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it so happens that I have some of my constituents come to the House once in awhile and visit me, and they happen to be in the gallery now. I was in the gallery when I heard the statement made by the chairman of the subcommittee, and immediately started down.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOOK. If I understand the rules correctly, no reference is to be made to any parties in the gallery. I make the point of order against the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan properly understands the rules of the House. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will proceed in order.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I think, from what I have learned since I came to the well of the House, that the gentleman from Michigan wanted me to oppose an additional amount in this bill that was suggested by a Republican. May I say to the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the subcommittee, that I would oppose a Republican for increasing an appropriation just as much as I would oppose anybody on his side of the House. I think the gentleman from Michigan would agree with me on that. I do not believe, when it comes to doing things that are irregular, that any Member of the House can accuse me of that, ever since I have been a Member, because I have been for economy in government from the time I entered the House of Representatives in 1931.

I have always been for a government that was solid and sound, a government that permitted the people of this country to continue under our Constitution with the greatest amount of liberty as long as they did not interfere with the rights of other citizens. I want to continue to do that.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HINSHAW: On page 59, line 22, strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$993,543."

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore to the bill some vitally needed funds. These funds are for research and technical development on some exceedingly important items. We have, for example, in Indianapolis right now at the C. A. A. laboratories several pieces of equipment that have been developed for the use of the War Department, which

it is desired to test for development into various devices to be used on or for the protection of aircraft in flight and in landing. A good many tons of this equipment are sitting there and have been sitting there, yet nothing can be done with this equipment until the funds are appropriated.

May I quote from the hearings, page 142? When Mr. Wright testified before the committee he said:

Therefore, I do not think the committee could do anything better than to lean over backward to help us in any way they can on this experimental work in electronic devices, because such may well be the control of the future.

In another place he went on to say that the failure to obtain this money would mean that we would be put back 2 years behind where we should be in our development work.

I know the committee is not in a very good temper at the moment, but I hope and trust the House will consider this amendment favorably, because it is vitally needed for the promotion of aviation in the future.

May I ask the chairman of the committee if he would not be willing to accept the amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman permit me to make a little explanation of the figure?

Mr. HINSHAW. I am glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. RABAUT. The amount in the bill is \$675,000. The amount allowed by the Budget for this item was \$700,000. The gentleman's proposal is to go beyond the Budget.

Mr. HINSHAW. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. The only place in this whole bill where we have gone beyond the Budget was in the exception to our normal procedure in the item for the F. B. I. Some in the Budget Bureau seemed to know when the war would be over, but we decided no one knew about that so we increased the funds and exceeded the amount allowed by the Budget. So the gentleman knows we could not accept this amount at this time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Of course, the Budget is not a fetish with me. I realize it has limitations. I do not believe the Budget is always right. I think the Budget can make a mistake, and I think it has made a big one here and in two or three other places in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of

Columbia and elsewhere; hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,050,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we are now debating the section dealing with the C. A. A. The country and the world is intensely interested in future civilian aviation. The current operation and future plans receiving the consideration of the C. A. A. are well outlined in a statement made some time ago by Mr. T. P. Wright, the new administrator of Civil Aeronautics. I include part of this statement as part of my remarks for the information of the Congress and the country:

AVIATION PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

The relative roles of Government and industry in the development of civil aviation in the United States are well established as a result of our historical policies. The value of intelligently applied Government assistance in accelerating the development of the industry has been amply proven by our highly successful achievements in the air transport field.

In our opinion, the United States Government's civil aviation policy in the immediate post-war period should provide for the following:

1. The fundamental facilities necessary for the expansion of air transport.

a. An adequate and efficient system of conveniently located airports.

b. Modernized and expanded airway facilities.

2. The fundamental facilities which will aid in the development of private flying.

a. A large number of small airports conveniently located to population centers, both in the urban and rural areas of the country.

b. Stimulus to the development of improved aircraft types.

c. Government-assisted flight training.

3. Steps which will aid in development of the air-mindedness of our youth.

a. The provision of technical aviation information to our educational institutions.

b. The encouraging of flight experience in our high schools and flight training in our colleges.

4. Steps which will enable us to take our proper place in the international aviation field.

a. By appropriate contacts with foreign government civil aviation agencies.

b. By training and informing foreigners in American aviation techniques.

c. By assisting our aircraft manufacturing and transport industries in their expansion abroad.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration is considering requirements as indicated above in terms of the several headings listed below. Currently the organization of the Civil Aeronautics Administration is being somewhat rearranged in order to be prepared not only to carry out its present activities more efficiently, but to be in a position to expand should the future plans outlined be authorized by Congress through suitable legislation or appropriations. The headings into which these plans can be logically divided are the following:

1. The airport program: Our airport system is the foundation of our civil aviation development—both transport and private—as our highway system has been the foundation of our automotive development. The Civil Aeronautics Administration, at the request of Congress, has prepared a long-range plan for the orderly expansion and modernization of our civil airport system. It is essential, in our opinion, that this program be implemented by a long-range Federal-aid program for civil airport construction along

the lines of our successful Federal highway program.

It is necessary that, in the case of airports accommodating scheduled airline operations, the number be somewhat increased and the quality substantially improved in many cases in order to take care of the larger traffic load that is anticipated. In order to provide suitable landing areas for privately owned airplanes a large expansion in the number of smaller airports is required. The overall program is based on the expansion of the existing 3,000 airports to a total of 6,000. The larger proportion of this expansion will be in the smaller landing areas suitable for use of individuals flying personally owned aircraft. However, there is a substantial need for modernizing a great many existing airports which have become inadequate for the traffic which they are now called upon to bear and particularly with a view towards the future needs. In addition, there is a need for the establishment of some new airports in the larger categories to facilitate the expansion of air transport and air cargo carriers in the post-war period and, as well, to provide for suitable ports of entry for the international air-transport systems for which plans are now being made. Legislation is now under consideration by the Congress in this regard. In our opinion, it is essential that a long-range Federal aid airport program be initiated in the near future.

2. Modernization of airways: Paralleling the development of airports and the creation of new landing areas, there is the need for modernizing the airways to keep pace with the rapid technical development in navigational aids. This modernization will pay dividends in increased safety and reliability for both transport and private flying. A modernization program was planned before the war and appropriations were made last year for putting the first increment into effect. The program should be completed as rapidly as manpower and the availability of equipment permit. Some expansion of our airway system will also be necessary to accommodate the extension of domestic air transport operations and of private and contract flying.

3. Airport traffic control towers: Airport traffic control constitutes an integral part of an airways system. The traffic control tower is the link between the Federal airways as now operated and the point where the flight is completed by the disembarkation of passengers or the removal of cargo at the airport itself. At present, most towers take over the control from the airways at a point 3 miles from the airport and supervise the landing of the aircraft and control the taxiing operations to the point of disembarkation. The area of tower control is now limited by contact weather conditions, but is being extended in order to handle approaching and departing flights under instrument weather conditions to roughly 15 miles. Consequently, as traffic greatly increases, and in the interest of uniformity of operation and of maintaining safe control during the crucial landing period, it is believed essential that airport towers be operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration as an integral part of the Federal airways system, thus bringing the whole traffic control problem under one agency.

4. Private flying: A great many civil and Government organizations are now giving careful attention to the problem of the private owner pilot. The importance of the personal aircraft to the well-being of the Nation is believed to be such as to warrant this consideration and to make it necessary for the Civil Aeronautics Administration to plan for the expansion which may well take place. The duty lies not only in increasing the pleasure of the flying public, but also in furnishing a very important source of business for the aircraft industry to supplement that which has heretofore been furnished largely by the military agencies. Estimates

derived from many sources have pointed toward the probability of a total licensed personal aircraft field of 400,000 airplanes at the end of 10 years after the war. In the attainment of this licensed strength it would be necessary that at that time there be an annual market for this class of airplane of approximately 175,000 aircraft. It should be noted that such a market would mean a business for the industry of the order of \$350,000,000 a year. This will be some four times that which is likely to exist for the transport airplane manufacturers and a sufficiently large proportion of probable military purchases to make this development important from the standpoint of maintaining a healthy manufacturing industry capable of more rapid expansion in the event of another national emergency.

Furthermore, the amount of flying involved will develop a large backlog of young men experienced in the air and in associated occupations necessary to keep pilots and airplanes flying, all of which is important from the standpoint of national defense. It is, therefore, the view of the Civil Aeronautics Administration that appropriate plans should be made for properly encouraging and fostering an industry with these potentials.

5. Civilian pilot-training program: The civilian pilot-training program as operated during the last 5 years has been the most successful method of stimulating the development of civil pilots which has been evolved by any country in the world. Its resumption is essential for the development of the large private-owner field outlined in the last paragraph. It is also of potential national-defense value in insuring a continuing backlog of large numbers of young pilots suitable for further military training in the event of emergency. A specific program for future civilian pilot training, together with estimates of costs, is in the course of preparation.

Such a program would encompass the approval of suitable schools for carrying out the training operations and the supervision of the expenditure of the appropriate proportion of the expense which the National Government should bear in this work in view of the importance of the market to which it will contribute and in view of its military importance. The program would also encompass educational assistance to high schools and colleges, to the extent of making suitable aeronautical material available so that the educational systems themselves could properly carry on with their normal functions in regard to aeronautics courses.

6. International aviation: The State Department has recently invited delegates from some 50 nations to participate in an aeronautical conference in this country during November. The agenda of this conference calls for the tentative establishment of international air routes; the agreement on standardization of flight procedures and of safety regulations to the extent of adopting minimum requirements; the establishment of an international convention with a proper organization for continuing studies on standardization and other problems involved in setting up the air routes of the world. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has been asked to take an active part in this undertaking and has, as a consequence, recently inaugurated a foreign operating division charged with the duty of preparing the technical annexes and participating otherwise in the conference. Assuming that reasonably firm agreements are attained and that continuing obligations on the part of agencies of this country must be undertaken after the current conference, it may be anticipated that the duties and obligations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration will substantially increase in connection with this foreign field.

7. A program for technical assistance to foreign countries: Believing that it is bene-

ficial to the United States that American equipment should be used in as many foreign countries as possible and that in the interest of world commerce American technique in civil aviation regulations and other matters concerning airways operations has much to offer, the Civil Aeronautics Administration has plans which contemplate making available such technical assistance as is appropriate. Such program will enhance the export market of American equipment and will facilitate the operations of American air lines in foreign countries. In addition, there is the aspect of the "good neighbor policy" involved in making available to foreign governments the technique of air line operations which has risen to such a high degree of excellence in this country. There is, of course, also the general benefit to all peoples in enhancing and extending world commerce in the form of air transportation. This program contemplates the sending of occasional missions or individuals technically qualified to foreign countries to render such assistance and, in addition, the need for displaying our own equipment to missions visiting this country. There is also the current problem involving the actual training of technicians, pilots, and mechanics in this country as now carried on in the inter-American aeronautics program.

8. New aircraft: The expanding needs of the Civil Aeronautics Administration can be carried out with greatest efficiency if new types of aircraft are made available to the technical personnel of the Administration. It is, therefore, believed essential that sample aircraft of newer types be secured by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for investigation at our development and standardization centers. It should also be noted that efficiency is engendered substantially by making available modern aircraft to permit Civil Aeronautics Administration inspectors to travel rapidly from airport to airport where their duties may call them. Obviously, additional personnel in this regard as in the other expanding activities are required.

9. C. A. A. aid in the development of new types of aircraft: In the field of aircraft development Government assistance has been rendered the industry through two agencies. First, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the form of fundamental research made available to the technical staffs of the industry. Second, the provision of funds to the industry by the Army Air Forces and the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics in the form of development contracts which make it possible for the industry constantly to reach out for the improvements so essential to the military services in time of war and, perhaps especially in time of peace from the standpoint of preparedness. No similar provision is now made for civil aircraft development. It is, therefore, felt appropriate to consider the possibility that Government funds should be made available through the Civil Aeronautics Administration for furnishing an occasional stimulant to industry in the development of civil aircraft. Although no concrete plans have yet been formulated on the part of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in this regard, it nevertheless is believed worthy of consideration as a possible means of encouraging improvement of civil aircraft types as well as military. This is believed particularly important in the private owner field where such development is essential to the realization of the potential market alluded to above.

10. Adequate housing for C. A. A. personnel: It is believed essential in the interest of efficient operations that all Civil Aeronautics Administration personnel now housed in six or seven separate buildings scattered throughout Washington should be brought into one building or space. Preferably, the personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Board should be in the same location. Emphasis

cannot be placed too strongly on this need, and it is indeed our hope that the Congress will provide funds in order that this much needed reassembly of all Administration and Board personnel in one building can take place.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.)

The pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Airport advisory service: For necessary expenses in furnishing advisory services to State and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction and operation of airports and landing areas, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles, \$300,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the words "and private agencies" on lines 6 and 7, page 60, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and is not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, that is authorized under the provisions of Forty-ninth United States Code, section 451, under authority to foster and promote the development of aviation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kansas desire to be heard further on the point of order?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the subcommittee, called to the attention of the Chair certain language which the Chair desires to read:

The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is empowered and directed to encourage and foster the development of civil aeronautics and air commerce in the United States and abroad, encourage the establishment of civil airways, landing areas, and other air navigation facilities. The Administrator shall cooperate with the Board in the administration and enforcement of this chapter.

It seems to the Chair that the language referred to is at least broad enough to authorize the appropriation objected to by the gentleman from Kansas.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Development of landing areas: For completion of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of public airports for national defense the consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1946, without warrant action, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and and binding: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall not exceed 535: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make a point of order against the words on page 61, line 10,

"without warrant action", that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,466 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail, as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); purchase of aircraft (not to exceed 12) and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed 6) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,675,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make a point of order against the language on page 62, line 12, beginning with the word "without", down to and including the word "statutes", on line 13, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations; \$12,140,000, of

which not to exceed \$1,142,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HINSHAW; Page 74, line 2, strike out \$12,140,000 and insert \$12,400,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I have offered an increase in the Weather Bureau appropriation in the amount of \$350,000.

This increase is to enable the Weather Bureau to commence to install what is known as a system of in-flight weather reports. I cannot think of anything more important to the armed services today; 86 percent of all flights being Army flights, than the so-called in-flight weather reports. These in-flight weather reports come from pilots in the air. It is perfectly easy to tell from the ground what the bottom side of a cloud layer looks like, but if there is a cloud ceiling over the ground there is no possible way in the world for anyone on the ground to tell what is above that ceiling.

In-flight weather reports are reports from pilots in flight, pilots who are above the lower cloud layer and can see what is ahead of and around them. I have no doubt whatever but what this accident that took place recently southwest of here would not have happened if there had been proper in-flight weather reports. There was the crash of an Army bomber on the side of a mountain in California the other day and there have been other crashes, many of which can be attributed to the lack of proper knowledge and information concerning the weather above the ceiling.

I hope my colleagues in the House will consider this amendment favorably as it is a vital thing. I recognize that aviation and meteorology are very technical subjects, but I assure you I am qualified to speak on these subjects. I hope and trust the amendment will be agreed to. The House has not accorded me the honor of agreeing to the two previous amendments I offered and I think the House made mistakes, but that is only my opinion. I am sure the House will make a mistake if they fail to give this money to the Weather Bureau for the installation of a system of in-flight weather reports. They are absolutely vital, Mr. Chairman, and are necessary for the saving of the lives of our military personnel likewise of our civilian flyers.

Mr. Chairman, under authority granted to extend my remarks, I include the following:

NEED OF AIRCRAFT WEATHER REPORTS FOR SAFETY IN THE AIR

The urgent need for an organized system of collecting and using reports of

weather conditions encountered by aircraft in flight is becoming more and more acute as aircraft operations, and especially military flights, increase on airways in this country and on air routes to foreign destinations. The extent to which air commerce has fallen behind in this regard is immediately obvious when we consider the fact that there is an International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea which makes it mandatory for the master of every ship which meets with dangerous ice, a dangerous derelict, a dangerous tropical storm or any other direct danger to navigation to communicate the information by all the means of communication at his disposal to the competent authorities at the first point on the coast with which he can communicate. For safety in the air, where by comparison bad weather is a more serious threat to aircraft than the dangers of storms at sea to surface navigation, it is surprising to find that our Government has not provided the funds or the authority to set up an organized system for reporting bad weather encountered by pilots in the air.

A centralized organization is absolutely necessary. Weather conditions encountered by military aircraft and by the pilots employed by the various airlines in the United States must be gathered together by a responsible Government agency so that the results can be made known to all concerned. Every maritime nation in the world of any importance has recognized this need so far as it applies to surface navigation. There are international arrangements under the Safety of Life at Sea Convention and in other conventions which provide for the communication of ship reports of dangerous weather to the weather bureaus of maritime nations so that they can issue warnings and advices to all ships.

So far as aviation is concerned, reports of this kind go to the company offices or to military air fields, but they are not assembled and distributed generally to other pilots, so that the dangers of bad weather may be avoided.

The Weather Bureau collects a great deal of information in the form of observations at airports and other strategic places, but these observations include only what the ground observer can take from his instruments and what he can see by looking into the sky. In addition, balloons are released to send back radio weather signals. All of this is exceedingly helpful in forecasting. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the pilot flying above a layer of clouds, or between two cloud layers, can see weather conditions which the ground observer cannot see because of the intervening cloud layer. Instruments sent aloft by balloon can send back the temperature, barometer reading, and humidity, but these instruments cannot see the cloud banks, the cloud layers, the ice beginning to form on the wings of the airplane, or the severe turbulence which makes flying dangerous.

All of our pilots while in the air, or before take-off, want to know about these things which cannot be seen from the ground—the thickness of the clouds;

the number of layers of clouds, whether they are evaporating or closing in, the height of tops and bases of thunderclouds and other cloud formations; rain, snow, or freezing rain above the lowest cloud base; visibility between cloud layers; turbulence and ice formation. All of this will be exceedingly important to private pilots after the war. They will not have ground facilities of their own or highly specialized flight instruments and must therefore avoid being caught in dangerous conditions en route.

We must be realistic about this. The atmosphere over the United States is a vast fluid complicated by many eddies and whirls, by local and general storms, and by clouds and rain or snow which render observation difficult. It is a three-dimensional problem which becomes four-dimensional in its complexity when we take into account the fact that it is constantly in motion and subject to tremendous widespread changes from hour to hour.

International agreement in the Chicago convention for air navigation will make the Weather Bureau and the Civil Aeronautics Administration responsible for certain safety services, not only for aircraft of United States registry, but for aircraft of foreign registry which will come to our international airports and under certain agreements will pass through or over this country en route to other destinations. We will need to have reports in flight not only from aircraft of United States registry, but we will want also the reports from foreign aircraft in order that our own pilots can receive warnings and advices of the conditions which foreign aircraft encounter in coming to the United States or passing through or over our country.

The Civil Aeronautics Administration now operates the weather teletype circuits over which aircraft reports can be transmitted for the information of all concerned. Some of these reports from pilots will be of no particular value except for the assurance that dangerous conditions do not exist at flying levels. All of this vast collection of reports is not needed on the weather teletype systems all over the country. Discrimination is essential in deciding what is important and what is of limited value. Unrestricted transmissions would crowd out some of the useful information which is regularly collected for the purpose of preparing weather forecasts for airways and terminal airports. The weather reports sent from air to ground by pilots must be examined and studied by competent weather personnel, and the reports which are vital for safety in the air must be selected and transmitted over the circuits, and the remainder of the information must be eliminated.

The pilot himself cannot always determine whether or not his reports, in relation to the ground and balloon observations and the reports from other pilots, contain vital information which ought to be disseminated. It is necessary to have the judgment of competent weather personnel to study the collections and select the reports for dissemination.

It seems remarkable that we have been so slow to recognize the importance of aircraft weather reports and to give our

Weather Bureau the support needed to collect and transmit this information. We see many analyses of air accidents which emphasize the importance of these weather reports from pilots. A report of an investigation by the Nichols committee, of which I was an active member during its entire life, says that—

Generally speaking, adverse weather is a major contributing factor in the more disastrous air crashes. The Congress cannot change the weather, but it can provide for better observations and more accurate forecasts of weather.

There have been a large number of fatal accidents to military aircraft in the United States. Military pilots while in the United States must depend to a large extent on the weather reports and forecasts of the Weather Bureau and the weather information carried on the teletype circuits of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. It would be a gross waste of manpower and would contribute further to confusion and accidents if the military services were to duplicate all of this basic Nationwide system for collecting and distributing weather information in the United States. One system must serve both. All of this, both civil and military, is a responsibility which we cannot escape. It is high time for us to take our cue from the long history of accidents, shipwrecks, and loss of life at sea which the surface navigation people went through before the maritime nations of the world finally got together and agreed in the convention for safety of life at sea to take measures to avert these catastrophes.

Aircraft accidents, as reported to the Safety Bureau of the Civil Aeronautics Board during the calendar year 1943, totaled nearly 6,000. Many of them were minor accidents but in many of them weather conditions in one way or another contributed to the accident. We know that even when weather is not the cause of the accident the chances of survival are very much less if the weather is bad at the time. Certainly it seems imperative that the pilots who become involved in conditions which are likely to contribute to an accident shall immediately report those conditions to a ground station where the information can be made available to all other pilots who might fly into that area.

Technical progress in aeronautics has carried the airplane to ever higher altitudes. Air commerce in the future, especially long-haul flights, will travel at fifteen, twenty, thirty thousand feet or higher. At these levels atmospheric conditions are usually quite different from those on the ground and, in many cases, for example, when the sky is overcast, it is impossible for an observer on the ground to obtain a true picture of what the conditions are at the higher levels.

What is really needed is a crew of 5 trained employees at each of 25 flight-control centers in the United States to collect these reports as they are transmitted from air to ground, make selections of the reports which give vital information, and enter them on the weather teletype circuits. This is a job which must be carried on 24 hours a day and 7 days a week at each of these centers.

In addition, local teletype circuits from control offices to the 5-man units of the Weather Bureau are needed to handle the reports. For the United States this means 125 people. This is not a question of manpower. It is a question of saving lives which in the aggregate may amount to far more than the people employed in this project. In the last 12 months nearly 200 people were killed in scheduled air-carrier accidents in the United States. If this reporting system will save any considerable number of these lives each year it will mean not only a saving in life but a saving in manpower.

As an example of the haphazard way in which aircraft weather reports are necessarily handled at present, we might find the following:

A scheduled air-carrier flight from New York to Chicago might report weather en route back to the company radio station in New York. While en route the C. A. A. radio stations providing air-navigation facilities might also intercept the report. In some cases observations which were not transmitted in flight might be available when the pilot landed in Chicago. Military aircraft flying the same route would report back to a base communications station at the Army airport. Reports from private pilots in most cases would be intercepted by the C. A. A. ground stations. Aircraft weather reports from these several sources might therefore be received in any one of the following places and go no further: The company dispatching office; the company intermediate station where the plane stopped or passed over; a C. A. A. communications station on the route; an Army base operations office; or the dispatching office of a commercial company operating aircraft for private purposes.

It would be impossible to have all of these offices without coordination entering reports, both good and bad, on the national teletype circuits. Not all of these reports would be vital for safety in the air, but the report of any one might be of extreme importance to all the others flying the same route. All we need is a Weather Bureau unit here and there at strategic control centers to assemble the reports, examine them, and see that the important ones are transmitted immediately on the circuits according to agreed schedules.

All of the air-carrier companies have expressed willingness to furnish the reports to the Weather Bureau, but the company personnel do not have the time or the responsibility or the communication channels to insure that the reports are delivered to a Weather Bureau office. The collection of the reports and the selection and analysis and teletype transmission is a responsibility of the Government.

The cost of this in-flight reporting service is relatively very small compared with other methods of taking weather observations in general, and in obtaining pilots' weather reports by contract. For example, from 1929 to 1937 the Weather Bureau paid as high as \$50 for a single airplane weather flight to get information at upper-flying levels. The fact is

that the pilots are glad to furnish the reports, the air carrier companies are willing to cooperate, the Government is maintaining a Nation-wide weather teletype system at considerable cost, and all that is needed is this simple link between the operating companies and military units on the one hand and the national teletype distributing system on the other.

All the procedures have been worked out by the Weather Bureau and the air carriers, including the form of the report, the items to be reported, and the part to be played by the Weather Bureau in giving adequate distribution to important reports. The system cannot be put into operation owing to lack of staff and communication facilities.

One of our most distinguished citizens of all time, Matthew Fontaine Maury, an officer of the United States Navy, whose researches form the basis of all pilot charts of the oceans in use today, encountered the same difficulties in getting weather reports from ships 100 years ago. For a long time he had to do the job almost single handed, with the cooperation of forward-looking seamen. But our country finally got it organized and in later days of the clipper ships, United States was the leader in world commerce. Safety of life at sea depends largely on weather reports from ships and likewise safety in the air will depend in a large measure on how we use aircraft weather reports.

In connection with aviation we hear a lot about backward nations. I do not mean to say that the United States is a backward nation, but I do mean to say that aviation is now going forward at such a rapid pace that we must not overlook or delay important safety factors such as these vital weather reports from aircraft in flight if we are to hold our position in the forefront of progress in aviation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

The gentleman from California proposes \$12,490,000. The committee allowed \$12,140,000. The Bureau of the Budget suggested a figure of \$12,210,000, so there was a cut of \$70,000 on the part of the committee, a reduction of \$70,000 in the amount requested for the study of the structure of thunderstorms. The committee allowed all of the other items requested.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The gentleman realizes, of course, that the item was stricken from the Department's request by the Bureau and that the Department requested \$550,000 for this item?

Mr. RABAUT. I understand that.

Mr. HINSHAW. If the gentleman agrees with the Bureau, it is not needed and of course he will not vote for it.

Mr. RABAUT. We did not agree with the Bureau. We cut it \$70,000.

Mr. HINSHAW. This item was not included at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities," Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses," Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses," Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. On page 75, line 3, the last word "the", all of line 4 and all of line 5. It is legislation on an appropriation bill and in violation of law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. On page 75, beginning with line 12, the entire paragraph down to and including line 20, on the ground it is legislation on an appropriation bill, not authorized by law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*,

That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 83, line 11, beginning with the word "provided" down through the remainder of page 84, to and including the word "final", page 84, line 1, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and not authorized by law.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, to amplify the point of order raised by the gentleman from Kansas, I make the point of order against the entire paragraph that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman from Kansas withhold his point of order for a moment?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will reserve it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the first part of the point of order made by the gentleman from Kansas, but I hold that the balance of the paragraph is a limitation. May I be heard on the point of order for a moment?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will remind the gentleman from Michigan that the gentleman from Georgia is raising a point of order against the entire paragraph. If any part of the paragraph is subject to a point of order it makes the language of the entire paragraph subject to a point of order, and the Chair will have to so hold. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from Michigan, however.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this particular paragraph deals with salaries for law clerks and law secretaries. There is no authorization for secretaries to the judges, although the system has been in vogue for 20 to 30 years. Of the 257 circuit and district judges, 133 now have law clerks. In this bill we propose to allow 43 more, making a total of 176. Of the 257 judges 253 have secretaries, and the additional amount in this bill is to reclassify some of them to reward long periods of service.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Not just now.

The point I wish to make is this. There are three divisions of the Government—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. Far too long have two divisions of this Government, in the opinion of this speaker, been held in what might be called the stepchild class of the official family. This Congress saw fit in the last session to increase the number of clerkships for the Members of Congress, and rightfully so. What we are proposing to do here is to give a similar privilege to the judiciary. If anything belongs to the "horse and buggy" age, it is the facilities provided for the judiciary. We are postponing legislation ourselves by denying them the ordinary tools—

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is

not discussing the point of order. Had he yielded to me I would not have made it, but since he does not yield I must insist on this point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has somewhat disturbed the Chair by not addressing himself to the Chair on the point of order, for which purpose the Chair recognized the gentleman. The Chair is particularly interested in whether or not the paragraph is authorized by law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we will have to concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia insist on his point of order?

Mr. TARVER. Certainly, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is constrained to rule first upon the point of order made by the gentleman from Georgia, in view of the fact that it goes to the language of the entire paragraph. The Chair must hold that the language is subject to a point of order and, therefore, sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from Georgia.

The Clerk read as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers, including procurement of stenographic reporting services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, provided that the rates of payment shall not exceed those fixed by the district court, pursuant to rule 80 (b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, of the jurisdiction in which the services are rendered; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of envelopes without regard to the act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of the United States courts as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); \$540,000.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the language on page 84 beginning in line 10 with the word "including" and extending through line 15, ending with the word "rendered", is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I think the point of order comes too late. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] has offered an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] was on his feet. Inasmuch as the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Nebraska has not been reported, the Chair will hold that the gentleman from Ohio is not out of order and that his point of order has been presented in time.

Does the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Does the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] desire to offer an amendment?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I intended to offer was to strike out that paragraph.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HANCOCK: On page 84, line 22, after the last semicolon, strike out "\$540,000" and insert "\$440,000."

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Chairman, under our practice heretofore we have had no official reporters in the United States district courts, but the district attorneys have had authority to employ private stenographers on a contract basis in criminal cases and whenever the United States was a party to an action. We were informed by Judge Parker, who is chairman of the subcommittee of the Judicial Conference, which looked into this matter, that the expense of these contract reporters has run from \$100,000 to \$150,000 per annum. We can very safely cut this item by \$100,000, because henceforth, I am happy to say, we will have official reporters on a full-time basis.

Another provision in this bill provides funds for the official reporters, which you gentlemen will remember were authorized by an act of the Seventy-eighth Congress, Public Law 222. We do not need to appropriate funds for contract stenographers when we are providing salaries for permanent official reporters in the United States district courts.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the point of order which I submitted against the item on page 83, "Miscellaneous salaries," and the statements made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] with reference to what is contained in that item, I think it appropriate that the RECORD should show the reasons which motivated me in making the point of order. Last year the Budget proposed, or at least this subcommittee proposed, an increase in the salaries of law clerks and secretaries to district and circuit Federal court judges. This House rejected that increase. The House took the position that since these employees were receiving overtime pay just as were other employees of the Federal Government, they ought not to be given preferential treatment and accorded increases in their basic salaries when salaries of other classes of Federal employees were not being so increased. But the bill went to the Senate, and, as is usual, the Senate granted everything which was asked. Then, in conference an amount of increase was agreed upon, \$162,000, applicable to the salaries of 386 employees, who thus received an increase in their basic salaries averaging \$420 each. Not satisfied with that, they come back again this year and ask for what amounts to an additional increase in their basic salaries. One hundred seventy-two thousand eight hundred dollars, according to the information I have, is included in

this item for increases in salaries of incumbent employees, and for the procurement and payment of additional law clerks.

Now, had it been possible to secure the elimination of that proposed increase, I would have no objection to the remainder of the paragraph, but the paragraph was written in such manner as to provide classifications for these employees, the effect of which classification would have been to increase their salaries. Now, surely this is not the time to be granting additional increases in salaries to people who were granted a substantial increase last year, \$420 each, on the average. Certainly not when you are going to take up the question of increasing the base pay of all types of Federal employees.

As chairman of the subcommittee on agriculture appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations, I know if we start this with the judges, increase the salaries of their employees year after year, we are going to have from the Department of Agriculture, organizations of employees coming before our committee and asking that we make provision for increasing their salaries, and all other subcommittees will have similar trouble. So it is not so much the amount of money involved. It is a question of the precedent you establish if you do this sort of thing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. I know that lawyers view with favor the requests of judges and the courts. I know it is difficult to resist them when they come in and say "We cannot get the type of employees we want and we cannot retain them after we get them unless we pay them better salaries." But, after all, this is not a time when people who are getting good salaries, ranging up to \$4,600 a year, should be trying to get more money out of the Federal Treasury, and coming back year after year getting additional increases, when 12,000,000 American boys are fighting, most of them at \$50 a month; some at \$55, risking their lives on the battle fronts all over the world for very little in the way of financial compensation. Surely, these clerks and these secretaries to judges, having had one increase of \$420 on the average last year, can wait awhile longer before they try to get additional money out of the Federal Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the reference to the civil-service classification for secretaries is set forth in the bill and it is suggested as a measuring rod for the salaries to be paid in accordance with the ability and years of service of persons holding such positions.

It is the intention of the committee to make careers of such positions, both for

the benefit of the person so employed and to the benefit of the office which he holds.

The Congress took care of itself as far as clerks were concerned and established certain salaries for our own clerks, both as to minimum and maximum pay. Here we propose to give to the judiciary the needed assistance for their office that they may the better serve the public.

Why should law clerks be provided for judges? To speed upon the system and get the work out of the judges. A law clerk can look up the law, but he cannot preside in court. A judge can do both. Both activities take time. If you want a judge in court, this is the method of getting him there. Any layman would realize, as Judge Miller said before the committee, why a judge should have a good stenographer, although he could write his own letters or he might even sweep out his own office.

It all depends on your point of view, your appraisal of the judiciary, the esteem in which you hold the office, the dispatch desired in rendering justice, and the beneficial results of prompt service, on the one hand, as opposed to a necessary inefficiency resulting from what may be called the extracurricular activities of the judge.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is recognized.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, the proviso in this bill against which I have just made a point of order attempts to write into this act a civil-service formula for the judges of the courts of this country. They go around the Civil Service Classification Act and set up grades of their own for their employees. Of course, it is clearly in violation of the basic act and the Committee on Appropriations knows it. Those who made the request for this proviso knew it, too. They know they should go before the proper committee of Congress and secure authority for this legislation. In all likelihood they did go to another bureau or commission and secure approval, but not a legislative committee of Congress. The proposal may be equitable, but if this is the precedent you are going to follow, then why not let the Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, and the rest of them, do the same thing.

Mr. Chairman, the whole civil-service system needs a real overhauling. As a civil-service merit system it is falling short of its mark, especially as the terms "classification" and "merit" are understood. Mr. Chairman, with respect to this bill and especially that part dealing with the Bureau of Census, I feel the Census Bureau could cooperate and assist greatly by really going over its activities and cut out every one of them we do not have to have during this critical period of manpower shortages. The War Manpower Commission could render a little assistance too.

For example, Mr. Chairman, the Census Bureau has a flock of employees they call samplers—there are about 100 of them that are traveling over the country in Pullman cars and by planes, taking samples of statistics in cities and towns and in rural districts throughout

the country. I am informed they also sample public opinion as they go along. There is nothing in the hearings or in the report to indicate the cost of this service, but salaries and expenses could easily run as much as \$300,000 or \$400,000. Figure it out for yourself. We could easily dispense with service for a year, at least, and not even miss their services. In fact we might find we can continue to get along without them. It would save a pretty good item of expense. It would release some manpower for more important war activities where needed right now.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the act providing for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes, \$23,000.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JONES. I make a point of order against the language appearing on page 86, line 4, beginning with the word "including" and ending with the word "for" on line 16.

I believe this is in violation of, or broader than, the power authorized to the administrative office of the court in accordance with title 28, section 447 of the code; and, further, it is not authorized by law. I therefore make a point of order against it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman objects on the ground that it is not included within the language of the code referred to.

Mr. JONES. Yes; Mr. Chairman, I wish to amend my point of order and restrict it more. I make a point of order against the language beginning in line 15 with the word "and" and ending in line 16 with the word "for."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman makes a point of order against the language reading:

And other miscellaneous expenses not otherwise provided for?

Mr. JONES. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this provides merely for regular expenses that are authorized by law. I do not see anything in this subject to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair fails to see any reason why the language referred to should be subject to a point of order, and unless the gentleman from Ohio can be more specific in his objec-

tion the Chair is constrained to overrule the point of order.

The Chair overrules the point of order. (Mr. HINSHAW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$33,000,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for its administrative expenses and the administrative expenses of Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve Company, the R. F. C. Mortgage Company, Rubber Reserve Company, and War Damage Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; maintenance and operation of aircraft; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government travel regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,700 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and not to exceed \$131,250 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services except those which the corporations' prescribed accounting system requires to be capitalized) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said corporations, or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the corporations shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said act of January 22, 1932, as amended: *Provided further*, That any of the funds made available by this act for administrative expenses of supervising loan agencies by the Federal Loan Administrator or for the administrative expenses of such loan agencies, which may not be required for defraying the expenses of auditing financial transactions in consequence of the provisions of section 5 (a) of Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 24, 1945, shall not be available for any other expenses provided for under this title.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RABAUT: On page 89, line 22, after the word "amended", insert a period in lieu of the colon, and strike out the proviso beginning in line 22 and ending with the word "title", page 90.

Mr. RABAUT. This is a committee amendment and the committee has agreed to take out this proviso. The reason for the amendment is that they have no funds in the administrative division for this purpose. All of their figures are checked by the General Accounting Office.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the committee to page 360 of the hearings and particularly to the following part of a conversation between Mr. Henderson and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]:

Mr. HENDERSON. Is it not also true that if the value of a war plant is over a million dollars, the Department of Justice must be informed, and the Congress; and we cannot sell it until then?

The point I want to make is that the public law passed during the last Congress does not specify that if a plant costs over a million dollars the Congress has any control over it. As a matter of fact, the law provides "over \$5,000,000."

Mr. Chairman, a million dollars does not seem to be a lot of money considering the billions we are handling, nevertheless it means that the disposal of surplus property up to \$5,000,000 is now out of the hands of the Congress.

I have introduced a bill to amend the Surplus Property Act passed by the last Congress, to bring within the control of Congress any property up to a million dollars, so that any property of a value of from one to five million dollars will have to be taken up and passed on by the Congress before it may be disposed of.

We had some experience in the hearings before the Senate War Investigating Committee in connection with the actions of Surplus Liquidators, Inc., of New York, working for the Defense Plant Corporation, in which some not-according-to-Hoyle practices have been brought to light. Senator MEAD now says he is preparing a report suggesting better methods for the disposal of surplus property. I think it is the responsibility of this Congress to see that we do insist upon better methods in the disposal of the billions of dollars of surplus plants and material that will be subject to disposal between now and after the end of the war. It is our responsibility to the people of this Nation to bring under our control United States property costing up to \$1,000,000 instead of \$5,000,000, as the law now reads. I urge the adoption of my bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more

than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONES: On page 90, line 25 after the word "for", strike out "not more than", and after the word "year", insert "and a day."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I will take but a minute to explain this amendment. The language of the bill attempts to make the violation of the provisions of section 601 a felony, but the punishment provided is for imprisonment for not more than 1 year. The courts have repeatedly held that regardless of what language is used in defining a crime, the punishment controls. This amendment provides for imprisonment for a year and a day, which would make the punishment of imprisonment conform to the language described in the bill in line 23; in other words, punishment for a felony.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 20, noes 26.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment; with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JONES. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JONES moves to recommit the bill H. R. 2603 to the Committee on Appropriations with instruction to reduce the appropriations for the Departments of State, Commerce, and Justice and the Judiciary to the amounts appropriated for said Departments and the Judiciary respectively for the fiscal year 1945, less overtime, provided that the appropriations for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Loan Agency remain the same as carried in the bill H. R. 2603 for the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 21, noes 40.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 73, nays 127, not voting 233, as follows:

[Roll No. 45]

YEAS—73

Adams	Griffiths	Martin, Iowa
Andersen	Gross	Mundt
H. Carl	Gwinn, N. Y.	Murray, Wis.
Angell	Hale	O'Hara
Blshop	Halleck	O'Konski
Blackney	Harness, Ind.	Phillips
Bolton	Heseltun	Pittenger
Brehm	Hess	Reed, Ill.
Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Rees, Kans.
Buffett	Hoffman	Schwabe, Mo.
Butler	Holmes, Wash.	Schwabe, Okla.
Campbell	Horan	Scrivner
Case, S.D.	Jenkins	Shafer
Chenoweth	Jennings	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Jensen	Springer
Clason	Johnson, Calif.	Stevenson
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ill.	Stockman
Corbett	Johnson, Ind.	Taber
Cunningham	Jones	Talle
Dworshak	Jonkman	Vorys, Ohio
Ellsworth	Knutson	Vursell
Elston	LeFevre	Welchel
Gavin	Lewis	Wilson
Gillespie	McCowan	Woodruff, Mich.
Goodwin	McGregor	

NAYS—127

Abernethy	Fisher	Lesinski
Allen, La.	Folger	Link
Andrews, Ala.	Gallagher	Ludlow
Bailey	Gore	Lyle
Barden	Gorski	McCormack
Bates, Ky.	Gossett	McDonough
Beckworth	Grant, Ala.	Mahon
Bonner	Gregory	Manasco
Boykin	Hancock	Miller, Calif.
Brooks	Hare	Mills
Brown, Ga.	Harless, Ariz.	Monroney
Bryson	Harris	Murdock
Burch	Havener	Murray, Tenn.
Camp	Hays	Neely
Cannon, Mo.	Healy	Norrell
Carnahan	Hendricks	O'Brien, Ill.
Chapman	Hinschaw	O'Brien, Mich.
Coffee	Hollfield	O'Neal
Cooley	Hook	Patrick
Cooper	Huber	Patterson
Cravens	Hull	Peterson, Fla.
D'Alessandro	Johnson	Peterson, Ga.
De Lacy	Luther A.	Pickett
Dingell	Johnson, Okla.	Poage
Doughton, N. C.	Kefauver	Priest
Douglas, Calif.	Kelley, Pa.	Rabaut
Douglas, Ill.	Kelly, Ill.	Rains
Doyle	Kerr	Ramspeck
Earthman	Kilday	Rankin
Eberharter	Kling	Reece, Tenn.
Elliott	Kirwan	Rea
Engle, Calif.	Kopplemann	Riley
Fernandez	Larcade	Rivers

Rogers, Fla.	Smith, Va.	Thomas, Tex.
Rogers, Mass.	Snyder	Tolan
Rowan	Sparkman	Trimble
Russell	Starkey	Voorhis, Calif.
Ryter	Stefan	Whittington
Sabath	Stewart	Wickersham
Sadowski	Stigler	Winstead
Sasser	Sullivan	Worley
Savage	Summers, Tex.	Zimmerman
Sheppard	Tarver	

NOT VOTING—233

Allen, Ill.	Fogarty	Morrow
Anderson, Calif.	Forand	Michener
Anderson, N. Mex.	Fuller	Miller, Nebr.
Andersen, August H.	Fulton	Morgan
Andrews, N. Y.	Gamble	Morrison
Arends	Gardner	Mott
Arnold	Gary	Murphy
Auchincloss	Gathings	Norton
Baldwin, Md.	Gearhart	O'Toole
Baldwin, N. Y.	Geelan	Outland
Barrett, Pa.	Gerlach	Pace
Barrett, Wyo.	Gibson	Patman
Barry	Gifford	Pfeifer
Bates, Mass.	Gillette	Philbin
Beall	Gillie	Ploeser
Bell	Gordon	Plumley
Bender	Graham	Powell
Bennet, N. Y.	Granahan	Powers
Bennett, Mo.	Granger	Price, Fla.
Biemiller	Grant, Ind.	Price, Ill.
Bland	Green	Quinn, N. Y.
Bloom	Gwynne, Iowa	Rabin
Boren	Hagen	Ramey
Bradley, Mich.	Hall	Randolph
Bradley, Pa.	Edwin Arthur	Rayfiel
Brumbaugh	Hall, Leonard W.	Reed, N. Y.
Buck	Hand	Rich
Buckley	Hart	Richards
Bulwinkle	Hartley	Rizley
Bunker	Hébert	Robertson
Burgin	Hedrick	N. Dak.
Byrne, N. Y.	Heffernan	Robertson, Va.
Byrnes, Wis.	Heldinger	Robinson, Utah
Canfield	Henry	Robison, Ky.
Cannon, Fla.	Herter	Rockwell
Carlson	Hill	Rodgers, Pa.
Case, N. J.	Hobbs	Roe, Md.
Celler	Hoch	Roe, N. Y.
Chelf	Holmes, Mass.	Rogers, N. Y.
Chiperfield	Hope	Rooney
Clark	Howell	Sharp
Clements	Izack	Sheridan
Clevenger	Jackson	Short
Cochran	Jarman	Sikes
Cole, Kans.	Johnson	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Lyndon B.	Slaughter
Colmer	Judd	Smith, Maine
Combs	Kean	Smith, Ohio
Courtney	Kearney	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Kee	Somers, N. Y.
Crawford	Keefe	Spence
Crosser	Keogh	Sumner, Ill.
Curley	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Curtis	Klinzer	Talbot
Daughton, Va.	Kunkel	Taylor
Davis	LaFollette	Thom
Dawson	Landis	Thomas, N. J.
Delaney	Lane	Thomason
James J.	Latham	Tibbott
Delaney, John J.	Lea	Torrens
Dickstein	LeCompte	Towe
Dirksen	Lemke	Traynor
Dolliver	Luca	Vinson
Domengeaux	Lynch	Wadsworth
Dondero	McConnell	Walter
Drewry	McGehee	Wasielewski
Durham	McGlinchey	Weaver
Eaton	McKenzie	Weiss
Ellis	McMillan, S.C.	Welch
Elsaesser	McMillen, Ill.	West
Engel, Mich.	Madden	White
Ervin	Maloney	Whitten
Fallon	Mansfield	Wigglesworth
Feighan	Mont	Winter
Fellows	Mansfield, Tex.	Wolcott
Fenton	Marcantonio	Wolfenden, Pa.
Flannagan	Martin, Mass.	Wolverton, N. J.
Flood	Mason	Wood
	May	Woodhouse
		Woodrum, Va.

Mr. BLACKNEY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is the regular order now?

The SPEAKER. The regular order is to see if a quorum develops.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is it in order to adjourn?

The SPEAKER. That motion is always in order in the House.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If there is not a quorum, Mr. Speaker, I move we adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold that for a moment?

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the Chair is refusing recognition, I will.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot do that.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Saturday, March 17, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Monday, March 19, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Brand Names and Newsprint Subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday, March 19, 1945, to resume public hearings on newsprint.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, March 20, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, March 20, 1945, to resume hearings on H. R. 1362, railroad retirement bill.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Tuesday, March 20, 1945)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold executive hearings on Tuesday, March 20, 1945, at 10 o'clock a. m. on the East Indian bills.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Tuesday, March 20, 1945)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold hearings on Tuesday, March 20, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in room 247, House Office Building, on H. R. 128, a bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection so as to include active service with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913.

(Wednesday, March 21, 1945)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will continue hearings on Wednesday, March 21, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in the committee room, room 247, House Office Building, on H. R. 128, a bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection for pensionable purposes for service rendered between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows: 326. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of the documents for

determining the number of employees required by this Department during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

327. A letter from the Acting Administrator of Federal Security Agency, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements, for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 1945 for the Federal Security Agency; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

328. A letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a quarterly estimate of personnel requirements for the fourth quarter of the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

329. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists or schedules covering records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H.R. 1379. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to transfer by quitclaim deed to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., for fire-station purposes, the title to certain land located at Veterans' Administration facility, Los Angeles, Calif.; without amendment (Rept. No. 339). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. H.R. 2123. A bill authorizing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant an easement in certain lands of the Veterans' Administration, Dallas, Tex., to Dallas County, Tex., for highway purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 340). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURCH:

H.R. 2647. A bill to restore the 2-cent-per-ounce rate of postage on first-class mail for local delivery; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HARE:

H.R. 2648. A bill to provide for the control of the floodwaters of the Savannah River and its tributaries, the improvement of the navigability of such rivers, the storage and delivery of the waters thereof for beneficial uses, the development of electrical power with such waters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H.R. 2649. A bill to prevent the disposition as surplus property, without further authority from Congress, of certain plants which cost the Government \$1,000,000 or more; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

By Mr. SADOWSKI:

H.R. 2650. A bill declaring to be citizens of the United States certain spouses of United States citizens serving honorably in the armed forces during the Second World War; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 2651. A bill to prevent restaurants operated in connection with stations and

terminal facilities of common carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act from discriminating against members of the armed forces on account of race or color; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina:

H.R. 2652. A bill to extend the authority of the President under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H.R. 2653. A bill to amend section 209 (e) of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LACY:

H.R. 2654. A bill to create a commission to be known as the Alaskan International Highway Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H.R. 2655. A bill to amend subsection (b) of section 210 of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, as amended (56 Stat. 381, 37 U. S. C. Supp. 201); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 2656. A bill to provide for improved agricultural land utilization by assisting in the rehabilitation and construction of drainage works in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H.R. 2657. A bill to facilitate the receipt of hospital treatment and domiciliary care by former members of the armed forces at institutions nearest to their places of residence; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. PATRICK:

H.R. 2658. A bill to provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries in the States, Territories, and possessions as may be needed for the burial of members of the armed forces of the United States dying in the service or former members whose last discharge therefrom was honorable and certain other persons as provided for in United States Code, title 24, sec 281, as amended; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEICHEL:

H.R. 2659. A bill amending title 11 of the Social Security Act to provide for crediting service in the armed forces for old-age and survivors' insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLE of California:

H.R. 2660. A bill to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments and certain purchase and sale operations by corporations created pursuant to section 5d (3) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. Res. 188. Resolution to appoint a serviceman to attend the San Francisco Conference, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. Res. 189. Resolution requesting certain information from the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLARK:

H.R. 2661. A bill for the relief of W. D. Jones and Ethel S. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H.R. 2662. A bill for the relief of certain claimants against the United States who suffered personal injuries, property damage, or other loss as a result of the explosion of a munitions truck between Smithfield and Selma, N. C., on March 7, 1942; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H.R. 2663. A bill for the relief of W. C. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HART:

H.R. 2664. A bill to extend Letters Patent No. 1,617,287; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H.R. 2665. A bill for the relief of Acchille Guillory and Olivia Guillory; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H.R. 2666. A bill for the relief of Oscar N. McLean; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H.R. 2667. A bill granting an increase of pension to Matthew A. Summers; to the Committee on Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

203. By Mr. CANFIELD: Joint resolution of the New Jersey State Legislature, memorializing Congress to provide a general medical and surgical hospital for veterans in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

204. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of Frances Dollar of Denton, Tex., favoring House Resolution 1740; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

205. Also, petition of Miss Jean Harper, Mexia, Tex., favoring House Resolution 1740; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

206. By Mrs. NORTON: Senate Joint Resolution 10, State of New Jersey, memorializing Congress to provide a general medical and surgical hospital in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

207. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Mrs. Will Ross and 30 other citizens of Watertown, S. Dak., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

208. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Brooklyn Council of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to prevention of the return of any form of prohibition, wartime or otherwise; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

209. By Mr. SUNDSTROM: Joint resolution of the New Jersey State Legislature, memorializing Congress to provide a general medical and surgical hospital in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

210. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of Mrs. John Matson, Sr., and 36 other citizens of Spearfish, S. Dak., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, Nos. 51
& 52

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 20, 1945, for actions of Saturday, Mar. 17, and Monday, Mar. 19)

(For staff of the Department only)

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March 17:

HOUSE

1. CROP INSURANCE. Received a Puerto Rico Legislature resolution urging that the crop insurance program be extended to Puerto Rico (p. 2413).
2. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 19 (p. 2413).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 19.

March 19:

SENATE

3. FOOD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION. Agreed to S. Res. 92, to authorize an investigation with respect to any matters relating to the production, transportation, distribution, exportation, utilization, and consumption of food and allied products within or imported into the U.S. and its Territories and possessions, and all products, commodities, and factors involved therein, including farm prices and shortages of farm labor, machinery, fertilizer, and feed or other commodity necessary to crop and livestock production; and (b) to make inquiries into policies and practices of the Government which appear to imperil the production and distribution of adequate supplies of food for our armed forces, our civilian population, or our allies. Audit-Control Committee had reported this resolution, providing \$5,000 for the investigation, earlier in the day. (pp. 2418-9.)
4. R.E.A. NOMINATION. Agreed, 52-33, to Sen. Bankhead's (Ala.) motion to take up the nomination of Aubrey W. Williams to be REAdministrator (pp. 2423-31), and began debate on the nomination (pp. 2431-43).

5. MEAT SUPPLY; FARM MACHINERY AND LABOR. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an American Meat Institute article, "O.P.A. Held Partly to Blame--Meat Shortage Almost a Famine, Packers' Organization Reports," a letter and statement by J.H.Meek (director, Va. Division of Markets) criticizing the "tragic...way that the livestock and meat problems have been handled," letters from Roy Tucker (York Livestock Commission Co.) urging removal of ceiling prices from feeder pigs, letters from constituents in connection with farm machinery supplies and the induction of farm labor, and a Washington Post editorial on "Food Sharing" and the country's food problem (pp. 2420-2).
6. COOPERATIVES; REGIONAL AUTHORITIES; FORESTRY; SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a resolution adopted by a conference of Vt. farm and labor leaders favoring cooperatives, a Conn. Valley Authority, increased forestry appropriations, and extension of soil and agricultural-conservation activities (p. 2418).
7. WATER UTILIZATION. Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported without amendment H.R.914, granting the consent of Congress to Colo. and Kans. to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the Arkansas River waters (S.Rept. 107) (p. 2418).
8. RECLAMATION. Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment S. 37, to amend the Reclamation Project Act so as to extend the time within which amendatory contracts may be made (S.Rept. 108), and without amendment H.R.1534, to amend the Fact Finders Act (S.Rept. 109)(p. 2418).
9. DEBT LIMIT. Finance Committee reported (Mar.16) without amendment H.R.2404, to increase the U.S. debt limit to \$300,000,000,000 (including the face amount of obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. (S.Rept. 106).

HOUSE

10. FARM LABOR. Agreed, 122-33, to H.Con. Res. 29, the Lemke farm-labor deferment resolution (pp. 2459-69). During debate on the resolution Rep. Roes, Kans., stated that "there are too many agencies attempting to control and regulate the meat business" (p. 2463).
11. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. On objections by Reps. Tarver, Ga., Mills, Ark., and Keon, N.J., passed over H.R.577, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments from taxation (p. 2451).
12. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. Agreed without amendment to H.Res. 45, providing for a Labor Committee investigation of Federal aid for the physically handicapped (pp. 2473-4).
13. PETROLEUM INVESTIGATION. Rules Committee reported without amendment H.Res. 187, authorizing the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to continue the petroleum investigation begun under H.Res. 290, 76th Cong. (H.Rept. 345)(pp. 2481, 2488).
14. PERSONNEL; FOREIGN SERVICE. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urged support for his bill H.R. 1100, providing for the creation of a Foreign Service Academy (pp. 2481-2).
15. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed, 323-18, with amendments this bill, H. R. 2603, after rejecting, 134-200, Rep. Jones' (Ohio) motion to recommit the bill (pp. 2445-6).

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1945

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our prayer rises unto Thee, O Saviour, who art waiting to hear; love always waits! May we not be bounded by ourselves, but always endeavor to advance the rule of true brotherhood. Steady our moral conduct and help us to be true to our pledged word with belief in our great cause, accepting the adventures which life discloses.

Thou who wert sent to this world with a divine mission, gird the souls of troubled men and women in their conflicts and make living for them less of a burden; grant that the trail of Thy heart may ever be with the least of Thy children. Raise us up as courageous servants of state, with strong wills to stand before God and man, laying our ability and influence on the high altar of personal sacrifice. O send us forth to interpret in politics, commerce, and in reform those truths which will make clear the righteous duty and responsibility of our fellow countrymen. Bind us together as Thy loyal collaborators, promoting every plan which means greater stability to our free institutions and richer blessings to all our people. In the name of Him who came to mend the broken threads of life. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, March 17, 1945, was read and approved.

MESSAGE TO LT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of the House on Thursday March 15, 1945, he did on Saturday, March 17, 1945, send the following message to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general, Fifteenth Army Group:

At the request of the United States House of Representatives, unanimously expressed, I send to you, the officers and men of all forces under your command, our grateful thanks for the splendid courage and magnificent victories achieved on the Italian front under difficult circumstances which have brought prestige and glory to our combined arms.

SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker, United States
House of Representatives.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] to recommit the bill H. R. 2603.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 49, noes 53.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 134, nays 200, not voting 99, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—134

Adams	Graham	Morrow
Allen, Ill.	Grant, Ind.	Michener
Andersen,	Griffiths	Miller, Nebr.
H. Carl	Gross	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Gwinn, N. Y.	O'Hara
August H.	Gwynne, Iowa	O'Konski
Angell	Hale	Pittenger
Barrett, Wyo.	Hall	Ploeser
Beall	Leonard W.	Powers
Bennett, Mo.	Halleck	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Harness, Ind.	Rees, Kans.
Blackney	Hartley	Rich
Bolton	Henry	Rizley
Brehm	Heslton	Robertson,
Brown, Ohio	Hess	N. Dak.
Buffett	Hill	Robison, Ky.
Butler	Hoeven	Rockwell
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoffman	Rodgers, Pa.
Campbell	Holmes, Wash.	Schwabe, Mo.
Canfield	Hope	Schwabe, Okla.
Carlson	Horan	Scrivner
Case, S. Dak.	Howell	Shafer
Chenoweth	Jenkins	Sharp
Church	Jennings	Short
Ciason	Jensen	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Johnson, Calif.	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ill.	Smith, Ohio
Cole, Mo.	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Wis.
Cunningham	Jones	Springer
Curtis	Jonkman	Stevenson
Dolliver	Judd	Stockman
Dondero	Kean	Summer, Ill.
Dworshak	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Ellis	Kinzer	Taber
Ellsworth	Knutson	Talbot
Elston	Kunkel	Talle
Engel, Mich.	LeFevre	Taylor
Fellows	Lemke	Tibbott
Fenton	Lewis	Towe
Fuller	McConnell	Vorvs. Ohio
Gambie	McCowan	Vursell
Gifford	McGregor	Weichel
Gillespie	McMillen, Ill.	Wilson
Gillette	Martin, Iowa	Wolfcott
Gillie	Martin, Mass.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Goodwin	Mason	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—200

Abernethy	Bryson	Colmer
Allen, La.	Bulwinkle	Cooley
Anderson,	Bunker	Cooper
N. Mex.	Burch	Courtney
Andrews, Ala.	Burgin	Cox
Andrews, N. Y.	Byrne, N. Y.	Cravens
Bailey	Camp	Crosser
Baldwin, N. Y.	Cannon, Mo.	D'Alessandro
Barden	Carnahan	Davis
Bates, Ky.	Case, N. J.	Dawson
Beckworth	Celler	De Lacy
Bender	Chapman	Delaney,
Biemiller	Chelf	James J.
Bland	Chiperfield	Delaney,
Bloom	Clements	John J.
Boykin	Cochran	Dickstein
Brooks	Coffee	Domengeaux
Brown, Ga.	Cole, N. Y.	Doughton, N. C.

Douglas, Calif.	Kilday	Rankin
Douglas, Ill.	King	Resa
Doyle	Kirwan	Richards
Durham	Kopplemann	Riley
Earthman	LaFollette	Roe, Md.
Eberharther	Lanham	Rogers, Fla.
Elliott	Lea	Rogers, Mass.
Engle, Calif.	Lesinski	Rowan
Ervin	Link	Russell
Fallon	Ludlow	Ryder
Feighan	Lyle	Sabath
Fernandez	McCormack	Sadowski
Fisher	McDonough	Sasscer
Flannagan	McGehee	Savage
Folger	McKenzie	Sheppard
Gallagher	McMillan, S. C.	Slaughter
Gary	Mahon	Smith, Va.
Gathings	Maloney	Snyder
Gearhart	Manasco	Sparkman
Gore	Mansfield,	Spence
Gorski	Mont.	Starkey
Gossett	Marcanonio	Stefan
Granger	May	Stewart
Grant, Ala.	Miller, Calif.	Stigler
Gregory	Mills	Sullivan
Hare	Monroney	Summers, Tex.
Harless, Ariz.	Murdoch	Tarver
Harris	Murray, Tenn.	Thom
Havenner	Neely	Thomason
Hays	Norrell	Tolan
Healy	Norton	Traynor
Hedrick	O'Brien, Ill.	Trimble
Hendricks	O'Brien, Mich.	Vinson
Herter	O'Neal	Voorhis, Calif.
Hinshaw	O'Toole	Wadsworth
Hoch	Outland	Walter
Holifield	Pace	Wasielewski
Holmes, Mass.	Patman	Weaver
Hook	Patrick	Weiss
Huber	Patterson	Welch
Hull	Peterson, Fla.	West
Jackson	Pickett	Whitten
Jarman	Poage	Whittington
Johnson,	Price, Fla.	Wigglesworth
Luther A.	Price, Ill.	Winstead
Kee	Priest	Wolverton, N. J.
Keefe	Rabaut	Woodrum, Va.
Kefauver	Rabin	Worley
Kelley, Pa.	Rains	Zimmerman
Kelly, Ill.	Ramspeck	
Kerr	Randolph	

NOT VOTING—99

Anderson, Calif.	Gavin	Morrison
Arends	Geelan	Mott
Arnold	Gerlach	Mundt
Auchincloss	Gibson	Murphy
Baldwin, Md.	Gordon	Peterson, Ga.
Barrett, Pa.	Granahan	Pfeifer
Barry	Green	Philbin
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Phillips
Bell	Hall,	Plumley
Bennet, N. Y.	Edwin Arthur	Powell
Bonner	Hancock	Quinn, N. Y.
Boren	Hard	Ramey
Bradley, Mich.	Hart	Rayfiel
Bradley, Pa.	Hébert	Reece, Tenn.
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Reed, Ill.
Buck	Heldinger	Rivers
Buckley	Hobbs	Robertson, Va.
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Robinson, Utah
Clark	Johnson,	Roe, N. Y.
Combs	Lyndon B.	Rogers, N. Y.
Corbett	Johnson, Okla.	Rooney
Crawford	Kearney	Sheridan
Curley	Keogh	Sikes
Daughton, Va.	Landis	Smith, Maine
Dingell	Lane	Somers, N. Y.
Dirksen	Larcade	Thomas, N. J.
Drewry	Latham	Thomas, Tex.
Eaton	LeCompte	Torrens
Elsaesser	Lute	White
Flood	Lynch	Wickersham
Fogarty	McGlinchey	Winter
Forand	Madden	Wood
Fulton	Mansfield, Tex.	Woodhouse
Gardner	Morgan	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Hobbs against.
Mr. Winter for, with Mr. Keogh against.
Mr. Brumbaugh for, with Mr. Sheridan against.
Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Lynch against.
Mr. Bates of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Gordon against.
Mr. Arnold for, with Mr. Morrison against.
Mr. Reed of Illinois for, with Mr. Rooney against.
Mr. Phillips for, with Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania against.
Mr. Bradley of Michigan for, with Mr. Madden against.
Mr. Reece of Tennessee for, with Mr. Combs against.
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Drewry against.

General pairs:

Mr. Barry with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Forand with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Ramey.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Torrens with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Easton.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Geelan with Mr. Landis.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Bell and Mrs. Corbett.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Buck.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Elsaesser.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mrs. Smith of Maine.

Mrs. BOLTON changed her vote from "no" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, on that, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 323, nays 18, not voting 92, as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—323

Abernethy	Bolton	Chlperfield
Adams	Boykin	Church
Allen, Ill.	Brehm	Clason
Allen, La.	Brooks	Clements
Anderson, N. Mex.	Brown, Ga.	Clevenger
Andresen	Brown, Ohio	Cochran
August H.	Bryson	Coffee
Andrews, Ala.	Buffett	Cole, Kans.
Andrews, N. Y.	Bulwinkle	Cole, Mo.
Angell	Bunker	Cole, N. Y.
Angell	Burch	Colmer
Bailey	Burgin	Cooley
Baldwin, Md.	Butler	Cooper
Baldwin, N. Y.	Byrne, N. Y.	Courtney
Barden	Byrnes, Wis.	Cox
Barrett, Wyo.	Camp	Cravens
Bates, Ky.	Campbell	Crosser
Beall	Canfield	Cunningham
Beckworth	Cannon, Mo.	Curtis
Beil	Carlson	D'Alesandro
Bender	Carnahan	Davis
Bennett, Mo.	Case, N. J.	Dawson
Blemiller	Case, S. Dak.	De Lacy
Bishop	Celler	Delaney
Blackney	Chapman	James J.
Band	Chelf	Delaney
Bloom	Chenoweth	John J.

Dickstein	Jackson	Rabaut
Dingell	Jarman	Rabln
Dolliver	Jenkins	Rains
Domeneaux	Jennings	Ramspeck
Dondero	Johnson, Calif.	Randolph
Doughton, N. C.	Johnson, Ill.	Rankin
Douglas, Calif.	Johnson, Ind.	Reed, Ill.
Douglas, Ill.	Johnson, N. Y.	Reed, N. Y.
Doyle	Luther A.	Rees, Kans.
Durham	Johnson, Okla.	Rees
Dworshak	Jonkman	Richards
Earthman	Judd	Riley
Eberharter	Kee	Rizley
Elliott	Keeffe	Robertson
Ellis	Kefauver	N. Dak.
Ellsworth	Kelley, Pa.	Robison, Ky.
Elsaesser	Kelly, Ill.	Rockwell
Elston	Kerr	Rodgers, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	Kilday	Roe, Md.
Engle, Calif.	Kling	Rogers, Fla.
Ervin	Kinzer	Rogers, Mass.
Fallon	Kirwan	Rowan
Fellows	Kopplemann	Russell
Fenton	Kunkel	Ryter
Fernandez	LaFollette	Sabath
Flannagan	Lanham	Sadowski
Folger	Latham	Sasscer
Fuller	Lea	Savage
Gallagher	LeFevre	Schwabe, Mo.
Gamble	Lesinski	Sclvrner
Gardner	Lewis	Sheppard
Gary	Link	Simpson, Ill.
Gathings	Ludlow	Simpson, Pa.
Gearhart	Lyie	Slaughter
Gifford	McConnell	Smith, Va.
Gillette	McCormack	Smith, Wls.
Gillie	McCowan	Snyder
Goodwin	McDonough	Sparkman
Gore	McGehee	Spence
Gorski	McGregor	Springer
Gossett	McKenzie	Starkey
Graham	McMillan, S. C.	Stefan
Granger	McMillen, Ill.	Stevenson
Grant, Ala.	Mahon	Stewart
Grant, Ind.	Maloney	Stigler
Gregory	Manasco	Stockman
Griffiths	Mansfield	Sullivan
Gross	Mont	Summers, Tex.
Gwinn, N. Y.	Marcantonio	Sundstrom
Gwynne, Iowa.	Martin, Iowa	Talbot
Hale	Martin, Mass.	Talle
Hall	Mason	Tarver
Leonard W.	May	Taylor
Halleck	Merrow	Thom
Hare	Michener	Thomas, Tex.
Harless, Ariz.	Miller, Calif.	Thomason
Harness Ind.	Miller, Nebr.	Tibbott
Harris	Mills	Tolan
Hart	Monroney	Towe
Hartley	Murdock	Traynor
Havenner	Murray, Tenn.	Trimble
Hays	Murray, Wis.	Vinson
Healy	Neely	Voorhis, Calif.
Hébert	Norrell	Vorys, Ohio
Hedrick	Norton	Wadsworth
Hendricks	O'Brien, Ill.	Walter
Henry	O'Brien, Mich.	Wasielewski
Herter	O'Hara	Welchei
Hess	O'Neal	Weiss
Hill	O'Toole	Welch
Hinshaw	Outland	West
Hoch	Pace	Whitten
Hoeven	Patman	Whittington
Hoffman	Patrick	Wigglesworth
Holifield	Patterson	Wilson
Holmes, Mass.	Peterson, Fla.	Winstead
Holmes, Wash.	Pickett	Wolcott
Hook	Ploeser	Wolfenden, Pa.
Hope	Plumley	Wolverton, N. J.
Horan	Poage	Woodrum, Va.
Howell	Powers	Worley
Huber	Price, Fla.	Zimmerman
Hull	Price, Ill.	
	Prlest	

NAYS—18

Andersen,	O'Konski	Smith, Ohio
H. Carl	Pittenger	Sumner, Ill.
Gillespie	Rich	Taber
Jones	Schwabe, Okla.	Vursell
Keane	Shafer	Woodruff, Mich.
Kilburn	Sharp	
Lemke	Short	

NOT VOTING—92

Anderson, Calif.	Bradley, Pa.	Dirksen
Arends	Brumbaugh	Drewry
Arnold	Buck	Eaton
Auchincloss	Buckley	Felghan
Barrett, Pa.	Cannon, Fla.	Fisher
Barry	Clark	Flood
Bates, Mass.	Combs	Fogarty
Bennet, N. Y.	Corbett	Forand
Bonner	Crawford	Fulton
Boren	Curley	Gavin
Bradley, Mich.	Daughton, Va.	Geelan

Gerlach	Lane	Reece, Tenn.
Gibson	Larcade	Rivers
Gordon	LeCompte	Robertson, Va.
Granahan	Luce	Robinson, Utah
Green	Lynch	Roe, N. Y.
Hagen	McGlinchey	Rogers, N. Y.
Hall	Madden	Rooney
Edwin Arthur	Mansfield, Tex.	Sheridan
Hancock	Morgan	Slkes
Hand	Morrison	Smith, Maine
Heffernan	Mott	Somers, N. Y.
Heldinger	Mundt	Thomas, N. J.
Hobbs	Murphy	Torrens
Izac	Peterson, Ga.	Wcaver
Jensen	Pfeifer	White
Johnson	Philbin	Wickersham
Lyndon B.	Phillips	Winter
Kearney	Powell	Wood
Keogh	Quinn, N. Y.	Woodhouse
Knutson	Ramey	
Landis	Rayfiel	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Keogh with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Brumbaugh with Mr. Sheridan.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Gordon with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Arnold.
Mr. Rooney with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Phillips.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Anderson of California.
Mr. Curley with Mr. Hagen.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Knutson.
Mr. Forand with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Ramey.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Torrens with Mr. LeCompte.
Mr. Larcade with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Somers of New York with Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. Izac with Mr. Easton.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Crawford.
Mr. Geelan with Mr. Landis.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Quinn of New York with Mr. Corbett.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Buck.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Kearney.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Heidinger.
Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Hancock.
Mr. Peterson of Georgia with Mrs. Smith of Maine.
Mr. Combs with Mr. Jensen.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION, 1946

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1984) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes," with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. MAHON, Mr. ANDREWS of

No term
in March 20
August -



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 91

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1945

No. 53

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, March 16, 1945)

The Senate met in executive session at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all mercy, these searching days our eyes are fixed upon a Strange Man on a cruel cross, who, when malice and hatred had done their worst, asked forgiveness for those who nailed Him there. Our gaze shows us how far we stand from Him, yet shames us by a tenderness that even physical torture could not embitter. We fain would utter the prayer He taught us: Forgive us as we forgive others. Forgive us our pettiness of spirit, the craven fears of our hearts, the uncleanness of our souls. Forgive us the careless word that went forth to wound, to poison, to defame. Forgive us the unheeded fading of bright ideals. Forgive us the things others can never forgive, the unfair judgments, the careless criticism, the rankling wrong. So cleanse our hearts and renew a right spirit within us that without sealing our own condemnation we may truly pray, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us." We ask it in the name of the Master who reveals the power and the glory of the forgiving spirit. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. PEPPER, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, March 19, 1945, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 48. An act designating the library at United States Merchant Marine Academy as a public depository for Government publications;

H. R. 510. An act granting to Galveston County, a municipal corporation of the State of Texas, certain easements and rights-of-way over, under, and upon the San Jacinto

Military Reservation in Galveston County, Tex.;

H. R. 1701. An act to amend section 2, Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress;

H. R. 2388. An act to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2603. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution providing for the celebration in 1945 of the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 29) to reaffirm the necessity of the Tydings amendment in our war effort and creating a congressional committee to investigate the necessity of agricultural deferments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. PEPPER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Myers
Austin	Hart	O'Daniel
Bailey	Hatch	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hawkes	Overton
Bankhead	Hayden	Pepper
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Hill	Reed
Brewster	Hoey	Revercomb
Bridges	Johnson, Calif.	Robertson
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Brooks	Johnston, S. C.	Saitonstall
Buck	Kilgore	Shipstead
Bushfield	La Follette	Stewart
Byrd	Langer	Taft
Capehart	Lucas	Taylor
Capper	McCarran	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Connally	McFarland	Tobey
Cordon	McKellar	Tunnell
Donnell	McMahon	Tydings
Downey	Magnuson	Vandenberg
Eastland	Maybank	Walsh
Ellender	Mead	Wheeler
Ferguson	Millikin	Wherry
Fulbright	Mitchell	White
George	Moore	Wiley
Gerry	Morse	Willis
Green	Murdock	Wilson
Guffey	Murray	Young

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] is absent on an inspection tour for the United States Navy.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PROPOSED MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY—NOTICE OF HEARINGS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in order that all who may be interested in S. 555, commonly known as the Missouri Valley Authority bill, may have official and ample notice of the conduct of the hearings thereon, I wish to state that the subcommittee of the Commerce Committee of the Senate will proceed with the conduct of hearings on the bill on April 16.

On April 16, 17, 18, and 19 the committee will hear proponents of the bill. On April 20 the committee will hear the representatives of the War Department. On April 23, 24, 25, and 26 the committee will hear the opponents of the bill. On April 27 the committee will hear rebuttal testimony on behalf of the proponents and surrebuttal on behalf of the opponents.

Hearings before the Commerce Subcommittee will be confined to navigation and flood control, including dams and reservoirs. Consideration will also be given to power and irrigation and other incidental matters connected with flood-control and navigation projects.

It will be recalled that the Senate adopted the Bailey resolution, under which the Missouri Valley Authority bill was referred to three committees,

first, the Committee on Commerce; second, the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation; third, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate Committee on Commerce is to consider navigation and flood-control projects; the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation is to consider matters affecting irrigation; the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is to consider matters relating to agriculture. Necessarily, in considering navigation and flood-control projects, we will have to consider the dams and reservoirs which are to be constructed for those purposes, and in considering dams and reservoirs we have to consider the surplus water used for the generation of hydroelectric energy, and also for irrigation, because, as the law presently reads, wherever there is surplus water in the dams it can be utilized for those purposes.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, as in legislative session, the following business was transacted:

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

REPORT OF WAGE AND HOUR AND PUBLIC CONTRACTS DIVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

A letter from the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Department of Labor, submitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the United States Department of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Letters from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Director of the Selective Service System, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for their respective offices for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

A letter from the assistant secretary-treasurer of the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas, transmitting, pursuant to law, a revised estimate of personnel requirements for the Commission for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Whereas with the approach of military victory, there arises the greater question of establishing a just and lasting peace; and

"Whereas United Nations have been holding conferences relative to the setting up of a world-wide organization dedicated to the proposition that all free peoples are seeking a permanent peace; and

"Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has within its confines, the City of Brotherly Love, the metropolis of Philadelphia, known all over the world as the cradle of liberty, a symbol to all freedom loving peoples all over the world; and

"Whereas the selection of the city of Philadelphia as the capitol city of the world-wide peace organization would be appropriate and fitting: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the General Assembly of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania respectfully petition the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to forward to the representatives of the United Nations the formal proposal that the birthplace of freedom, the city of Philadelphia, be selected as a permanent headquarters for the United Nations Peace Organization; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, Congress of the United States, and the mayor of Philadelphia."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs:

"House Concurrent Resolution 1

"Concurrent resolution to request that there be extended to Puerto Rico the benefits of crop insurance, in conformity with laws enacted by the Congress of the United States of America, and for other purposes

"Whereas the Island of Puerto Rico finds itself in a zone continuously menaced by the scourge of hurricanes;

"Whereas on diverse occasions Puerto Rico has suffered sudden reverses from atmospheric disturbances, being left in an acute economic crisis due to the effects on its principal crops, especially the coffee crop;

"Whereas insurance companies are not disposed to underwrite crops risks, except under conditions highly burdensome for the individual growers or the entities through which contracts are secured to indemnify the losses on crops; and

"Whereas it is of capital importance for the United States of America to maintain the maximum rhythm of production on the domestic front, lending every kind of protection to the producing sources or to the entities which safeguard them, with an eye to the highest level of the national economy: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate of Puerto Rico concurring):

"1. To request of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States of America, met in Congress, the extension to Puerto Rico of the benefits of crop insurance, in conformity with the laws enacted by the Congress of the United States of America.

"2. That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to His Excellency the President of the United States; to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Secretary of the Interior; and to the honorable, the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, D. C."

By Mr. WILSON (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 13

"Whereas Congress annually for a long period has appropriated substantially more money than taxes levied; and

"Whereas the Federal Government debt and need for operating funds in the post-war period will strain the fiscal foundations of our Government; and

"Whereas fiscal stability under these conditions demands a constitutional directive which within definite limitations would compel the levying of taxes in at least an amount sufficient to equal expenditures: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Iowa (the House of Representatives concurring):

"1. That the Congress of the United States be memorialized and urged to take immediate favorable action on Senate Joint Resolution 8, establishing a procedure by which Federal spending and Federal income would be balanced except in specified emergencies.

"2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Iowa Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

(The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Iowa identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.)

By Mr. DOWNEY:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Senate Joint Resolution No. 15

"Joint resolution relating to claim of ownership of lands by the sovereign State of California

"Whereas the people of California presented a constitution and asked admission into the Union which constitution was submitted to Congress by the President of the United States by message dated February 13, 1850, and which, on due examination, was found to be republican in its form of government, thereupon by act of Congress approved September 9, 1850, California was 'admitted into the Union on equal footing with the Original States in all respect whatever' and in addition thereto it was provided in the said act of Congress 'that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States without any tax, impost, or duty therefor' and further provided 'that nothing herein contained shall be construed as recognizing or rejecting the propositions tendered by the people of California as articles of compact in the ordinance adopted by the convention which formed the constitution of that State'; and

"Whereas the Constitution of the State of California referred to in the act of Congress, being the first constitution of this State, fixed the boundaries as follows:

"The boundary of the State of California shall be as follows: Commencing at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the one hundred and twentieth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, and running south on the line of said one hundred and twentieth degree of west longitude until it intersects the thirty-ninth degree of north latitude; thence running in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May 30, 1848; thence running west, along said boundary line, to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein 3 English miles; thence running in a northwesterly direction and following the

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on ~~Civil Service~~

Appropriations.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the
6 Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of
4 State, \$10,000; Members of the Visa Board of Appeals (not
5 to exceed \$10,000 each) ; and other personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for em-
7 ployees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the
8 Secretary of State; \$9,600,000.

9 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous
10 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; purchase
11 of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and
12 repair thereof; translating services and services for the analy-
13 sis and tabulation of technical information and the prepara-
14 tion of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract
15 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
16 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation of various objects
17 of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplo-
18 matic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools,
19 or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase,
20 rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection
21 equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of
22 motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary
23 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section
24 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of
25 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and,

1 when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library
2 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
3 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than
4 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype
5 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$30,000) ; purchase (not to
6 exceed four passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and
7 repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carry-
8 ing vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
10 of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary
11 of State; transportation and other necessary expenses in
12 accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
13 lations, and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
14 of persons serving while away from their homes in an
15 advisory capacity without other compensation from the
16 United States, or at \$1 per annum; refund of fees
17 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to
18 persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee
19 by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplo-
20 matic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June
21 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ;
22 the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
23 and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,
24 \$750,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this
25 appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying

1 into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An
2 Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June
3 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be
4 available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
5 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract
6 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
7 Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President
8 may deem necessary.

9 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Department of State as required
12 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$50,000.

14 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
15 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
16 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
17 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$379,000.

18 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-
19 tenance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
20 five passport agencies, \$69,300.

21 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
22 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
23 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
24 Territories of the United States, including personal services
25 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-

1 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
2 the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act
3 approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$8,400.

4 President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses
5 necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board
6 to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality
7 Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by
8 Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or
10 expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of
11 State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; expenses of at-
12 tendance at meetings and conferences concerned with the
13 work of the Board; printing and binding; purchase of books,
14 newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic reporting
15 services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the
16 Revised Statutes, \$45,500.

17 FOREIGN SERVICE

18 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of
19 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with
20 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and
21 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each
22 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per
23 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for
24 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstand-
25 ing the provisions of any other law, \$783,000, including

1 also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes,
2 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3,
3 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official re-
4 ceiving any other salary from the United States Government :
5 *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present
6 war and for six months after its termination, any ambassador
7 or minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-
8 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,
9 prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally
10 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or
11 as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent
12 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United
13 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such
14 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found
15 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment
16 as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or
17 assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service
18 officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the
19 provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropria-
20 tion for the fiscal year 1946 of the salary of such officer,
21 while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized:
22 *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such
23 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compen-
24 sation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the con-
25 tinental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum

1 while serving elsewhere: *Provided further*, That this appro-
2 priation shall be available also for the payment, at not to
3 exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who,
4 incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated
5 from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United
6 States of the governments of the countries concerned, may
7 be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commis-
8 sioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity
9 and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador
10 or minister, having previously been legally appointed to
11 serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer
12 of the United States.

13 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-
14 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-
15 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939
16 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for
17 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving in-
18 structions and in making transits to and from their posts,
19 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-
20 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised
21 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service
22 officers or vice consuls while acting as chargés d'affaires
23 ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or con-
24 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C.
25 20) ; \$4,850,000.

1 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
2 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
3 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
4 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
5 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
6 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
7 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of
8 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and
9 thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post
10 of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined neces-
11 sary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency con-
12 ditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the
13 life of such officer or employee or any member of his family,
14 including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30,
15 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of effects while
16 such officers or employees are absent from their per-
17 manent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$250,000
18 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; at-
19 tendance at trade and other conferences and congresses
20 under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized
21 by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C.
22 16, 17) ; preparation and transportation of the remains of
23 those officers and employees of the Foreign Service (in-
24 cluding their families), who have died or may die abroad
25 or in transit during the period of the employment of such

1 officers and employees, to their former homes in this country
2 or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the
3 ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment
4 under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes
5 (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs
6 at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers
7 of the United States dying in foreign countries in the dis-
8 charge of their duties; \$2,000,000, of which amount not
9 to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1947,
10 for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued
11 during the fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That this appro-
12 priation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence
13 expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on
14 temporary detail under commission.

15 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light
16 for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as
17 authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.
18 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living
19 quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$3,280,000: *Pro-*
20 *vided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance:
21 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into
22 leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods
23 not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of
24 the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*,

1 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allow-
2 ances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in
3 an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or
4 chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other
5 Foreign Service officer.

6 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry
7 out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931,
8 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939, (22 U. S. C. 12.
9 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to
10 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and
11 other employees when such allowances and additional com-
12 pensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and
13 other employees to carry on their work efficiently,
14 \$2,100,000.

15 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
16 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved
17 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$585,000.

18 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
19 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
20 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
21 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$922,800,
22 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
23 Service retirement and disability fund".

24 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of
25 vice consuls commissioned by the Secretary of State and

1 of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel in the For-
2 eign Service, as provided in the Act approved February
3 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under
4 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
5 from homes in the United States upon the beginning and
6 after termination of services, \$4,150,000.

7 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
8 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
9 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
10 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone opera-
11 tors, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-
12 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of
13 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
14 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under
15 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
16 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning
17 and after termination of service in foreign countries; com-
18 pensation of agents and employees of despatch agencies
19 established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-
20 propelled and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying
21 vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid
22 in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily ren-
23 dered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the
24 Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101);
25 and such other miscellaneous personal services as may be

1 necessary; \$1,650,000: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-
2 propriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of
3 persons not American citizens performing clerical services
4 (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether
5 officially designated as clerks or not, in any diplomatic mis-
6 sion or in the diplomatic section of any combined mission:
7 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is author-
8 ized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign en-
9 listed men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as
10 custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary
11 of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary
12 of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates
13 of the United States located in foreign countries.

14 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-
15 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during the
16 fiscal year 1946 to continue to perform functions or
17 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service
18 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941
19 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of
20 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
21 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
22 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the
23 conditions under which such allocations were provided or
24 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,000,000:
25 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,

1 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as
2 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American
3 citizens employed hereunder.

4 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
5 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
6 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
7 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
8 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, includ-
9 ing minor construction on Government-owned properties,
10 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
11 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
12 microfilm and motion picture equipment; newspapers (foreign
13 and domestic) ; freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice
14 and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed
15 forty passenger automobiles) , maintenance and hire of motor-
16 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
17 including purchase of twelve automobiles for chiefs of
18 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official
19 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law
20 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;
21 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary
22 service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and fur-
23 nishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as
24 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299) , for Government-owned
25 or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Re-

1 vised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy
2 in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for
3 operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies
4 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, in-
5 cluding the transportation of members of families and per-
6 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers
7 acting as chargé d'affaires in traveling to seats of govern-
8 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of
9 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;
10 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
11 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
12 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-
13 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31
14 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection
15 with last illness and death of certain native employees, as
16 authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15,
17 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and
18 consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances
19 for special instruction, education, and individual training of
20 officers of the Foreign Service at home and abroad, not to
21 exceed \$50,000; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each,
22 of the tuition of officers of the Foreign Service assigned for
23 the study of foreign languages; for relief, protection, and
24 burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized
25 by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign

1 countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the
2 United States, and for expenses which may be incurred
3 in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews
4 of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens
5 from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses
6 of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat,
7 institutions for incarcerating American convicts and per-
8 sons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quar-
9 ters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes,
10 and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transporta-
11 tion of prisoners and persons declared insane by any con-
12 sular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for
13 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
14 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as
15 authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
16 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as
17 may be necessary; \$8,000,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
18 propriation shall be available for reimbursement of ap-
19 propriations for the Navy Department for materials, sup-
20 plies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy
21 Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and
22 transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine
23 Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the
24 Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies,

1 legations, or consular offices of the United States located in
2 foreign countries.

3 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
4 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-
5 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be
6 expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the
7 Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$16,000,000, of which
8 not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the Presi-
9 dent, be available for personal services in the District of
10 Columbia.

11 During the continuance of the present war and for six
12 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-
13 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on
14 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to
15 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be
16 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary
17 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary
18 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,
19 and value in any other department or agency of the United
20 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services
21 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite
22 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-
23 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be
24 paid during the periods of such assignments from the appro-

1 priations under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Depart-
2 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946.

3 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
4 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under
5 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the
6 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41
7 U. S. C. 22).

8 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

9 United States contributions to international commissions,
10 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
11 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
12 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
13 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
14 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
15 as follows: Pan American Union, \$301,219.88, including
16 not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau
17 of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International
18 Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau,
19 \$62,493.31; Bureau of International Telecommunication
20 Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office,
21 \$6,377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International
22 Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-
23 Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Pro-
24 tection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial

1 Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for
2 the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed
3 \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member
4 of the Council of the American International Institute for
5 the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting
6 of the Council; International Map of the World on the
7 Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary
8 Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the
9 necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the
10 United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,
11 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of
12 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,
13 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
14 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$547,638.90,
15 including not to exceed \$15,000 for the expenses of participa-
16 tion by the United States in the meetings of the General Con-
17 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor
18 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-
19 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including
20 personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
21 rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, news-
22 papers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, print-
23 ing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and opera-
24 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such
25 other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of

1 State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931,
2 \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and
3 Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scien-
4 tific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,
5 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
6 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04;
7 in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and
8 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;
9 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American
10 Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$156,233.26; Inter-
11 American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American
12 Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45;
13 and participation by the United States in the Emergency
14 Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by
15 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$96,623.50;
16 in all, \$1,790,400, together with such additional sums,
17 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary
18 of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of
19 the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
20 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
21 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obliga-
22 tion.

23 International conferences (emergency) : For all neces-
24 sary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
25 vised Statutes, of participation by the United States, upon

1 approval by the Secretary of State, in international
2 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct
3 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
4 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
5 special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
6 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil
7 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
8 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
9 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
10 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
11 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
12 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
13 contract or otherwise; purchase or rental of equipment, pur-
14 chase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers;
15 transportation of things; contributions for the share of the
16 United States in expenses of international organizations;
17 \$1,500,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
19 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the
20 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,
21 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and
22 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August
23 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and
24 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
25 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;

1 construction and operation of gaging stations where neces-
2 sary and their equipment; personal services in the District
3 of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or
4 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
5 the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings
6 which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be nec-
7 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of
8 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;
9 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-
10 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodi-
11 cals; purchase (not exceeding six), maintenance, repair, and
12 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,
13 machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-re-
14 production machines; hire with or without personal
15 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and
16 motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by
17 donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal
18 property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-
19 cates of title (not to exceed \$1,500); reimbursement to
20 other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by
21 them in connection with the making of maps or making of
22 photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and
23 waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use
24 of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspec-
25 tion of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; ad-

1 vertising in newspapers and technical publications without
2 regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and
3 testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed
4 necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and litho-
5 graphs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
6 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
7 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5);
8 equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the
9 Secretary of State may deem proper; \$400,000.

10 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works
11 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-
12 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)
13 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-
14 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,
15 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-
16 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or
17 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
18 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-
19 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase (not exceed-
20 ing eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
21 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-
22 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines;
23 drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract
24 if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs
25 and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove

1 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
2 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
3 utes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services,
4 of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled
5 vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase,
6 or condemnation, of real and personal property, including
7 expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of
8 equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising
9 in newspapers and technical publications without regard to
10 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;
11 communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drink-
12 ing water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unob-
13 tainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'
14 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-
15 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
16 necessary:

17 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United
18 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower
19 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,
20 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), \$750,000, to be
21 immediately available and to be merged with the appropria-
22 tions for this purpose made available for the fiscal year 1945,
23 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
24 of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on
25 any land, site, or easement except such as has been acquired

1 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
2 Attorney General of the United States;

3 For supplemental construction on the Rio Grande in
4 the El Paso-Juarez Valley under the convention concluded
5 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
6 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
7 expended, \$140,000.

8 International Boundary Commission, United States and
9 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to
10 perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty
11 between the United States and Great Britain in respect to
12 Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-
13 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries
14 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for
15 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
16 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
17 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
18 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field
19 party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber
20 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to
21 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for
22 all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the
23 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of
24 the international boundary line between the United States
25 and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the

1 treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remain-
2 ing work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
3 Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United
4 States and Great Britain and including the hire of freight-
5 and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field em-
6 ployees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary
7 of State, \$45,000.

8 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
9 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,
10 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
11 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
12 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
13 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
14 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the
15 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the
16 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary travel-
17 ing expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings
18 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United
19 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the
20 American Commissioners to be necessary, including travel-
21 ing expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, mak-
22 ing necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for
23 cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and for
24 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of

1 the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms
2 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain
3 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United
4 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January
5 11, 1909, \$30,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the
6 Secretary of State.

7 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
8 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-
9 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations
10 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of
11 the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, in-
12 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
13 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
14 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed two pas-
15 senger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation
16 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
17 vehicles, \$79,000, to be disbursed under the direction of
18 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
19 department or independent establishment of the Govern-
20 ment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
21 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
22 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

23 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
24 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-
25 eries Commission, under the convention between the United

1 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including
2 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-
3 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-
4 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses
5 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State
6 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the
7 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:
8 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by
9 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

10 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
11 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
12 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
13 the convention between the United States and Canada, con-
14 cluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling
15 expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
16 not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
17 cles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furni-
18 ture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent;
19 and such other expenses in the United States and else-
20 where as the Secretary of State may deem proper, includ-
21 ing the reimbursement of other appropriations from which
22 payments may have been made for any of the purposes
23 herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the
24 Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

25 United Nations Commission for the Investigation of

1 War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation
2 by the United States in the United Nations Commission for
3 the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal serv-
4 ices without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
5 travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Govern-
6 ment Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense
7 Act of 1926, as amended; representation allowances in ac-
8 cordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12) ;
9 stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books
10 of reference and periodicals, and the rent of office space,
11 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
12 printing and binding; and the share of the United States in
13 the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission, \$60,000.

14 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
15 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
16 the obligations of the United States under the Convention for
17 the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between
18 the United States and the other American Republics, signed
19 at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out
20 the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
21 President to render closer and more effective the relation-
22 ship between the American Republics", approved August
23 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for
24 carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related

1 activities, including the establishment and operation of agri-
2 cultural and other experiment and demonstration stations
3 in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or
4 lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations,
5 and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such ex-
6 penses to include personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; steno-
8 graphic reporting, translating and other services by contract,
9 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
10 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attendance at meetings or con-
11 ventions of societies and associations concerned with the
12 furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regula-
13 tions as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, com-
14 pensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, in-
15 surance, and other fees incident to training, including
16 traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in ac-
17 cordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regu-
18 lations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of
19 educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors,
20 students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific
21 or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the
22 United States or the other American republics: *Provided*,
23 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such
24 regulations as he may adopt; traveling expenses of members

1 of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said
2 Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to
3 exceed five passenger automobiles) , hire, maintenance, oper-
4 ation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-
5 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals;
6 rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair
7 of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored
8 photographic enlargements, \$4,330,000; and the Sec-
9 retary of State, or such official as he may designate
10 is hereby authorized, in his discretion.

11 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
12 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
13 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal
14 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of
15 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign
16 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under
17 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign
18 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,
19 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when
20 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as
21 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable
22 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of
23 State.

24 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
25 Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, \$82,000.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,000.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, \$125,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,020,000.

For the Tax Division, \$590,000.

For the Criminal Division, \$900,000.

For the Claims Division, \$935,000.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, \$110,000.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$28,900.

For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$135,000.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase of three and repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks,

1 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange
2 thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the
3 field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized
4 or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
5 Assistant, \$210,000.

6 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
7 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

8 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
9 the Department of Justice, \$400,000.

10 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
11 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
12 of penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required
13 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
14 \$350,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
16 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
17 of lawbooks and books of reference, \$146,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
19 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
20 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
21 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
22 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
23 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
24 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
25 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000; *Provided*, That none of this

1 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
2 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust
3 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
4 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter
5 appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more unless such person
6 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
7 consent of the Senate.

8 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
9 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
10 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
11 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
12 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
13 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
14 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts,
15 records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts;
16 travel expenses; in all, \$78,000, to be expended under the
17 direction of the Attorney General.

18 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
19 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
20 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,
21 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
22 fees or like services, \$3,400,000.

23 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
24 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed

1 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,
2 Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts,
3 and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in
4 taking depositions; patent applications and contested pro-
5 ceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition
6 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,
7 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued,
8 \$400,000.

9 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
10 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
11 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
12 employees, including the office expenses of United States
13 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
14 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
15 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States
16 district attorney, \$3,870,000.

17 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
18 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the
19 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys
20 not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney Gen-
21 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment
22 of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in
23 special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for pay-
24 ment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensa-
25 tion of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and

1 authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory,
2 or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount
3 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
4 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000
5 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to
6 the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing
7 the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual
8 rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each,
9 together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*,
10 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
11 payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of
12 \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such
13 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
14 advice and consent of the Senate.

15 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
16 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
17 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
18 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
19 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when
20 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
21 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
22 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
23 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase, when authorized
24 by the Attorney General, of two motor-propelled passenger-
25 carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and mainte-

1 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
2 carrying vehicles; \$3,980,000.

3 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
4 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
5 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
6 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
7 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000:
8 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall
9 be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
10 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the
11 Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive:
12 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
13 priated shall be used to pay any witness more than one
14 attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee
15 shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:
16 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
17 United States performs travel in order to appear as
18 a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving
19 the activity in connection with which such person is em-
20 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall
21 be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for
22 the travel expenses of such employee.

23 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
24 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-
25 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-

1 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals
2 in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court,
3 \$185,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in
4 charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem
5 shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and
6 presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*,
7 That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of
8 bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for
9 the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of un-
10 availability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

11 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
13 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
14 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
15 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
16 classification, and preservation of identification and other
17 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
18 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
19 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official mat-
20 ters under the control of the Department of Justice and the
21 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
22 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
23 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
24 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000
25 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four

1 armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery,
2 supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype,
3 and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire
4 to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
5 graph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compart-
6 ment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by
7 the Director for security when authorized personnel are re-
8 quired to transport secret documents or hand baggage con-
9 taining highly technical and valuable equipment, and includ-
10 ing expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
11 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
12 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to
13 exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
14 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
15 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to
16 the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed
17 \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
18 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
19 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
20 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
21 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
22 the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
23 \$7,900,000.

24 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
25 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the

1 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
2 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
3 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
4 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
5 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
7 (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the national
8 emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against
9 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
10 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
11 classification, and preservation of identification and other
12 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
13 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
14 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters
15 under the control of the Department of Justice and the
16 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
17 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
18 purchase of not to exceed two hundred (for replace-
19 ment only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of
20 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and
21 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
22 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
23 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
24 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the
25 cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may

1 be authorized by the Director for security when authorized
2 personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand
3 baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment;
4 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
5 Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension
6 of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed
7 \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
8 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
9 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
10 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
11 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
12 the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$27,-
13 829,000.

14 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
15 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
16 any civil-service employee.

17 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

18 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
19 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
20 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relat-
21 ing to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
23 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other
24 expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclu-
25 sion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in

1 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,
2 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and
3 telephone services; traveling expenses; purchase (not
4 to exceed 150), hire, maintenance, and operation of
5 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not
6 to exceed one), maintenance and operation of aircraft;
7 firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship text-
8 books, for free distribution, books of reference, and
9 periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of
10 head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other
11 items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who be-
12 come public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines
13 and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed
14 on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting serv-
15 ices by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling,
16 and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment inci-
17 dent thereto; \$21,000,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney
18 General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other depart-
19 ment, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local govern-
20 ments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for sal-
21 aries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized
22 assistance to the Department of Justice in connection
23 with the administration and enforcement of said laws;
24 for detention of alien enemies, including the construc-

1 tion of temporary buildings, and for all necessary ex-
2 penses, including household equipment, incident to the main-
3 tenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transporta-
4 tion of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children,
5 including transportation and other expenses in the return
6 of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such
7 other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General,
8 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
9 route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees
10 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
11 Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commis-
12 sioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-
13 tract with officers and employees for the use, on official
14 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*,
15 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-
16 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to
17 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
18 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and
19 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)
20 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

21. FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

22 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
23 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
24 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and
25 care of United States prisoners, \$365,000: *Provided*, That

1 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for
2 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
3 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authori-
4 zation of the Attorney General.

5 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
6 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,
7 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
8 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
9 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains
10 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
11 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
12 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
13 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
14 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
15 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
16 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
17 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
18 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-
19 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
20 \$20,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying auto-
21 mobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with
22 the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in
23 writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, in-
24 cluding traveling expenses of members of advisory boards
25 authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official

1 duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wear-
2 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
3 their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; fire-
4 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
5 ucts and livestock, \$13,300,000.

6 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
7 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appli-
8 ances necessary for patients including personal services in
9 the District of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of
10 uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary
11 for the employees in the performance of their official
12 duties, \$1,085,000: *Provided*, That there may be
13 transferred without limitation accounts to the appropria-
14 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
15 Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of
16 not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison
17 System, and to other appropriations of the Public Health
18 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
19 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that
20 Service for the other objects mentioned above.

21 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
22 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the
23 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and med-
24 ical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
25 tody of the United States to place of conviction or place of

1 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place
2 within the United States as may be authorized by the Attor-
3 ney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing
4 and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount
5 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;
6 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of
7 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
8 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
9 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-
10 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane
11 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends
12 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased
13 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States
14 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are
15 unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and
16 returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recap-
17 ture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of
18 United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,800,000.

19 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
20 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
21 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
22 than one of such capacities on the same day.

23 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
24 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
25 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and

1 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
2 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

3 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
4 the United States District Attorney and the United States
5 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
6 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
7 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
8 of the District of Columbia.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
10 Appropriation Act, 1946".

11 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
14 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
15 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services
16 in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not exceeding
17 \$500) ; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
18 books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger
19 automobile at not exceeding \$1,800, and maintenance, oper-
20 ation, and repair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for
21 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
22 with the work of the Office of the Secretary; \$570,000.

23 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
24 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the
25 Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing

1 plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Com-
2 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
3 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$750,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-
5 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff
6 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services
7 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-
8 ing expenses, \$75,000.

9 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
10 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
11 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics
12 Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
13 (Public Law 364), \$485,000.

14 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

15 Salaries and expenses, age, and citizenship certification:
16 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census
17 records and supplying information incident to carrying out
18 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory
19 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-
20 tion, including personal services at the seat of govern-
21 ment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of refer-
22 ence, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$145,000:
23 *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing
24 from census records of evidence for the establishment of

1 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
2 jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

3 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
4 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
5 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
6 law, the collection, compilation and periodic publication
7 of statistics showing United States exports and imports;
8 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other
9 records; preparation of monographs on census subjects
10 and other work of specialized character by contract or
11 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000
12 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
13 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written
14 authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of
15 ferry fares and bridge, road and tunnel tolls; mainte-
16 nance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled
17 passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of
18 tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances,
19 and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
20 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
21 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
22 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200),
23 \$4,757,000.

24 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

25 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For

1 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
2 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
3 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-
4 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and
5 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
6 exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
7 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically
8 authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceed-
9 ing \$200); fees and mileage of expert and other wit-
10 nesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-
11 tions in the field; hire, maintenance, repair and operation
12 of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,680,000.

13 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
14 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
15 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-
16 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction
17 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling
18 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration
19 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the
20 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
22 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying
23 automobiles, \$9,400,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated
24 appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1945 is
25 hereby continued available until June 30, 1946, and is

1 hereby merged with this appropriation, the total amount
2 to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund.

3 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
4 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
5 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
7 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), hire, maintenance, repair,
8 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$24,000,-
9 000. There may be credited to the appropriation "Mainte-
10 nance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received
11 from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authori-
12 ties for expenses incurred during the existence of the present
13 war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance and
14 operation of airport traffic control towers.

15 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
16 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
17 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such de-
18 velopmental work and service testing as tends to the creation
19 of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
20 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
21 and operation methods, including personal services in the
22 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
23 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
24 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-

1 carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents,
2 plans, and specifications, \$675,000.

3 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-
4 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
5 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
6 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including per-
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
8 hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying
9 automobiles; \$3,050,000.

10 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
11 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
12 private agencies in connection with the construction and
13 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
14 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
15 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
16 \$300,000.

17 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
18 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of
19 aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the
20 Administrator, including the repair of aircraft engines and
21 other aircraft parts, \$850,000, and the Secretary of War
22 and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to transfer to
23 the Administrator without payment therefor, not to exceed
24 fifty-five aircraft, surplus to the needs of the War Department

1 or the Navy Department, in accordance with the schedule in
2 the Budget under this head, such aircraft to be acquired by
3 the Administrator for replacement purposes only.

4 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
5 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,
6 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington
7 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and main-
8 tenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed
9 \$2,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms,
10 \$582,000.

11 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
12 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
13 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
14 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce
15 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until
16 June 30, 1946, and the portion thereof available for
17 administrative expenses shall be available also for the
18 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carry-
19 ing automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing
20 and binding: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall
21 not exceed five hundred and thirty-five: *Provided further*,
22 That not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appro-
23 priation "General administration, Office of Administrator of
24 Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection

1 with the general administration of the development of land-
2 ing areas program.

3 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
4 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
5 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
6 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
7 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
8 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
9 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and
10 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
11 shoes).

12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

13 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For nec-
14 essary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
15 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
16 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
17 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
18 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards
19 on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses
20 of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
21 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
22 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
23 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
24 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,466 for deposit

1 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail,
2 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
3 Law 364) ; purchase of aircraft (not to exceed twelve) and
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed
5 six) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same;
6 purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment
7 for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes,
8 and skis) ; \$1,675,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
9 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-
10 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
11 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
12 \$4,000) .

13 Printing and binding: For printing and binding.
14 \$25,000.

15 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

16 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
17 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
18 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
19 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
20 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
21 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
22 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
23 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
24 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
25 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-

1 ing instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
2 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
3 periodicals; \$2,400,000, of which not to exceed \$1,806,000
4 shall be available for personal services.

5 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
6 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units
7 of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations re-
8 quired for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
9 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
10 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
11 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
12 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
13 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
14 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
15 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
16 gravity surveys in United States territory and adja-
17 cent areas; operation of two latitude observatories; field
18 surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts;
19 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
20 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and
21 seismological buildings; purchase of two motor-propelled
22 station wagons and hire, maintenance, operation, and re-
23 pair of motor vehicles; operation, maintenance, and repair
24 of an airplane for photographic surveys; special aviation
25 clothing; packing, crating, and transporting personal house-

1 hold effects of commissioned officers when transferred from
2 one official station to another, and of commissioned officers
3 who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned
4 officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not
5 to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of
6 a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer
7 reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to
8 employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides
9 or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement,
10 under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the
11 Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines,
12 and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of
13 distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked
14 persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed
15 a total of \$500) ; \$3,180,000.

16 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
17 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
18 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
19 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
20 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
21 \$870,000.

22 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
23 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for ex-
24 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the
2 written authority of the Secretary.

3 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
4 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or captured
5 civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic
6 Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50
7 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity,
8 regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations
9 accrued; the purchase of special clothing for protection of
10 employees while engaged in their official duties; not to exceed
11 \$2,500 for the payment of part-time or intermittent employ-
12 ment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such
13 architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be
14 contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceed-
15 ing \$25 per diem for any person so employed; and not to
16 exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic surveys in regions sub-
17 ject to earthquakes.

18 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

19 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
20 ices (not to exceed \$1,860,000) and other necessary ex-
21 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
22 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
23 by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers (not
24 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; fees

1 and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in
2 the District of Columbia; \$1,980,000: *Provided*, That ex-
3 penses, except printing and binding, of field studies or sur-
4 veys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau
5 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

6 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed
7 \$395,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to oper-
8 ate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch
9 offices for the collection and dissemination of information
10 useful in the development and improvement of commerce
11 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
12 foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300),
13 periodicals and books of reference, \$445,000.

14 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
15 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
16 to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings
17 concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic com-
18 merce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of
19 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing
20 of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred
21 on the written authority of the Secretary.

22 PATENT OFFICE

23 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
24 bia and elsewhere, \$4,100,000.

25 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly

1 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
2 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
3 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
4 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus
5 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
6 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat
7 and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$275,000: *Pro-*
8 *vided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases
9 may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
10 photolithography.

11 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
12 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
13 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
14 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
15 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
16 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
17 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year
18 or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other
19 questions arising in connection with applications for patents
20 and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Com-
21 missioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits
22 instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel,
23 including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings con-
24 cerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on
25 the written authority of the Secretary; and for other con-

1 tingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office;
2 \$125,000.

3 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
4 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
5 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
6 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000;
7 for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,
8 \$800,000.

9 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

10 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
11 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
12 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
13 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
14 of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
15 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth
16 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services
18 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,
19 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-
20 tion service, transportation service; travel, including not
21 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
22 organizations concerned with standardization or research in
23 science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secre-
24 tary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the
25 visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical

1 officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National
2 Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-
3 aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and
4 disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the
5 results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
6 be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials,
7 stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power,
8 and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau,
9 including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and
10 cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots
11 and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
12 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger
13 automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its
14 repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, in-
15 cluding their exchange; purchase of newspapers (not to ex-
16 ceed \$25) ; and translation of technical articles:

17 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
18 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
19 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
20 and alterations to buildings; \$465,000.

21 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
22 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
23 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
24 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
25 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing

1 of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with
2 Government purchases; the improvement of methods of
3 testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scien-
4 tific and technical matters; and supplying available informa-
5 tion to the public, upon request, in the field of physics,
6 chemistry, and engineering; \$1,125,000.

7 Research and development: For the maintenance and
8 development of national standards of measurement; the
9 development of improved methods of measurement; the
10 determination of physical constants and the properties of
11 materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
12 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of
13 fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investi-
14 gation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the
15 study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the develop-
16 ment of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the
17 investigation of the properties of rare substances; investiga-
18 tions relating to the utilization of materials, including lubri-
19 cants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods
20 of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising
21 in connection with standards \$1,250,000.

22 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
23 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
24 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
25 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in

1 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
2 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
3 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
4 quality and performance, \$198,000.

5 During the fiscal year 1946 the head of any depart-
6 ment or independent establishment of the Government
7 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
8 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-
9 ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the
10 functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau
11 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its
12 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary,
13 transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as
14 may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The
15 Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the
16 Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized
17 hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit
18 of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of
19 work for the department or establishment from which the
20 transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses
21 and compensation for personal services in the District of
22 Columbia and in the field.

23 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
24 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment
25 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of

1 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as
2 may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at
3 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so
4 employed.

5 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of
6 Standards not to exceed \$2,750,000 may be expended for
7 personal services in the District of Columbia.

8 WEATHER BUREAU

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for car-
10 rying into effect in the United States and possessions, on
11 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
12 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
13 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved
14 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of
15 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), in-
16 cluding investigations of atmospheric phenomena; coopera-
17 tion with other public agencies and societies and institutions
18 of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of
19 newspapers (not to exceed \$50) ; traveling expenses, includ-
20 ing not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-
21 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the
22 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance,
23 operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, altera-
24 tions, and improvements to existing buildings and care and
25 preservation of grounds, including the construction of neces-

1 sary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting
2 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-
3 ings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone
4 rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and
5 messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement
6 with the companies performing the service; and establishment,
7 equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and
8 stations; \$12,140,000, of which not to exceed \$1,142,000
9 may be expended for departmental personal services in the
10 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the con-
11 tribution of the United States to the cost of the office
12 of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Com-
13 mittee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of
14 a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of
15 weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publi-
16 cations: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the
17 Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Print-
18 ing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

19 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per
20 day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies
21 in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking
22 and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
23 Bureau.

24 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation
25 of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of

1 Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aero-
2 nautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bu-
3 reau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed
4 by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil
5 Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board,
6 and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medi-
7 cal services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies,
8 and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and
9 other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees;
10 and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administra-
11 tion and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be
12 available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies
13 from the point of engagement in the United States to their
14 posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of
15 the United States or in Alaska.

16 This title may be cited as the "Department of Com-
17 merce Appropriation Act, 1946".

18 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

19 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

20 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
21 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
22 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
23 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
24 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
25 or work of the court, \$499,100.

1 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
2 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
3 fiscal year 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appro-
4 priation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
5 year 1946.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
7 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended
8 as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed
9 by such printer as the Court may designate.

10 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of
11 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
12 the Chief Justice may approve, \$34,900, of which amount
13 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
14 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
15 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
16 Law 364).

17 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
18 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
19 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
20 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
21 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
22 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances,
23 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
24 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including
25 temporary labor without reference to the Classification and

1 Retirement Acts, as amended) , and for snow removal by hire
2 of men and equipment or under contract without compliance
3 with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41
4 U. S. C. 5, 16) , \$74,800.

5 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
7 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
8 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
9 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
10 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
11 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
12 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

13 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
14 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
15 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
16 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
17 material and every item incident thereto, \$10,300, to be
18 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

19 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Ap-
20 peals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-
21 ments to the United States Court of Appeals Building, includ-
22 ing repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment,
23 and for labor and material and every item incident thereto,
24 \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect
25 of the Capitol.

1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

2 Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and
3 all other officers and employees of the court, \$111,600.

4 Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-
5 ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses;
6 drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other mis-
7 cellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding
8 judge, \$3,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this
9 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
10 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
11 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
13 \$6,700.

14 UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

15 Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all
16 other officers and employees of the court, \$233,200.

17 Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-
18 ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses;
19 and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be ap-
20 proved by the presiding judge, \$13,000: *Provided*, That
21 traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be
22 paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided*
23 *further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall
24 be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury

1 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
2 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
4 \$1,000.

5 COURT OF CLAIMS

6 Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular
7 commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the
8 court, \$300,000, including the compensation of stenogra-
9 phers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and
10 other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony
11 and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the
12 Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing
13 section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28
14 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the ap-
15 pointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to
16 prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other
17 purposes", approved June 23, 1930.

18 Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, re-
19 pairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other mis-
20 cellaneous expenses, \$45,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
21 \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in
22 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
23 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
24 Law 364).

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
2 \$33,000.

3 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
4 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
5 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
6 \$6,500.

7 TERRITORIAL COURTS

8 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
9 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
10 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
11 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

12 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

13 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
14 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one
15 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
16 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
17 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
18 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
19 Act of 1930; in all, \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
20 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
21 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
22 titled thereto whether active or retired.

23 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
24 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States

1 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,
2 \$2,635,000.

3 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
4 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of
5 the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;
6 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
7 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
8 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
9 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
10 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
11 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
12 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
13 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,
14 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall
15 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions
16 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other
17 offices to the offices named herein.

18 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries
19 of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
20 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
21 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
22 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,173,000: *Provided*, That
23 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the
24 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
25 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation

1 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
2 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
3 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
4 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
5 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
6 General with respect to supervising or furnishing information
7 concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole
8 from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

9 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
10 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
11 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
12 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$200,000.

13 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
14 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
15 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
16 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
17 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
18 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
19 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
20 1937, \$450,000.

21 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
22 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
23 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by sec-
24 tion 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362),
25 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not

1 exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,600,000:
2 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
3 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
4 title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District
5 of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250
6 each per annum.

7 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries) : For mis-
8 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
9 officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
10 periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; pur-
11 chase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
12 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit
13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
14 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of
15 the United States courts as required by section 2 of the Act
16 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$540,000.

17 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
18 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary,
19 including traveling expenses of probation officers and their
20 clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
21 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$620,000: *Provided*,
22 That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
23 \$4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
24 with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the
25 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative

1 Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That
2 United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of
3 actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per
4 mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation
5 when traveling on official business within the city limits of
6 their official station.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
9 \$89,000.

10 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
11 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
12 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$700,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

14 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
15 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
16 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
17 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
18 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
19 provide for the administration of the United States courts,
20 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
21 1223), \$249,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
22 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
23 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
24 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
25 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

1 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
2 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
3 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
4 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
5 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
6 tion of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the
7 District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
8 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
9 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
10 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
11 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration
12 of the United States courts, and for other purposes,
13 \$26,000.

14 As used in this title, the term “circuit court of appeals”
15 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
16 of Columbia; the term “senior circuit judge” includes the
17 Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
18 District of Columbia; the term “circuit judge” includes asso-
19 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
20 District of Columbia; and the term “judge” includes justice.

21 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
22 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
23 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
24 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
25 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be

1 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
2 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
3 in office.

4 This title may be cited as "The Judiciary Appropriation
5 Act, 1946".

6 TITLE V—FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

8 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for
9 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the
10 direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administra-
11 tor by Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
12 February 24, 1945, \$91,000 is hereby made available to
13 the Administrator for administrative expenses of supervis-
14 ing such agencies, including personal services in the
15 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
16 (\$2,500); lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals;
17 not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of
18 persons or organizations for special services by contract
19 or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
20 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws: *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act
22 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-
23 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
24 priation account shall have been established therefor pur-
25 suant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant,

1 and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited
2 in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
3 amended.

4 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

5 Not to exceed \$33,000,000 of the funds of the Recon-
6 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of
7 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during
8 the fiscal year 1946 for its administrative expenses and
9 the administrative expenses of Defense Plant Corporation,
10 Defense Supplies Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation,
11 Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve
12 Company, The RFC Mortgage Company, Rubber Reserve
13 Company, and War Damage Corporation, including per-
14 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
15 maintenance and operation of aircraft; travel expenses,
16 in accordance with the Standardized Government
17 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,
18 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
19 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,700 for
20 periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;
21 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
22 banks; and not to exceed \$131,250 for deposit in the gen-
23 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
24 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
25 Law 364) : *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-

1 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
2 basis, but not including other personal services except those
3 which the corporations' prescribed accounting system requires
4 to be capitalized) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
5 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
6 of real or personal property belonging to said corpora-
7 tions, or in which they have an interest, including expenses
8 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
9 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
10 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of
11 this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore
12 specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses,
13 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
14 corporations shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
15 ance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as
16 amended.

17 This title may be cited as the "Federal Loan Agency
18 Appropriation Act, 1946".

19 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
21 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
22 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
23 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
25 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie

1 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
2 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
3 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
4 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
5 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
6 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
7 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
8 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
9 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
10 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or impris-
11 oned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*,
12 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
13 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments
15 of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal
16 Loan Agency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives March 19, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No. 75

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 18, 1945, for actions of Tuesday, April 17, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Conference report on deficiency bill submitted; CCC capital-impairment item retained, AAA flax item deleted. Sen. Hill introduced new fertilizer bill. Lend-lease bill approved.

SENATE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 2603 (S. Rept. 188) (p. 3448). Sen. McCarran, Nev., submitted a notice to suspend the rules for the purpose of proposing several amendments to this bill (pp. 3451-2).
2. GRAIN TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Capper, Kans., urged action to relieve the grain transportation situation and inserted Lawrence Morton's (U.S.D.A. War Board) letter on this subject (pp. 3452-3).
3. MEXICAN WATER TREATY. Continued debate on this Treaty (pp. 3456-83).
4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Shipstead, Minn., inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution favoring this project (pp. 3447-8).
5. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator (p. 3484).

HOUSE

6. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 2907 (H. Rept. 424) (pp. 3485, 3521).

7. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Received the conference report on the bill, H.R. 2374 (pp. 3493-4). The conference report strikes out the Senate amendment providing \$250,000 for administrative expenses for the flax program under conservation and use of agricultural land resources; provides \$6,700,000 for OPA; strikes out the provision for control of insect and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases (included in Public Law 26, 79th Cong.); provides \$256,764,881.04 for restoring the capital impairment of CCC; provides \$1,000,000 for flood control, general, and that such amount shall be available for advance planning of authorized projects. The item for liquidation of PWA, war public works (community facilities), and relating GAO audit of Government corporations were reported in disagreement. Conferees had been appointed earlier in the day (p. 3485).
8. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Ludlow, O'Neal, D'Alesandro, Kopplemann, Taber, Keefe, and Tibbott were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2252 (pp. 3485-6). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 30.
9. INVESTIGATIONS; FOOD SUPPLY. Agreed to H. Res. 200, providing \$10,000 for the expenses incurred by the Select Committee to Investigate Food Shortages (p. 3486).
10. RUBBER SUBSIDIES. Agreed to Rep. Cole's (N.Y.) unanimous consent request to pass over without prejudice H.R. 2347, to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support by loans, purchases, etc., a fair price to producers of guayule (p. 3513).
11. IRRIGATION. Discussed and passed over H. R. 1656, authorizing modification of the contract for the purchase of power for use in connection with the San Carlos irrigation project (p. 3512).
12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 37, to amend the Reclamation Project Act by extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made (pp. 3512-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2742, amending the Boulder Canyon Project Act opening lands for entry (p. 3513).
14. APPROPRIATIONS; SURPLUS PROPERTY. H. Doc. 140 (see Digest 71) proposes an amendment to the 1946 Budget for the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, permitting the allocation of funds to agencies other than disposal agencies for rendering special advisory service to such agencies in connection with the disposal of surplus property.

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FERTILIZER. S. 882, by Sen. Hill, Ala. (for himself and Sen. Bankhead, Ala.) and H. R. 2922, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to provide for the establishment of a national fertilizer policy and program; to authorize the construction of certain fertilizer plants by the Government and farmers' cooperatives as a part of said program; to provide as a necessary incident of said program for the operation of such Government-constructed fertilizer plants by farmers' cooperatives; to provide for the testing and demonstrating of fertilizers produced in such Government and cooperative plants on a Nation-wide scale; to provide for the exploration of fertilizer resources on the public lands. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry and House Agriculture Committees. (pp. 3449, 3522.)
16. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. S. 887, by Sen. Shipstead, Minn., to regulate commerce by exempting interstate vendors from liability for payment or collection of certain State taxes. To Finance Committee. (p. 3449.)

tural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, D. C., and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred."

On page 30, line 21, after the word "adopt", insert "to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes."

On page 31, line 6, after the word "discretion", insert "and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947."

On page 32, after line 14, insert "Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

On page 33, line 14, after the word "reference", insert "and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant."

On page 37, line 8, after the sum, insert "*Provided*, That the United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station."

On page 43, line 6, strike out the semicolon and insert "*Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises."

On page 45, line 13, after the sum insert "*Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500."

On page 48, line 7, after the sum, insert "*Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department."

On page 49, line 16, after the word "imports", insert "temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act."

On page 49, line 24, after the word "tolls", insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately-owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys."

On page 50, line 18, after the semicolon, insert "not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator."

On page 51, line 9, after the word "available", insert "without warrant action."

On page 51, line 19, after the semicolon insert: "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities."

On page 54, line 2, after the numerals "1946", insert "without warrant action."

On page 55, lines 3 and 4, strike out "experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis" and insert "and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

On page 67, line 21, before the semicolon, insert "the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales."

On page 68, after line 2, insert "During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices."

On page 68, after line 2, insert:

"Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for travel shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States to their former homes in the United States or points of not further distance, since the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of

the fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred."

On page 75, after line 16, insert:

"Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted 24 amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 2603, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

THE BOXCAR SHORTAGE

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I sincerely hope that the hearings which opened to day before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, investigating the boxcar shortage as the result of a resolution offered by my colleague the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], will result in early and effective action. In this connection I desire to call attention of the Senate to conditions in Kansas, as reported to me by Mr. Lawrence Morton, chairman of the Kansas State U. S. D. A. War Board.

Farm stocks of grain are one-third larger than a year ago. Stocks of wheat in local elevators are 20 percent larger than a year ago.

Nearly two and one-half million bushels of corn are still on the ground, and deteriorating rapidly, as well as some 650,000 bushels of grain sorghums. Both are of high moisture content, and are deteriorating rapidly.

A large wheat crop, perhaps the second largest in Kansas history, is in prospect. Mr. Morton estimates that 75,000,000 bushels of wheat will have to be piled on the ground after harvest unless boxcars are furnished, and also that the movement of boxcars into Kansas has not yet shown any great increase over 6 weeks ago. I ask unanimous consent to have his report printed as part of my remarks, at this point in the RECORD.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

(This veterans' organization, at their twelfth annual convention at Lancaster, Pa., August 6-9, 1944, adopted the following resolution, which had been submitted to the convention by the Mount Vernon (Washington, D. C.) Chapter.)

A resolution to provide for post-war adjustment for veterans of World War No. 2

Whereas unless detailed advance plans have been made to prevent it, there will otherwise probably be several million veterans of World War No. 2 vainly looking for suitable employment who, in spite of the assurances given in the Selective Service Act, will be unable to secure same, because of the technological and economic changes which will in the meantime have occurred; and

Whereas several necessary steps will need to be taken to prevent millions of World War No. 2 veterans from continuing indefinitely to be unemployed, such as (1) the issuance of adjusted-service pay certificates or bonds, the amount of which should be based on the length and place of service of such discharges; (2) accrual of credits for unemployment compensation and old-age insurance benefits, based upon length of service; (3) development of private enterprise; (4) increased standards of living for all Americans; (5) increased public works, nationally and locally, and many other such steps which cannot now be specifically enumerated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by Mount Vernon Chapter, Military Order of the Purple Heart, assembled in regular session in Washington, D. C., this 7th day of June 1944, That the national service director of the Military Order of the Purple Heart is hereby authorized and directed to confer with other national officers of the Military Order of the Purple Heart, with the national officers of other veteran organizations, in the formulation of specific objectives, and to take such steps to bring about the enactment of such legislation, and to provide for such Presidential Executive orders, and the execution of such plans, as are designed to provide for the full suitable, gainful employment of all returning veterans of World War No. 2; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to the Department, District of Columbia, Military Order of the Purple Heart, for approval and presentation to the next national convention of the Military Order of the Purple Heart for their consideration and adoption.

Source: Proceedings of the twelfth annual convention of the Military Order of the Purple Heart; House Document No. 686, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session.

STATEMENT BY MILLARD W. RICE, NATIONAL SERVICE DIRECTOR, DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, BEFORE COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION, MARCH 28, 1944

(Hearings on H. R. 3917 and S. 1767, p. 262)

The Federal Government should also establish similar credits, available to the Federal Social Security Board for old-age insurance purposes.

RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS OF STATE LEGISLATURES RE THE OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE PROTECTION OF SERVICEMEN

Joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah (Senate Joint Memorial 1): Submitted to both Houses of the United States Congress on March 27, 1945, and referred to the appropriate congressional committees. This memorial urges the enactment of legislation to expand the scope and coverage of the social security program, and specifically calls for legislation to protect the old-age and survivors insurance benefits of members of the armed forces. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 27, 1945, p. 2844.)

Concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York: Submitted to the United States Senate on April 5, 1945, and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. This resolution is essentially the same as the Utah joint memorial referred to above. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 5, 1945, p. 3155.)

Joint resolution of the General Assembly of Vermont (Joint Resolution 30): This resolution, approved by the Vermont Legislature on April 3, 1945, memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact with all convenient speed legislation providing that men and women in the armed forces shall receive appropriate old-age and survivors insurance wage credits for their period of military service. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, April 9, 1945, p. 3231.)

NAMING OF NEW VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, there is now under construction in the city of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., a new veterans' hospital. In that State the late Royal C. Johnson, who was a Member of the House of Representatives for 15 years, was one of the foremost public men in this country in the service of the veterans of the First World War.

I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill designating this hospital at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., as the Royal C. Johnson Veterans' Hospital.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 880) to provide for designation of the United States Veterans' Administration Hospital at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., as the Royal C. Johnson Veterans' Hospital, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to say that Royal C. Johnson lived close to the North Dakota line. He was one of the outstanding men of the entire Northwest, as the distinguished Senator from South Dakota well knows. Until recently his son was a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands. The widow of the late Representative Royal C. Johnson lives in Washington with several small children. His son has made a very distinguished record in this World War.

POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO WILLIAM MITCHELL

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, more than a year ago I introduced a bill providing for the posthumous award to Billy Mitchell of the Congressional Medal of Honor. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, was favorably reported from that committee, and was passed unanimously by the Senate. It died somewhere in the House of Representatives.

I now ask unanimous consent to introduce a similar bill, and it be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 881) authorizing the President of the United States to award

posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William Mitchell, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS TO DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely:

On page 16, line 3, after the word "countries", insert "Provided further, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further,* That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

On page 16, line 18, after the word "Columbia", insert "Provided, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received."

On page 20, line 23, after the word "organizations", insert "printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c)."

On page 28, after line 21, insert: "Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation 'Emergency fund for the President', contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended."

On page 28, after line 21, insert: "Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary, to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation 'Emergency fund for the President', contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemental and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cul-

thing for generations to come but to preserve the rights of our country. His greatest domestic contribution was the creation of a better life for the average man. That will stand as his monument.

Our hopes and prayers are that the death of our President will bring a sobering reflection to all nations and a resolve to preserve, as an endearing structure, the cause for which he died.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, as in legislative session, the following business was transacted.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF POLAND

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a resolution sent to me by the Polish-American Congress, New Hampshire division, on the subject of the territorial integrity of Poland.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolution of the Polish-American Congress, New Hampshire Division

The State of New Hampshire division of the Polish-American Congress, consisting of delegates representative of approximately 40 Polish organizations of the State of New Hampshire, namely, parishes, benevolent societies, fraternal clubs, civic and musical organizations, Polish veterans' groups, and, in addition, prominent clergymen, business and commercial leaders from all parts of the State of New Hampshire, in meeting assembled on April 4, 1945, through its executive board, unanimously resolved and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas England declared war on Germany to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Poland; and

"Whereas the President of the United States, in enumerating the aims of the United Nations, declared against any territorial acquisitions by the United Nations, and against any territorial changes that did not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned; and

"Whereas the Soviet Union, far from complaining about the terms of the treaty of Riga (March 1921), years prior to the present war, took the initiative in proposing to Poland a treaty of nonaggression and neutrality, based on respect for the then existing frontier; and

"Whereas Poland faithfully observed this treaty, refusing several proposals from Hitler Germany to become an ally with him in attacking Russia; and

"Whereas a deadly threat, not only to Poland's eastern frontier but to Poland's independent existence, is implied in the decisions of the Crimea Conference to sanction Russia's proposal to brutally and unilaterally partition and appropriate all of Poland east of the so-called Curzon or Molotov-Ribbentrop line; and

"Whereas the circumstances surrounding the disposition and placement of the proposed territorial boundary lines of the Republic of Poland, as well as the manner in which the people of this nation shall be permitted to determine the kind and form of their own government, give rise to serious concern as to whether the inherent rights and economic advantages of these peoples shall be safeguarded; and

"Whereas eastern Poland, east of the Russia proposed arbitrary Curzon line, would be of minor importance to Soviet economy, yet this area is indispensable to a healthy Polish economy, as it contains 84 percent of Poland's limited reserve of oil, almost three-

fifths of its forests, and a very high percentage of its agriculture output; and

"Whereas the Soviet Union is further striving to foist on the peoples of Poland a governing body composed of Russian citizens of questionable character, reputation, and allegiance, which government is clearly non-representative of the Polish people but actually a minority government that could not exist without Russian arms; and

"Whereas the only hope for world peace lies in the fulfillment of the provisions of the Atlantic Charter, which provide not only for the restoration of all territories seized by aggression in this war but also grants to each nation the privilege of selecting its own government without subversive interference or coercion on the part of any nation, large or small:

"We, therefore, on the 4th day of April in the year of our Lord 1945 most firmly protest both against the decisions of the Yalta Conference in relation to the fifth partition of Poland and against the method by which this and other decisions concerning Poland were reached and denounce said decisions as a violation of sound morality and international law; and

"Humbly petition and strongly urge you to exert all the power, influence, and voice of your good office to effectuate and press forward remedial measures to right the wrong arbitrarily imposed on Poland by clearly reaffirming the most urgent necessity, if world peace is to be realized, of strict and unequivocal adherence of all Allied Nations to the principles enunciated and pronounced in the Atlantic Charter as to the right of self-determination of all peoples, small or power alike.

"POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS,
NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION,
"JOSEPH J. BETLEY, President."

ADDITIONAL HOSPITAL BEDS FOR DISABLED VETERANS IN MINNESOTA

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for printing in the RECORD and appropriate reference a concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of Minnesota memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide for additional hospital beds for disabled veterans in the State of Minnesota.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, under the rule, be printed in the RECORD:

To the Committee on Finance:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide for additional hospital beds in the State of Minnesota for disabled war veterans

Whereas there are at the present time approximately 2,400 beds in the State of Minnesota which are available for injured and disabled war veterans; and

Whereas this number is entirely inadequate and there is an acute shortage in this State of beds for this purpose; and

Whereas there is at the present time a waiting list of about 300 such veterans who are in need of hospitalization; and

Whereas the number of returning veterans who need hospital treatment is increasing daily and will greatly increase in the immediate future; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That the State memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to provide in the immediate future for additional beds for disabled veterans in the State of Minnesota; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state of the State of Minnesota is instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD a concurrent resolution adopted by the legislative assembly of Minnesota memorializing the Congress of the United States to take prompt action to ratify the agreement between the Government of the United States and the Dominion of Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence waterway.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, under the rule, printed in the RECORD.

To the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to take prompt action to ratify the agreement between the Government of the United States and the Dominion of Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence waterway

Whereas representatives of the Governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada in 1941 consummated and signed an agreement for the development of the St. Lawrence River, both for navigation and power purposes, so as to permit free passage of ocean-going ships from the Atlantic Ocean to the head of the Great Lakes and into the heart of the American Continent, and make available the development of this great potential source of electric energy for necessary public use; and

Whereas the agreement was under consideration by the Congress of the United States at the time of the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, and shortly thereafter we were at war with the Central Powers in Europe, as a consequence of which action on the agreement was advisedly deferred; and

Whereas world developments since 1941 have made it increasingly apparent that the securing of a permanent and just peace will inevitably be attended with vastly increased commerce with foreign nations, and particularly with the European and Asiatic nations, and the great industries located on the Great Lakes and the agriculture of the Northwest States will benefit as a result of the opening of the St. Lawrence as a shorter route for ocean commerce to deliver to foreign nations the products of our industries and agriculture, and more than ever before the development of the power to be generated by the St. Lawrence is recognized as a vital economic necessity; and

Whereas the agreement is now again being submitted to the Congress of the United States for approval, the Presidents of the United States for the past 25 years have committed themselves to the development of the St. Lawrence, and President Franklin D. Roosevelt has characterized the St. Lawrence project as of economic value comparable to the Panama Canal, and a vital necessity as a defense measure; and

Whereas the State of Minnesota, through its legislature, for the last 25 years has affirmed its continued support of this project, and through the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Commission of Minnesota has continuously promoted the development of the St. Lawrence River, believing that the project is a vital necessity for the stimulation and development of the resources of this State and of the entire Northwest, as well as a great economic advantage to the Nation,

and that the project has already been too long delayed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the senate, the house of representatives concurring, commend and support the President of the United States in his steadfast, consistent, and energetic support of this project, and urge the Congress of the United States, without further delay, to approve and ratify the agreement already concluded with the Dominion of Canada, and provide the necessary funds for the speedy completion of this great project as a vital, economic, and defense necessity.

That the secretary of state be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the President, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the State of Minnesota.

METHODS OF ASSURING PEACE — RESOLUTIONS BY WARREN POST, NO. 23, OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I am in receipt of resolutions adopted by Warren Post, No. 23, of the American Legion at Bowling Green, Ky. The resolutions have been sent to me by Hon. W. W. Willey, commander of the post. The resolutions relate to future conferences and efforts to secure peace for the people of the United States I believe they are very good and sound resolutions, and I ask unanimous consent to present them for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas Warren Post, No. 23, American Legion, Bowling Green, Ky., has for the past several weeks, been giving consideration to the proposed enactment, now in congressional committees, providing for what is generally termed "universal military training" following the present World War; and

Whereas since the introduction of this proposed enactment, the Yalta Conference of the three great leaders, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin, has occurred, and, soon thereafter, the historic and successful Pan-American Conference was held in Mexico City; and

Whereas on April 25, 1945, a conference of United Nations representatives will open in San Francisco, Calif.; and

Whereas we hope that in the fight for peace the United Nations are ahead of schedule as they are in the pursuit of the war, and those individuals and organizations who believe profoundly in the wisdom of strong national defense either recognize or should recognize that the Allied Nations of the world are moving in a determined manner toward a new world order; and

Whereas various proposals on what constitutes a good national defense were made on various assumptions of the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Warren Post, No. 23, American Legion, Department of Kentucky, pursuant to a vote of the membership present at its regular meeting date on the 10th day of April 1945:

1. It is the opinion of the members of said post that future wars will be fought by marching science and marching resources, and not so much by marching men—that the next war, if it occurs, will be largely fought out by long-range bombs and rockets, which are now at the beginning of untold development and expansion—that it will be, in large part, a war of long-range artillery duels across the oceans—that robot bombs and rocket projectiles are now in their experimental stage, with the battered English

people serving as "guinea pigs"—that our children have an appointment with the future scientific development of these aggressor nations; be it further

Resolved by Warren Post, No. 23, American Legion, That now is the time for all America to give serious consideration to a broad, comprehensive program for good national defense, and to that end, we propose;

1. SCIENTIFIC ARMAMENTS FOR DEFENSE

(a) Creation of an army of laboratory scientists and technicians—working with a passion for the development of all forms of lethal weapons—with the hope that the very fact of their possession by this country will prevent the necessity for their use.

(b) Build up large stock pile of metallic resources, and however much the country may be at peace for a while, preserve it with determination against its possible necessary use.

(c) Reconvert American industry at the close of this war in such a manner that it can be turned back to war industry much more quickly than heretofore.

2. INTERNATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CORPS

The development of a highly trained, competent International Intelligence Corps, to the end that this country should not again have to pay the frightful price of guessing at what is going on in the rest of the world to the end that there be no more unfortunate incidents typified by Pearl Harbor.

3. PERMANENT MILITARY AIR FORCE

(a) The training of at least 100,000 volunteer, hand-picked aviators annually. Make pay, living conditions, promotion, and careers in Army aviation sufficiently attractive to secure the necessary young men on a voluntary basis. Thus development of the finest and most modern Air Force in the world.

(b) Begin their training at an early age. Much of it could be done in the elementary schools.

(c) The whole period of advance training should embrace 4 to 5 years, embodying the whole field of aeronautics. Should not only be perfectly trained pilots but should be masters of the science of aeronautics.

4. A REVITALIZED PEACETIME ARMY

(a) Continue to clean up the Regular American Army. Even before this war started we were raising our standards for admission.

(b) Invite and attract a large volunteer Army with good pay, comforts of living, good environment. Make Army life a career comparable to trades and occupations in civilian life. Instead of making it easy to get into and hard to get out of, as heretofore, reverse the order and make it hard to get in, but easy to get out. No less discipline, but much more freedom.

5. SUBSIDIARY NATIONAL DEFENSE AGENCIES

(a) The rebuilding and reorganization following this war of the National Guard, the State militia, and a much larger development of the R. O. T. C. training program; be it further

Resolved, That by proposing the aforesaid program we would not intend for immediate action to be taken, but we do propose that the enactment providing military conscription following the war be held in abeyance until it is determined whether this country is to become a part of a cooperative world movement or whether these cooperative measures are to fail. If they are to succeed, it is impossible for us or anyone else to determine what our national course is to be. If they are to fail, then we favor the early adoption of the program set forth above. The program which the American Legion proposes is not a patchwork program. It recognizes, first, the new hazards for America in modern scientific warfare, and, secondly, that so-called universal military training, when and if passed by Congress, will probably be so modified that it would be nothing more than a delusion to look upon it as adequate national defense.

A stand is not taken for or against universal military training, but proponents—whose good faith we do not question—have said, "It will create such a great body of effective reserves that this country will be forever safe from attack." We believe the above quotation represents honest but dangerous thinking. We look forward, hopefully, to a broad program of physical training following this war, but we do not regard a physical fitness program as adequate to our national defense in the kind of world in which America will strive to live peacefully, when this conflict is ended; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the press, a copy forwarded to the Honorable EARLE CLEMENTS, Congressman from the Second District of Kentucky, Washington, D. C.; a copy to the national commander of the American Legion; and a copy to Senator A. B. CHANDLER, Senator from Kentucky on the Military Affairs Committee; also a copy be sent Senator ALBEN BARKLEY, majority leader of the Senate of the United States, and a copy be sent Garland Bryant, commander of the American Legion of Kentucky.

G. C. GEORGE, *Chairman*,
J. MURRAY HILL,
C. STEVE ROEMER,
RODES K. MYERS,
W. M. WILLEY,
DR. JNO. W. BLACKBURN,
Committee.

(All of Bowling Green, Ky., and members of Warren Post, No. 23, American Legion.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 2603. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 188).

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. 225. A bill to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors; with an amendment (Rept. No. 189).

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

S. J. Res. 34. Joint resolution authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 190).

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 875. A bill for the relief of Mercy Duke Boehl; to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill and that it be appropriately referred.

I also ask unanimous consent to introduce another bill, on behalf of the majority leader the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and myself, authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a Congressional Medal of Honor to Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bills will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 876. A bill relating to the dismissal of indictments, informations, or complaints in

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE
JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

APRIL 17 (legislative day APRIL 16), 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2603]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$255, 853, 700. 00
Amount of increase by the Senate (net).....	12, 927, 138. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	268, 780, 838. 00
Amount of appropriations, 1945.....	262, 166, 756. 00
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1946.....	272, 729, 800. 00
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Exceeds the appropriations for 1945.....	6, 614, 082. 00
Under the estimates for 1946.....	3, 948, 962. 00
Amount in this bill for—	
State Department.....	75, 056, 400. 00
Department of Justice.....	94, 368, 900. 00
Department of Commerce.....	86, 365, 138. 00
The Judiciary.....	12, 990, 400. 00
Federal Loan Agency.....	(33, 000, 000. 00)
Total.....	268, 780, 838. 00

The changes recommended in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

State Department—Title I:

Salaries-----	\$400, 000. 00
<p>The Budget estimates provided for a total of 4,141 positions for 1946 as compared with 3,767 positions for 1945—an increase of 374 positions. However, the bill as passed by the House provided for only approximately 234 additional positions. There was some doubt that the Department would be able to recruit all the additional positions requested due to the manpower situation. The Department states, however, that there appears to be no real basis for believing that the Department will be unable to recruit the number of additional employees requested. It was also testified to that increased responsibilities which the Department will face in the fiscal year will necessitate, in all probability, additional personnel over and above those provided for in this bill.</p>	
Contingent expenses-----	60, 000. 00
<p>(Travel \$35,000 and equipment for new personnel \$25,000.)</p>	
Salaries, Foreign Service officers-----	50, 000. 00
<p>The authorized strength of the career Foreign Service has been 860 since the beginning of the 1942 fiscal year. Now that offices are being reopened in Europe and the responsibilities of the Foreign Service have been and will continue after the war to be greatly increased, the Department has requested that the number be advanced to 1,160 for 1946—an increase of 300. A vigorous recruitment program is now under way to augment the staff, which it is believed will produce more than enough eligibles to fill the additional positions requested. The committee, therefore, has allowed the Budget estimates of \$4,900,000, which is \$50,000 more than the amount allowed by the House.</p>	
Transportation-----	100, 000. 00
<p>The committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$2,100,000, which is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate.</p>	
Foreign Service quarters-----	283, 000. 00
<p>The committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$3,280,000 to \$3,563,000, which is the amount of the Budget estimate. It was the thought of the House that the difficulties being experienced by the Department in recruiting authorized personnel would permit of a reduction in the amount for quarters. However, as a result of the Department's recruitment program practically all vacancies will be filled shortly. During the past 4 months recruiting has proceeded at the average rate of 166 per month. In addition, the restoration of reductions in personnel will require an increase in this appropriation to provide quarters for new Foreign Service officers.</p>	

State Department—Title I—Continued.

Cost of living allowances-----	\$100,000.00
<p>It is recommended by the committee that this appropriation be increased from \$2,100,000, the amount allowed by the House, to \$2,200,000, the amount of the Budget estimate. In addition to the amounts necessary to take care of the additional personnel, the Department stated that additional funds will be required to cover upward classification of posts necessary because of the fact that living costs and war inflations are not only higher than a year ago, but they are continuing to mount.</p>	
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	137,000.00
<p>It is recommended by the committee that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$4,150,000 to \$4,287,000, which is the Budget estimate. Here again the House based its reduction on the difficulties being experienced by the Department in recruiting personnel. The Department, however, feels confident that all vacancies will be filled at the beginning of the fiscal year. The present estimates do not provide for any increase in the number of authorized clerks. It was stated to the committee that this number will not be sufficient to permit the proper staffing of the offices being reopened in Europe.</p>	
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service-----	75,000.00
<p>The committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$1,650,000 to \$1,725,000, which is the Budget estimate. This amount is necessary to provide on a full annual basis during 1946 positions authorized for 1945. As in the case of clerks, the amount requested will be insufficient to permit the proper staffing of offices being reopened in Europe.</p>	
Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency)-----	289,000.00
<p>The amount allowed by the House is increased from \$6,000,000 to \$6,289,000, the Budget estimate. It was pointed out to the committee that the Department is not experiencing any difficulties in recruiting personnel for this service, and that the total amount requested is badly needed in order to keep pace with the political and military developments in Europe.</p>	
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	460,000.00
<p>The committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$8,000,000 to \$8,460,000, which is the Budget estimate. In recommending the reduction in this item the House called attention to the fact that \$400,000 was requested for air-conditioning equipment and expressed the doubt that such equipment could be obtained at this time. However, it was pointed out to the committee that only a small amount of the \$400,000 would be available for air conditioning and the remainder would be used for electric fans, water coolers, refrigerators, and other mechanical equipment.</p>	

State Department—Title I—Continued.

Foreign Service building fund-----	\$1, 000, 000. 00
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The committee has added the following item to the bill:

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

(This item was reported to the House in the amount of \$1,466,000, which was the Budget estimate, and contained language waiving that part of the law authorizing the Foreign Service building fund which states that not more than \$1,000,000 shall be appropriated for any one year and also waiving section 3709 of the Revised Statutes with respect to expenditures for furnishings. This item was deleted from the bill on the floor of the House on the basis that it contained legislation. As recommended for reinsertion in the bill by the Senate, all reference to waivers has been omitted and the amount fixed to accord with the law. A considerable part of the original estimate of \$1,466,000 was set up for a special property purchase program. It was pointed out to the committee that in the liberated and enemy-occupied areas, where Government-owned establishments should be provided as soon as practicable, the war destruction has been, or may be, very extensive. Reconstruction in these areas will involve a general replanning and rezoning of the commercial and residential areas of interest to the Department. Such plans are already well advanced at London and will undoubtedly materialize in other capitals shortly after the cessation of hostilities. In the course of these developments the American Government should be in a position to coordinate its property interests with such plans and be able to make the necessary commitments at opportune moments. In addition, a period of considerable fluctuation in real estate values will undoubtedly follow the peace. In these circumstances, also, this Government should be in a position promptly to acquire needed property at especially advantageous and appropriate moments.)

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	2, 000, 000. 00
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The committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$16,000,000 to \$18,000,000, which is the Budget estimate.

The main item of expenditure under this appropriation is for the protection of American nationals in the hands of Japanese in occupied China. The Department submitted a lengthy justification in behalf of restoring the House cut, part of which reads as follows:

State Department—Title I—Continued.

“The big item of expenditure is for the protection of American nationals in the hands of Japanese in occupied China. The present monthly authorized expenditure for financial assistance in occupied China is at the rate of \$1,358,222 or \$16,306,704 yearly. The appropriation approved by the House is thus \$1,556,704 less than will be required in occupied China alone at the present rate. Unfortunately expenditures at the present rate will not suffice during the 1946 fiscal year. Uncontrolled inflation in occupied China is progressing at so rapid a rate that the present expenditure rates will be exceeded. The Swiss Government has submitted a budget of \$1,837,220 for March 1945, but the Department has been able to approve only \$1,358,892, as available appropriations are insufficient to cover increases. The expenditures recommended by the Swiss for occupied China for March 1945 are at the rate of \$22,460,640 annually.

“Unfortunately, the great increases of the cost of living at Shanghai have occurred mainly since the estimates for the emergency appropriations were submitted to Congress and since the request for the appropriation was prepared. The Swiss Consul General at Shanghai has reported that the cost of living in that city was 80 percent higher in January 1945 than in December 1944 and 50 percent higher in February 1945 than in January 1945.”

Rio Grande emergency flood protection-----\$20, 000. 00

The following paragraph is recommended for insertion in the bill:

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by floodwaters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this Act under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance, public works projects", to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.

(The Budget estimate and the amount allowed for the fiscal year 1945 was \$100,000. Of the amount available for the fiscal year 1945 \$20,000 has been spent for emergency work.

The amount approved by the committee together with the unexpended balance of this year's appropriation will make available for 1946 the same amount available during the present fiscal year.)

Total increase State Department—
Title I-----4, 974, 000. 00

Department of Justice—Title II:

War Division:

Salaries and expenses-----	\$390, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill.

*Salaries and expenses, War Division:
For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$390,000.*

(This item as reported to the House contained language providing for attendance at meetings. A point of order was made against that language, and under the Rules of the House the entire paragraph was deleted. This committee in reinserting the paragraph has omitted all reference to attendance at meetings.)

Immigration and Naturalization Service:

Salaries and expenses-----	900, 000. 00
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The committee recommend that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$21,000,000 to \$21,900,000, which is \$2,675,302 less than comparable figures for 1945. The Department testified that they have already made cuts in personnel and that any further curtailment in personnel would seriously cripple the work of the Service.

Total increase, Department of Justice—

Title II-----	1, 290, 000. 00
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Department of Commerce—Title III:

Bureau of the Census:

Compiling census reports, etc.:

Current industrial statistics-----	561, 000. 00
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Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.

Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:

General Administration:

Information and statistics-----	\$30, 000. 00
Rents-----	336, 138. 00

The Department stated that while rents were approved by the Bureau of the Budget as an expenditure under general administration no funds were included in the estimate for that purpose. The Department was advised that such funds could be obtained by transfer from "Maintenance of air navigation facilities" and "Enforcement of safety regulations." However, as the estimates were submitted under those two heads without any allowance for rents, the Department is without funds for this purpose.

Establishment of air navigation facilities-----	5, 329, 000
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The committee has added the following items of increase:

Restoration of cut below estimates made by House-----	\$427, 000
Transoceanic radio range facilities-----	402, 000
Automatic posting system---	790, 000
Seadrome-----	960, 000
Establishment of landing areas-----	2, 750, 000

Total-----	5, 329, 000
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The officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration stated to the committee that there are approximately 6,500 miles of airways that do not have the necessary air navigation facilities and in order to reduce the backlog of unimplemented airways it will be necessary to have the full amount of the budget estimate. For that reason the committee restored the cut of \$427,000 made by the House.

The committee has added \$402,000 for transoceanic radio range facilities. The House bill and the Budget estimates provided for one such range and the committee has added \$402,000 for 5 additional ranges. The 1 provided by the House bill would be located at New York, and the additional 5 would be at San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Balboa, and Honolulu.

In order to find a solution to the increasing congestion of air traffic and to provide proper controls, the Civil Aeronautics Administration officials have agreed that there is a great need for a completely automatic device and method of getting information to the man who is doing the controlling. It is the desire of the Administration to install such a system on the New York-Washington route, which is the heaviest-trafficked route in the country, and thereby prove the feasibility of this method of

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.

controlling traffic and prove its economy as compared with the constant enlargement of air control quarters and constant increase in the number of men engaged in relaying these messages. For this purpose the committee has added \$790,000.

The Administration also is desirous of proceeding with the construction of a seadrome for the purpose of facilitating weather reporting. It is estimated that one such seadrome would cost \$960,000, and the committee has recommended the inclusion of that amount.

It was represented to the committee that the United States Government for the purpose of obtaining a site for war production plants at Charleston, W. Va., took over the existing airport facilities at that point. In order to provide a suitable airport in Kanawha County, W. Va., the county officials raised \$3,000,000 by bond issue and the airport is under construction. The total cost of the airport is estimated at approximately \$5,750,000, and the United States Government is asked to appropriate \$2,750,000 to complete the airport. In view of the fact that the United States Government took their existing facilities with the assurance that aid would be forthcoming from the Government in connection with a new airport to replace the one taken, the committee has added \$2,750,000 to complete the airport.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities-----

\$300, 000. 00

Technical development-----

175, 000. 00

The committee has added the following items of increase:

Radar investigation----- \$25, 000

Development of swivel landing gear----- 150, 000

Total----- 175, 000

Maintenance and operation of aircraft:

The Administration stated that at the present time they had 231 aircraft, of which 131 because of age, condition, and type should be replaced. The bill as passed the House provided authority for the War and Navy Departments to turn over to the Administration without cost not to exceed 55 surplus planes.

The committee has stricken from the bill the limitation of 55 in the hope that sufficient surplus airplanes can be made available to the Administration to carry out its replacement program.

Enforcement of safety regulations-----

62, 000. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the amount allowed by the House be increased from \$3,050,000 to \$3,112,000, which is the Budget estimate.

Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.

Airport Advisory Service-----

\$125, 000. 00

The committee recommend that the amount proposed by the House be increased from \$300,000 to \$425,000. For the fiscal year 1945, the Administration had \$966,000 and at the present time has on the pay roll 180 employees. The amount recommended by the committee makes provision for 100 employees for the coming fiscal year.

The demands on the part of cities, States, and other civic bodies for expert advice from the Civil Aeronautics Administration on the planning, development, and construction of airports, and on airport legislation, including local and State zoning and airport-enabling legislation, has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. The interest in planning and development of adequate airport facilities is widespread throughout the Nation, and local officials of government invariably turn to the Federal agency in charge of aeronautics to obtain proper advice.

Total, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics-----

6, 357, 138. 00

National Bureau of Standards:
Research and development-----

75, 000. 00

Total, increase, Department of Commerce-----

6, 993, 138. 00

Total increase:

State Department—Title I-----4, 974, 000. 00

Justice Department—Title II-----1, 290, 000. 00

Commerce Department—Title III-----6, 993, 138. 00

Total-----13, 257, 138. 00

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

State Department—Title I:

Cooperation with the American republics-----

330, 000. 00

Total increase-----13, 257, 138. 00

Total decrease-----330, 000. 00

Net increase-----

12, 927, 138. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----

268, 780, 838. 00

Calendar No. 184

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

[Report No. 188]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the
6 Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Members of the Visa Board of Appeals (not to exceed \$10,000 each) ; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; ~~\$9,600,000~~ \$10,000,000.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and,

1 when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library
2 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
3 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than
4 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype
5 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$30,000) ; purchase (not to
6 exceed four passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and
7 repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carry-
8 ing vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including
9 *not to exceed \$10,000 for* expenses of attendance at
10 meetings concerned with the work of the Department
11 of State when authorized by the Secretary of State;
12 transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance
13 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations,
14 and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
15 of persons serving while away from their homes in an
16 advisory capacity without other compensation from the
17 United States, or at \$1 per annum; refund of fees
18 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to
19 persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee
20 by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplo-
21 matic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June
22 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ;
23 the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
24 and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,
25 ~~\$750,000~~ \$810,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of

1 this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carry-
2 ing into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled
3 "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June
4 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be
5 available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
6 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract
7 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
8 Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President
9 may deem necessary.

10 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
11 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
12 of penalty mail of the Department of State as required
13 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
14 \$50,000.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
16 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
17 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
18 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$379,000.

19 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-
20 tenance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
21 five passport agencies, \$69,300.

22 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
23 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
24 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
25 Territories of the United States, including personal services

1 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
2 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
3 the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act
4 approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$8,400.

5 President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses
6 necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board
7 to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality
8 Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by
9 Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or
11 expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of
12 State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; *not to exceed \$500 for*
13 *expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences concerned*
14 *with the work of the Board; printing and binding; purchase*
15 *of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic re-*
16 *porting services by contract, without regard to section 3709*
17 *of the Revised Statutes, \$45,500.*

18 FOREIGN SERVICE

19 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of
20 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with
21 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and
22 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each
23 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per
24 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for
25 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstand-

1 ing the provisions of any other law, \$783,000, including
2 also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes,
3 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3,
4 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official re-
5 ceiving any other salary from the United States Government:
6 *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present
7 war and for six months after its termination, any ambassador
8 or minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-
9 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,
10 prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally
11 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or
12 as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent
13 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United
14 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such
15 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found
16 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment
17 as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or
18 assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service
19 officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the
20 provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropria-
21 tion for the fiscal year 1946 of the salary of such officer,
22 while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized:
23 *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such
24 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compen-
25 sation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the con-

1 tidental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum
2 while serving elsewhere: *Provided further*, That this appro-
3 priation shall be available also for the payment, at not to
4 exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who,
5 incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated
6 from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United
7 States of the governments of the countries concerned, may
8 be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commis-
9 sioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity
10 and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador
11 or minister, having previously been legally appointed to
12 serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer
13 of the United States.

14 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-
15 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-
16 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939
17 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for
18 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving in-
19 structions and in making transits to and from their posts,
20 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-
21 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised
22 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service
23 officers or vice consuls while acting as *chargés d'affaires*
24 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or con-

1 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C.
2 20) ; ~~\$4,850,000~~ \$4,900,000.

3 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
4 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
5 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
6 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
7 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
8 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
9 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of
10 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and
11 thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post
12 of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined neces-
13 sary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency con-
14 ditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the
15 life of such officer or employee or any member of his family,
16 including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30,
17 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of effects while
18 such officers or employees are absent from their per-
19 manent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$250,000
20 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; at-
21 tendance at trade and other conferences and congresses
22 under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized
23 by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C.
24 16, 17) ; preparation and transportation of the remains of
25 those officers and employees of the Foreign Service (in-

cluding their families), who have died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the employment of such officers and employees, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties; ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$2,100,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1947, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued during the fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, ~~\$3,280,000~~ \$3,563,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters

1 for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
4 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
5 light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador,
6 minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for
7 any other Foreign Service officer.

8 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry
9 out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931,
10 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939, (22 U. S. C. 12,
11 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to
12 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and
13 other employees when such allowances and additional com-
14 pensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and
15 other employees to carry on their work efficiently,
16 ~~\$2,100,000~~ \$2,200,000.

17 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
18 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved
19 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$585,000.

20 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
21 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
22 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
23 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$922,800,
24 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
25 Service retirement and disability fund".

1 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of
2 vice consuls commissioned by the Secretary of State and
3 of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel in the For-
4 eign Service, as provided in the Act approved February
5 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under
6 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
7 from homes in the United States upon the beginning and
8 after termination of services, ~~\$4,150,000~~ \$4,287,000.

9 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
10 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
11 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
12 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone opera-
13 tors, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-
14 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of
15 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
16 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under
17 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
18 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning
19 and after termination of service in foreign countries; com-
20 pensation of agents and employees of despatch agencies
21 established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-
22 propelled and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying
23 vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid
24 in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily ren-
25 dered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the

1 Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ;
2 and such other miscellaneous personal services as may be
3 necessary; ~~\$1,650,000~~ \$1,725,000: *Provided*, That no part
4 of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages
5 of persons not American citizens performing clerical services
6 (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether
7 officially designated as clerks or not, in any diplomatic mis-
8 sion or in the diplomatic section of any combined mission:
9 *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is author-
10 ized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign en-
11 listed men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as
12 custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary
13 of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary
14 of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates
15 of the United States located in foreign countries.

16 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-
17 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during the
18 fiscal year 1946 to continue to perform functions or
19 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service
20 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941
21 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of
22 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
23 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,
24 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the
25 conditions under which such allocations were provided or

1 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,000,000
2 \$6,289,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representa-
3 tion allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February
4 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation
5 to American citizens employed hereunder.

6 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
7 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
8 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
9 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
10 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, includ-
11 ing minor construction on Government-owned properties,
12 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
13 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
14 microfilm and motion picture equipment; newspapers (foreign
15 and domestic) ; freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice
16 and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed
17 forty passenger automobiles) , maintenance and hire of motor-
18 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
19 including purchase of twelve automobiles for chiefs of
20 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;
23 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary
24 service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and fur-
25 nishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as

1 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned
2 or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
3 vised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy
4 in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for
5 operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies
6 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, in-
7 cluding the transportation of members of families and per-
8 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers
9 acting as chargé d'affaires in traveling to seats of govern-
10 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of
11 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;
12 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
13 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
14 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-
15 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31
16 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection
17 with last illness and death of certain native employees, as
18 authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15,
19 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and
20 consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances
21 for special instruction, education, and individual training of
22 officers of the Foreign Service at home and abroad, not to
23 exceed \$50,000; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each,
24 of the tuition of officers of the Foreign Service assigned for
25 the study of foreign languages; for relief, protection, and

1 burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized
2 by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign
3 countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the
4 United States, and for expenses which may be incurred
5 in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews
6 of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens
7 from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses
8 of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat,
9 institutions for incarcerating American convicts and per-
10 sons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quar-
11 ters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes,
12 and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transporta-
13 tion of prisoners and persons declared insane by any con-
14 sular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for
15 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
16 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as
17 authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as
19 may be necessary; ~~\$8,000,000~~ \$8,460,000: *Provided*, That
20 this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of ap-
21 propriations for the Navy Department for materials, sup-
22 plies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy
23 Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and
24 transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine
25 Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the

1 Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies,
2 legations, or consular offices of the United States located in
3 foreign countries.

4 *Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of*
5 *carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,*
6 *1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for*
7 *buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establish-*
8 *ments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including*
9 *the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings*
10 *acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.*

11 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
12 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-
13 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be
14 expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of
15 the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), ~~\$16,000,000~~
16 *\$18,000,000*, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the
17 discretion of the President, be available for personal services
18 in the District of Columbia.

19 During the continuance of the present war and for six
20 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-
21 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on
22 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to
23 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be
24 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary
25 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary

1 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,
2 and value in any other department or agency of the United
3 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services
4 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite
5 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-
6 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be
7 paid during the periods of such assignments from the appro-
8 priations under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Depart-
9 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946.

10 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
11 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under
12 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the
13 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41
14 U. S. C. 22).

15 INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

16 United States contributions to international commissions,
17 congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual con-
18 tributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange
19 in discharge of the obligations of the United States in con-
20 nection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus,
21 and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts
22 as follows: Pan American Union, \$301,219.88, including
23 not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau
24 of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International

1 Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau,
2 \$62,493.31; Bureau of International Telecommunication
3 Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office,
4 \$6,377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International
5 Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-
6 Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Pro-
7 tection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial
8 Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for
9 the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed
10 \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member
11 of the Council of the American International Institute for
12 the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting
13 of the Council; International Map of the World on the
14 Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary
15 Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the
16 necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the
17 United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,
18 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of
19 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,
20 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
21 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$547,638.90,
22 including not to exceed \$15,000 for the expenses of participa-
23 tion by the United States in the meetings of the General Con-
24 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor
25 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-

ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$156,233.26; Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45; and participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$96,623.50; in all, \$1,790,400, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of

1 the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
2 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
3 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obliga-
4 tion.

5 International conferences (emergency) : For all neces-
6 sary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
7 vised Statutes, of participation by the United States, upon
8 approval by the Secretary of State, in international
9 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct
10 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
11 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
12 special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
13 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil
14 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
15 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government
16 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
17 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
18 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
19 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
20 contract or otherwise; purchase or rental of equipment, pur-
21 chase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers;
22 transportation of things; contributions for the share of the
23 United States in expenses of international organizations;
24 \$1,500,000.

25 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-

1 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the
2 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,
3 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and
4 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August
5 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and
6 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
7 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;
8 construction and operation of gaging stations where neces-
9 sary and their equipment; personal services in the District
10 of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or
11 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
12 the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings
13 which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be nec-
14 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of
15 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;
16 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-
17 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodi-
18 cals; purchase (not exceeding six), maintenance, repair, and
19 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,
20 machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-re-
21 production machines; hire with or without personal
22 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and
23 motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by
24 donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal
25 property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-

1 cates of title (not to exceed \$1,500) ; reimbursement to
2 other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by
3 them in connection with the making of maps or making of
4 photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and
5 waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use
6 of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection
7 of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising
8 in newspapers and technical publications without
9 regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and
10 testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed
11 necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and litho-
12 graphs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
13 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
14 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
15 equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the
16 Secretary of State may deem proper; \$400,000.

17 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works
18 projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation
19 and maintenance and protection during construction)
20 of the following projects under the supervision of the International
21 Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,
22 United States section, including salaries and wages of employees,
23 laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or
24 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
25 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-

1 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase (not exceed-
2 ing eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
3 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-
4 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines;
5 drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract
6 if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs
7 and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove
8 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
9 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
10 utes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services,
11 of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled
12 vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase,
13 or condemnation, of real and personal property, including
14 expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of
15 equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising
16 in newspapers and technical publications without regard to
17 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;
18 communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drink-
19 ing water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unob-
20 tainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'
21 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-
22 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
23 necessary:

24 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United
25 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower

1 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,
2 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), \$750,000, to be
3 immediately available and to be merged with the appropria-
4 tions for this purpose made available for the fiscal year 1945,
5 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
6 of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on
7 any land, site, or easement except such as has been acquired
8 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
9 Attorney General of the United States;

10 For supplemental construction on the Rio Grande in
11 the El Paso-Juarez Valley under the convention concluded
12 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
13 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
14 expended, \$140,000.

15 *Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency*
16 *flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and*
17 *repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-*
18 *national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,*
19 *threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,*
20 *which have heretofore been authorized and erected under*
21 *the provisions of treaties between the United States and*
22 *Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing im-*
23 *provements on the Rio Grande, including the objects speci-*
24 *fied in this Act under the head "Construction, operation, and*

1 *maintenance, public works project', to be immediately avail-*
2 *able and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.*

3 International Boundary Commission, United States and
4 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to
5 perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty
6 between the United States and Great Britain in respect to
7 Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-
8 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries
9 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for
10 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary
11 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
12 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
13 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field
14 party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber
15 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to
16 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for
17 all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the
18 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of
19 the international boundary line between the United States
20 and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the
21 treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remain-
22 ing work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
23 Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United
24 States and Great Britain and including the hire of freight-

1 and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field em-
2 ployees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary
3 of State, \$45,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
5 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,
6 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
7 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
8 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
9 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
10 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the
11 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the
12 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary travel-
13 ing expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings
14 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United
15 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the
16 American Commissioners to be necessary, including travel-
17 ing expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, mak-
18 ing necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for
19 cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and for
20 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of
21 the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms
22 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain
23 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United
24 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January

1 11, 1909, \$30,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the
2 Secretary of State.

3 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
4 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-
5 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations
6 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of
7 the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, in-
8 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
9 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
10 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed two pas-
11 senger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation
12 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying
13 vehicles, \$79,000, to be disbursed under the direction of
14 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
15 department or independent establishment of the Govern-
16 ment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
17 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
18 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

19 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
20 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-
21 eries Commission, under the convention between the United
22 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including
23 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-
24 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-

1 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses
2 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State
3 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the
4 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:
5 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by
6 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

7 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
8 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
9 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
10 the convention between the United States and Canada, con-
11 cluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling
12 expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
13 not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-
14 cles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furni-
15 ture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent;
16 and such other expenses in the United States and else-
17 where as the Secretary of State may deem proper, includ-
18 ing the reimbursement of other appropriations from which
19 payments may have been made for any of the purposes
20 herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the
21 Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

22 United Nations Commission for the Investigation of
23 War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation
24 by the United States in the United Nations Commission for
25 the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal serv-

ices without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and the rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission, \$60,000.

Cooperation with the American Republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations,

1 and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such ex-
2 penses to include personal services in the District of Colum-
3 bia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; steno-
4 graphic reporting, translating and other services by contract,
5 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
6 U. S. C. 5) ; *not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of*
7 attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and
8 associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
9 hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
10 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
11 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees
12 incident to training, including traveling expenses in the
13 United States and abroad in accordance with the Stand-
14 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
15 of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional,
16 and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes,
17 and persons possessing special scientific or other tech-
18 nical qualifications, who are citizens of the United
19 States or the other American republics: *Provided,*
20 That the Secretary of State is authorized under such
21 regulations as he may adopt; traveling expenses of members
22 of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said
23 Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to
24 exceed five passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, oper-
25 ation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn pas-

1 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals;
2 rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair
3 of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored
4 photographic enlargements, ~~\$4,330,000~~ \$4,000,000; and the
5 Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate
6 is hereby authorized, in his discretion.

7 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
8 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
9 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal
10 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of
11 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign
12 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under
13 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign
14 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,
15 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when
16 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as
17 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable
18 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of
19 State.

20 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
21 Appropriation Act, 1946".

22 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

24 For personal services in the District of Columbia
25 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-

1 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
2 follows:

3 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$82,000.

4 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,000.

5 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,
6 \$125,000.

7 For the Administrative Division, \$1,020,000.

8 For the Tax Division, \$590,000.

9 For the Criminal Division, \$900,000.

10 For the Claims Division, \$935,000.

11 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,
12 \$110,000.

13 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$28,900.

14 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$135,000.

15 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-
16 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
17 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and
18 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not
19 exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,
20 purchase of three and repair, maintenance, and operation of
21 five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks,
22 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange
23 thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the
24 field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized

1 or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
2 Assistant, \$210,000.

3 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
4 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
6 the Department of Justice, \$400,000.

7 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
8 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
9 of penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required
10 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
11 \$350,000.

12 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
13 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
14 of lawbooks and books of reference, \$146,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
16 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
17 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
18 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
19 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
20 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
21 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
22 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this
23 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and
24 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust

1 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
2 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter
3 appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more unless such person
4 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
5 consent of the Senate.

6 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
7 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
8 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
9 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
10 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
11 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
12 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts,
13 records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts;
14 travel expenses; in all, \$78,000, to be expended under the
15 direction of the Attorney General.

16 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
17 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
18 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,
19 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
20 fees or like services, \$3,400,000.

21 *Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries*
22 *and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere neces-*
23 *sary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national*
24 *security and war effort and in connection with the registra-*
25 *tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment*

1 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;
2 travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract;
3 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-
4 ing \$4,000), \$390,000.

5 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
6 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed
7 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,
8 Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts,
9 and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in
10 taking depositions; patent applications and contested pro-
11 ceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition
12 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,
13 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued,
14 \$400,000.

15 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
16 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
17 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
18 employees, including the office expenses of United States
19 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
20 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
21 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States
22 district attorney, \$3,870,000.

23 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
24 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the
25 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys

1 not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney Gen-
2 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment
3 of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in
4 special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for pay-
5 ment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensa-
6 tion of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and
7 authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory,
8 or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount
9 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
10 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000
11 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to
12 the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing
13 the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual
14 rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each,
15 together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*,
16 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
17 payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of
18 \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such
19 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
20 advice and consent of the Senate.

21 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
22 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
23 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
24 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
25 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when

1 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
2 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
3 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
4 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase, when authorized
5 by the Attorney General, of two motor-propelled passenger-
6 carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and mainte-
7 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
8 carrying vehicles; \$3,980,000.

9 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
10 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
11 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
12 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
13 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000:
14 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall
15 be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses
16 or informants as may be authorized or approved by the
17 Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive:
18 *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appro-
19 priated shall be used to pay any witness more than one
20 attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee
21 shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:
22 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
23 United States performs travel in order to appear as
24 a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving
25 the activity in connection with which such person is em-

1 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall
2 be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for
3 the travel expenses of such employee.

4 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
5 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-
6 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-
7 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals
8 in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court,
9 \$185,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in
10 charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem
11 shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and
12 presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*,
13 That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of
14 bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for
15 the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of un-
16 availability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

17 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

18 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
19 crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against
20 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
21 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
22 classification, and preservation of identification and other
23 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
24 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
25 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official mat-

1 ters under the control of the Department of Justice and the
2 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
3 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
4 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
5 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000
6 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four
7 armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery,
8 supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype,
9 and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire
10 to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
11 graph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compart-
12 ment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by
13 the Director for security when authorized personnel are re-
14 quired to transport secret documents or hand baggage con-
15 taining highly technical and valuable equipment, and includ-
16 ing expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
17 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
18 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to
19 exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal
20 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
21 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to
22 the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed
23 \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
24 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
25 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such

1 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
2 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
3 the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
4 \$7,900,000.

5 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
6 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
7 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
8 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
9 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
10 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
11 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

12 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
13 (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the national
14 emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against
15 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
16 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
17 classification, and preservation of identification and other
18 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
19 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
20 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters
21 under the control of the Department of Justice and the
22 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
23 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
24 purchase of not to exceed two hundred (for replace-
25 ment only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of

1 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and
2 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
3 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
4 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
5 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the
6 cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may
7 be authorized by the Director for security when authorized
8 personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand
9 baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment;
10 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
11 Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension
12 of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed
13 \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
14 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
15 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
16 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
17 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
18 the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$27,-
19 829,000.

20 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
21 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
22 any civil-service employee.

23 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

24 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
25 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-

1 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relat-
2 ing to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;
3 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
4 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other
5 expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclu-
6 sion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in
7 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,
8 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and
9 telephone services; traveling expenses, *including not to*
10 *exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with*
11 *the purposes of this appropriation*; purchase (not to ex-
12 ceed 150), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to
14 exceed one), maintenance and operation of aircraft; fire-
15 arms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks, for
16 free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, in-
17 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-
18 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
19 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public
20 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
21 money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf
22 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by
23 contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair
24 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
25 ~~\$21,000,000~~ \$21,900,000: *Provided, That the Attorney*

1 General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other depart-
2 ment, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local govern-
3 ments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for sal-
4 aries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized
5 assistance to the Department of Justice in connection
6 with the administration and enforcement of said laws;
7 for detention of alien enemies, including the construc-
8 tion of temporary buildings, and for all necessary ex-
9 penses, including household equipment, incident to the main-
10 tenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transporta-
11 tion of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children,
12 including transportation and other expenses in the return
13 of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such
14 other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General,
15 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
16 route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees
17 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
18 Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commis-
19 sioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-
20 tract with officers and employees for the use, on official
21 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*,
22 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-
23 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to
24 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
25 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and

1 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)
2 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

3 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

4 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
5 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
6 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and
7 care of United States prisoners, \$365,000: *Provided*, That
8 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for
9 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
10 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authori-
11 zation of the Attorney General.

12 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
13 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,
14 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and
15 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
16 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains
17 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
18 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
19 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
20 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
21 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
22 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
23 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
24 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
25 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-

1 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
2 \$20,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying auto-
3 mobiles; *not to exceed \$10,000 for* expenses of attendance
4 at meetings concerned with the work of the Fed-
5 eral Prison System when authorized in writing by the
6 Attorney General; traveling expenses, including travel-
7 ing expenses of members of advisory boards authorized
8 by law incurred in the discharge of their official
9 duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wear-
10 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
11 their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; fire-
12 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
13 ucts and livestock, \$13,300,000.

14 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for
15 inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appli-
16 ances necessary for patients including personal services in
17 the District of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of
18 uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary
19 for the employees in the performance of their official
20 duties, \$1,085,000: *Provided*, That there may be
21 transferred without limitation accounts to the appropria-
22 tion "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health
23 Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of
24 not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison
25 System, and to other appropriations of the Public Health

1 Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion
2 of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that
3 Service for the other objects mentioned above.

4 Support of United States prisoners: For support of
5 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the
6 Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and med-
7 ical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
8 tody of the United States to place of conviction or place of
9 bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place
10 within the United States as may be authorized by the Attor-
11 ney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing
12 and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount
13 of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;
14 and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of
15 buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied
16 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,
17 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners becom-
18 ing insane during imprisonment and who continue insane
19 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends
20 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased
21 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States
22 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are
23 unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and
24 returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recap-

1 ture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of
2 United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,800,000.

3 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be
4 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem
5 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more
6 than one of such capacities on the same day.

7 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used
8 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed
9 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and
10 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
11 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

12 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
13 the United States District Attorney and the United States
14 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
15 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
16 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
17 of the District of Columbia.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
19 Appropriation Act, 1946".

20 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
23 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
24 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services

1 in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not exceeding
2 \$500) ; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
3 books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger
4 automobile at not exceeding \$1,800, and maintenance, oper-
5 ation, and repair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for
6 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
7 with the work of the Office of the Secretary; \$570,000.

8 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
9 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the
10 Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing
11 plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Com-
12 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
13 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220) , \$750,000.

14 Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-
15 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff
16 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services
17 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-
18 ing expenses, \$75,000.

19 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
20 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
21 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics
22 Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
23 (Public Law 364) , \$485,000.

24 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

25 Salaries and expenses, age, and citizenship certification:

1 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census
2 records and supplying information incident to carrying out
3 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory
4 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-
5 tion, including personal services at the seat of govern-
6 ment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of refer-
7 ence, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$145,000:
8 *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing
9 from census records of evidence for the establishment of
10 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
11 jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

12 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
13 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
14 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
15 law, the collection, compilation and periodic publication
16 of statistics showing United States exports and imports;
17 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other
18 records; preparation of monographs on census subjects
19 and other work of specialized character by contract or
20 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000
21 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
22 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written
23 authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of
24 ferry fares and bridge, road and tunnel tolls; mainte-
25 nance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of
 2 tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances,
 3 and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
 4 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
 5 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
 6 erence, periodicals, maps; newspapers (not exceeding \$200).
 7 ~~\$4,757,000~~ \$5,318,000.

8 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

9 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For
 10 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
 11 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
 12 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-
 13 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and
 14 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
 15 exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 16 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically
 17 authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceed-
 18 ing \$200); fees and mileage of expert and other wit-
 19 nesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-
 20 tions in the field; hire, maintenance, repair and operation
 21 of passenger-carrying automobiles; ~~\$2,680,000~~ \$3,046,138.

22 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-
 23 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
 24 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-
 25 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction

1 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling
 2 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration
 3 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the
 4 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal
 5 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
 6 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying
 7 automobiles, ~~\$9,400,000~~ \$14,729,000: *Provided*, That the
 8 consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year
 9 1945 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1946, and
 10 is hereby merged with this appropriation, the total amount
 11 to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided*
 12 *further, That not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall*
 13 *be available for the establishment of landing areas.*

14 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
 15 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
 16 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
 17 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
 18 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), hire, maintenance, repair,
 19 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; ~~\$24,000,~~
 20 ~~000~~ \$24,300,000. There may be credited to the appropria-
 21 tion "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities"
 22 sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other
 23 public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence
 24 of the present war and for six months thereafter in the
 25 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

1 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
2 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
3 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such de-
4 velopmental work and service testing as tends to the creation
5 of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
6 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
7 and operation methods, including personal services in the
8 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
9 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
10 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
11 carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents,
12 plans, and specifications, ~~\$675,000~~ \$850,000.

13 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-
14 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
15 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
16 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including per-
17 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
18 hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying
19 automobiles; ~~\$3,050,000~~ \$3,112,000.

20 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
21 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
22 private agencies in connection with the construction and
23 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
24 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the

1 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
2 ~~\$300,000~~ \$425,000.

3 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
4 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of
5 aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the
6 Administrator, including the repair of aircraft engines and
7 other aircraft parts, \$850,000, and the Secretary of War
8 and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to transfer to
9 the Administrator without payment therefor, ~~not to exceed~~
10 ~~fifty-five~~ aircraft, surplus to the needs of the War Department
11 or the Navy Department, ~~in accordance with the schedule in~~
12 ~~the Budget under this head~~, such aircraft to be acquired by
13 the Administrator for replacement purposes only.

14 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
15 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,
16 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington
17 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and main-
18 tenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed
19 \$2,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms,
20 \$582,000.

21 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
22 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
23 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
24 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce

1 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until
2 June 30, 1946, and the portion thereof available for
3 administrative expenses shall be available also for the
4 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carry-
5 ing automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing
6 and binding: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall
7 not exceed five hundred and thirty-five: *Provided further*,
8 That not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appro-
9 priation "General administration, Office of Administrator of
10 Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection
11 with the general administration of the development of land-
12 ing areas program.

13 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
14 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
15 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
16 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
17 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
18 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
19 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and
20 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
21 shoes).

22 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

23 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For nec-
24 essary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
25 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-

1 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
2 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
3 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards
4 on a contract or fee basis; salaries and traveling expenses
5 of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
6 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
7 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
8 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
9 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,466 for deposit
10 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail,
11 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
12 Law 364) ; purchase of aircraft (not to exceed twelve) and
13 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed
14 six) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same;
15 purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment
16 for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes,
17 and skis) ; \$1,675,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
18 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-
19 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
20 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
21 \$4,000) .

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
23 \$25,000.

24 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

25 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses

1 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
2 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
3 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
4 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
5 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
6 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
7 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
8 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
9 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
10 ing instruments); stationery for field stations and parties;
11 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
12 periodicals; \$2,400,000, of which not to exceed \$1,806,000
13 shall be available for personal services.

14 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
15 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units
16 of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations re-
17 quired for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
18 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
19 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
20 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
21 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
22 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
23 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
24 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
25 gravity surveys in United States territory and adja-

1 cent areas; operation of two latitude observatories; field
2 surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts;
3 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
4 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and
5 seismological buildings; purchase of two motor-propelled
6 station wagons and hire, maintenance, operation, and re-
7 pair of motor vehicles; operation, maintenance, and repair
8 of an airplane for photographic surveys; special aviation
9 clothing; packing, crating, and transporting personal house-
10 hold effects of commissioned officers when transferred from
11 one official station to another, and of commissioned officers
12 who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned
13 officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not
14 to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of
15 a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer
16 reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to
17 employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides
18 or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement,
19 under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the
20 Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines,
21 and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of
22 distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked
23 persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed
24 a total of \$500) ; \$3,180,000, *of which \$10,000 shall be*
25 *immediately available.*

1 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
2 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
3 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
4 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
5 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
6 \$870,000.

7 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
8 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for ex-
9 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
10 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the
11 written authority of the Secretary.

12 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
13 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or captured
14 civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic
15 Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50
16 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity,
17 regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations
18 accrued; the purchase of special clothing for protection of
19 employees while engaged in their official duties; not to exceed
20 \$2,500 for the payment of part-time or intermittent employ-
21 ment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such
22 architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be
23 contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceed-
24 ing \$25 per diem for any person so employed; and not to

1 exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic surveys in regions sub-
2 ject to earthquakes.

3 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

4 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
5 ices (not to exceed \$1,860,000) and other necessary ex-
6 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
7 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
8 by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers (not
9 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; fees
10 and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in
11 the District of Columbia; \$1,980,000: *Provided*, That ex-
12 penses, except printing and binding, of field studies or sur-
13 veys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau
14 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

15 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed
16 \$395,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to oper-
17 ate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch
18 offices for the collection and dissemination of information
19 useful in the development and improvement of commerce
20 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
21 foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300),
22 periodicals and books of reference, \$445,000.

23 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
24 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not

1 to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings
2 concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic com-
3 merce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of
4 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing
5 of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred
6 on the written authority of the Secretary.

7 PATENT OFFICE

8 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
9 bia and elsewhere, \$4,100,000.

10 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
11 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
12 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
13 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
14 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus
15 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
16 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat
17 and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$275,000: *Pro-*
18 *vided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases
19 may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
20 photolithography.

21 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
22 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
23 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
24 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
25 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,

1 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
2 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year
3 or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other
4 questions arising in connection with applications for patents
5 and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Com-
6 missioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits
7 instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel,
8 including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings con-
9 cerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on
10 the written authority of the Secretary; and for other con-
11 tingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office;
12 \$125,000.

13 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
14 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
15 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
16 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000;
17 for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,
18 \$800,000.

19 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

20 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
21 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
22 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
23 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
24 of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
25 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth

1 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-
2 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services
3 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,
4 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-
5 tion service, transportation service; travel, including not
6 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
7 organizations concerned with standardization or research in
8 science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secre-
9 tary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the
10 visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical
11 officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National
12 Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-
13 aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and
14 disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the
15 results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
16 be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials,
17 stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power,
18 and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau,
19 including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and
20 cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots
21 and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
22 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger
23 automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its
24 repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, in-

cluding their exchange; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25) ; and translation of technical articles:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; \$465,000.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; \$1,125,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investi-

1 gation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the
2 study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the develop-
3 ment of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the
4 investigation of the properties of rare substances; investiga-
5 tions relating to the utilization of materials, including lubri-
6 cants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods
7 of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising
8 in connection with standards ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,325,000.

9 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
10 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
11 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
12 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
13 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
14 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
15 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
16 quality and performance, \$198,000.

17 During the fiscal year 1946 the head of any depart-
18 ment or independent establishment of the Government
19 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
20 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-
21 ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the
22 functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau
23 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its
24 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary,
25 transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as

1 may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The
2 Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the
3 Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized
4 hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit
5 of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of
6 work for the department or establishment from which the
7 transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses
8 and compensation for personal services in the District of
9 Columbia and in the field.

10 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau
11 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment
12 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of
13 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as
14 may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at
15 a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so
16 employed.

17 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of
18 Standards not to exceed \$2,750,000 may be expended for
19 personal services in the District of Columbia.

20 WEATHER BUREAU

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for car-
22 rying into effect in the United States and possessions, on
23 ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary,
24 the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved
25 October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved

1 October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of
2 the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), in-
3 cluding investigations of atmospheric phenomena; coopera-
4 tion with other public agencies and societies and institutions
5 of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of
6 newspapers (not to exceed \$50) ; traveling expenses, includ-
7 ing not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings con-
8 cerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the
9 Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance,
10 operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, altera-
11 tions, and improvements to existing buildings and care and
12 preservation of grounds, including the construction of neces-
13 sary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting
14 Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary build-
15 ings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone
16 rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and
17 messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement
18 with the companies performing the service; and establishment,
19 equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and
20 stations; \$12,140,000, of which not to exceed \$1,142,000
21 may be expended for departmental personal services in the
22 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the con-
23 tribution of the United States to the cost of the office
24 of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Com-
25 mittee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of

a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their

1 posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of
2 the United States or in Alaska.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Com-
4 merce Appropriation Act, 1946".

5 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

6 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

7 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
8 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
9 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
10 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
11 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
12 or work of the court, \$499,100.

13 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
14 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
15 fiscal year 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appro-
16 priation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
17 year 1946.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
19 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended
20 as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed
21 by such printer as the Court may designate.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of
23 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
24 the Chief Justice may approve, \$34,900, of which amount
25 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the

1 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
2 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
3 Law 364).

4 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
5 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
6 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
7 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
8 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
9 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances,
10 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
11 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including
12 temporary labor without reference to the Classification and
13 Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire
14 of men and equipment or under contract without compliance
15 with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41
16 U. S. C. 5, 16), \$74,800.

17 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District
19 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
20 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
21 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
22 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
23 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
24 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

25 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United

1 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
2 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
3 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
4 material and every item incident thereto, \$10,300, to be
5 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

6 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Ap-
7 peals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-
8 ments to the United States Court of Appeals Building, includ-
9 ing repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment,
10 and for labor and material and every item incident thereto,
11 \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect
12 of the Capitol.

13 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

14 Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and
15 all other officers and employees of the court, \$111,600.

16 Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-
17 ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses;
18 drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other mis-
19 cellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding
20 judge, \$3,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this
21 appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general
22 fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by
23 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
25 \$6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$233,200.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$13,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, \$300,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the

1 appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and
 2 to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other
 3 purposes'', approved June 23, 1930, *and as also amended*
 4 *by an Act approved July 1, 1944.*

5 Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, re-
 6 pairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other mis-
 7 cellaneous expenses, \$45,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
 8 \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in
 9 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
 10 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
 11 Law 364).

12 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
 13 \$33,000.

14 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
 15 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
 16 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
 17 \$6,500.

18 TERRITORIAL COURTS

19 Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two asso-
 20 ciate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of
 21 Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of
 22 judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

23 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

24 Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; dis-
 25 trict judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one

1 in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of
2 Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama
3 Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the
4 Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff
5 Act of 1930; in all, \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
6 priation shall be available for the salaries of all United
7 States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully en-
8 titled thereto whether active or retired.

9 Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of
10 United States circuit courts of appeals and United States
11 district courts, their deputies, and other assistants,
12 \$2,635,000.

13 No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used
14 to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of
15 the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama;
16 Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;
17 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
18 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
19 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
20 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
21 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
22 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
23 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,
24 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall
25 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions

1 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other
2 offices to the offices named herein.

3 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries
4 of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
5 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
6 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
7 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,173,000: *Provided*, That
8 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the
9 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
10 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
11 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
12 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
13 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
14 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
15 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
16 General with respect to supervising or furnishing information
17 concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole
18 from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

19 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
20 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
21 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
22 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$200,000.

23 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
24 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
25 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-

ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$450,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of

1 the United States courts as required by section 2 of the Act
2 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$540,000.

3 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
4 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary,
5 including traveling expenses of probation officers and their
6 clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
7 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$620,000: *Provided*,
8 That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
9 \$4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
10 with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the
11 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
12 Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That
13 United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of
14 actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per
15 mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation
16 when traveling on official business within the city limits of
17 their official station.

18 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
19 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
20 \$89,000.

21 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
22 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
23 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$700,000.

24 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

25 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office

1 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
2 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
3 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
4 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
5 provide for the administration of the United States courts,
6 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
7 1223), \$249,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
8 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
9 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
10 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
11 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
13 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
14 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
15 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
16 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
17 tion of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the
18 District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
19 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
20 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
21 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
22 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration
23 of the United States courts, and for other purposes,
24 \$26,000.

25 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"

1 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
2 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
3 Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
4 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
5 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
6 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

7 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
8 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
9 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
10 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
11 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
12 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
13 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
14 in office.

15 This title may be cited as "The Judiciary Appropriation
16 Act, 1946".

17 TITLE V—FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

18 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

19 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for
20 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the
21 direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administra-
22 tor by Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved
23 February 24, 1945, \$91,000 is hereby made available to
24 the Administrator for administrative expenses of supervis-
25 ing such agencies, including personal services in the

1 District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding
2 (\$2,500) ; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals;
3 not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of
4 persons or organizations for special services by contract
5 or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
6 Statutes and the civil service and classification laws: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act
8 for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obli-
9 gated or expended unless and until an appropriate appro-
10 priation account shall have been established therefor pur-
11 suant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant,
12 and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited
13 in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as
14 amended.

15 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

16 Not to exceed \$33,000,000 of the funds of the Recon-
17 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of
18 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during
19 the fiscal year 1946 for its administrative expenses and
20 the administrative expenses of Defense Plant Corporation,
21 Defense Supplies Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation,
22 Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve
23 Company, The RFC Mortgage Company, Rubber Reserve
24 Company, and War Damage Corporation, including per-
25 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;

1 maintenance and operation of aircraft; travel expenses,
2 in accordance with the Standardized Government
3 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,
4 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
5 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,700 for
6 periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;
7 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
8 banks; and not to exceed \$131,250 for deposit in the gen-
9 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
10 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
11 Law 364): *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-
12 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
13 basis, but not including other personal services except those
14 which the corporations' prescribed accounting system requires
15 to be capitalized) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
16 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition
17 of real or personal property belonging to said corpora-
18 tions, or in which they have an interest, including expenses
19 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
20 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
21 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of
22 this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore
23 specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses,
24 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
25 corporations shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-

1 ance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as
2 amended.

3 This title may be cited as the "Federal Loan Agency
4 Appropriation Act, 1946".

5 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

6 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
8 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
9 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
10 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
11 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
12 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
13 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
16 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-
17 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
19 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
20 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
21 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or impris-
22 oned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*,
23 That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and
24 not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

25 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments

- 1 of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal
- 2 Loan Agency Appropriation Act, 1946”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 19, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

[Report No. 188]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MARCH 20 (legislative day, MARCH 16), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
Reported with amendments

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 16, line 3, after the word "countries" insert:
- 2, ": *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the
- 3 maintenance of commissary service authorized under this
- 4 head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose
- 5 current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts
- 6 are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall
- 7 be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expendi-
- 8 tures of said commissary service".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 16, line 18, after the word "Columbia" insert:
- 2 "*: Provided, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits*
- 3 *on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be cred-*
- 4 *ited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time*
- 5 *obligations are incurred or such amounts are received*".

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 20, line 23, after the word "organizations;"
- 2 insert: "printing and binding without regard to section 11
- 3 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; enter-
- 4 tainment; and representation allowances as authorized by
- 5 the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C.
- 6 12, 23c) ;".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: On page 28, after line 21, insert:

- 1 Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:
- 2 For all necessary expenses of the participation by the
- 3 United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of
- 4 Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for
- 5 surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including
- 6 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
- 7 without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel
- 8 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government

1 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
2 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting
3 and other services by contract, books of reference and
4 periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to sec-
5 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;
6 and the share of the United States in the expenses of the
7 secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the
8 appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", con-
9 tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-
10 priation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: On page 28, after line 21, insert:

1 Cultural relations with China and the neighboring coun-
2 tries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all
3 expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
4 Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State inde-
5 pendently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Gov-
6 ernment to carry out a program of cultural relations with
7 China and the neighboring countries and with countries of
8 the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the

1 appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", con-
2 tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-
3 priation Act, 1943, as supplemental and amended), includ-
4 ing the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other
5 equipment, and educational and cultural materials; con-
6 tributions of money and materials to, and contracts with,
7 educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organ-
8 izations in the United States and the above countries, di-
9 rectly or through independent agencies; compensation, allow-
10 ances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the
11 above countries who are students, professors, or technical
12 specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may
13 be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses
14 incurred by such persons in traveling between places of resi-
15 dence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty
16 abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the
17 above countries without regard to the Standardized Gov-
18 ernment Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense
19 Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard
20 to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and bind-
21 ing; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for
22 temporary employment of persons or organizations, by con-
23 tract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and
24 classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the Presi-
25 dent, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from

1 this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and inde-
2 pendent establishments of the Government for expenditure
3 in the United States and in the above countries any part
4 of this amount for direct expenditure by such department,
5 agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of
6 this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made
7 under the specific authority herein contained or under the
8 authority governing the activities of the department, agency,
9 or independent establishment to which amounts are
10 transferred.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 30, line 21, after the word "adopt" insert:
- 2 ", to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed
- 3 \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of
- 4 citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the
- 5 Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized
- 6 Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of
- 7 funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes".

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 31, line 6, after the word "discretion", insert:
- 2 " , and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer
- 3 from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and
- 4 independent establishments of the Government for expendi-
- 5 ture in the United States and in the other American republics
- 6 any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such
- 7 department or independent establishment for the purposes
- 8 of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be

1 made under the specific authority herein contained or under
 2 the authority governing the activities of the department,
 3 agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are
 4 transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000
 5 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947”.

79TH CONGRESS
 1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, April 16), 1945
 Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 32, after line 14, insert "Not to exceed \$250,-
- 2 000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall
- 3 be available for the employment, on duties properly charge-
- 4 able to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the
- 5 Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of
- 6 1923, as amended."

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 33, line 14, after the word "reference," insert:
- 2 "and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses
- 3 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or
- 4 approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
- 5 Assistant,".

79TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 37, line 8, after the sum, insert: “: *Provided,*
- 2 That United States marshals and their deputies may be al-
- 3 lowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to
- 4 exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned
- 5 automobiles when traveling on official business within the
- 6 limits of their official station”.

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

•
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 43, line 6, strike out the semicolon and insert:
2 “: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be avail-
3 able without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
4 or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C.
5 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney Gen-
6 eral, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and
7 repairs to premises”.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 45, line 13, after the sum, insert: “: *Provided,*
- 2 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be con-
- 3 strued to apply to any purchase or service rendered under
- 4 this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does
- 5 not exceed \$500”.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 48, line 7, after the sum insert: “: *Provided,*
- 2 That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the
- 3 Department to sign minor routine official papers and docu-
- 4 ments during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the
- 5 Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the De-
- 6 partment”.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCarran to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 49, line 16, after the word "imports;", insert:
- 2 "temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director
- 3 of the Census without regard to the Classification Act;".

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARTHY to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 49, line 24, after the word "tolls" insert:
- 2 ", and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in
- 3 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official
- 4 posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration
- 5 or surveys".

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 50, line 18, after the semicolon insert: "not to
- 2 exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of
- 3 officials in the field of aviation of other countries when
- 4 specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator;".

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 51, line 9, after the word "available"
- 2 insert: "without warrant action".

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1ST Session

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 51, line 19, after the semicolon insert: "and not
- 2 to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned
- 3 automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty,
- 4 of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of
- 5 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities;"

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H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

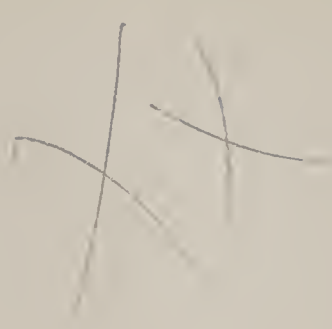
Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 54, line 2, after the numerals "1946," insert:
- 2 "without warrant action,".

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79TH CONGRESS
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H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 55, lines 3 and 4, strike out "experts, and
- 2 guards on a contract or fee basis", and insert: "and experts,
- 3 and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of
- 4 temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard
- 5 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes".

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H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 67, line 21, before the semicolon insert: “, the
- 2 proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation
- 3 from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and
- 4 a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the
- 5 expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from
- 6 such resales”.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 68, after line 2, insert: "During the fiscal year
- 2 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority
- 3 to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the
- 4 Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration,
- 5 to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation
- 6 of household goods of officers and employees on change of
- 7 official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority
- 8 be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of
- 9 regional or field offices."

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: On page 68, after line 2, insert:

1 Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the
2 Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, avail-
3 able for travel shall be available under regulations to be
4 prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations
5 incurred by officers and employees of the Department of
6 Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of
7 their immediate families from outlying Territories and pos-
8 sessions of the United States to their former homes in the
9 United States or points of not further distance, since the
10 outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the
11 fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred.

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: On page 75, after line 16, insert:

1 Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and
2 employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifi-
3 cally provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compen-
4 sation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district
5 judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensa-
6 tion) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative
7 Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as
8 amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform

1 with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or
2 principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7),
3 or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appoint-
4 ing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk
5 shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2),
6 associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional
7 grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to
8 review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by
9 the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be
10 final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any temporary
11 additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to
12 secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not
13 exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior
14 circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each
15 district having five or more district judges, in which case
16 the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

APRIL 17 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

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INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report, and acted on items in disagreement on this bill, H. R. 1984 (pp. 3837-8, 3846-8). (For provisions of the conference report, see Digest 80.) House concurred in the Senate amendment relating to use of furniture in Government buildings whether or not it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture (p. 3847). Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate amendments providing for restoration of veterans to their former permanent positions after discharge from the service (pp. 3838, 3847) and providing that exchanges or sale of equipment shall be evidenced in writing (pp. 3838, 3847). This bill will now be sent to the President.

PERSONNEL; FOREIGN SERVICE. Passed without amendment, H. R. 689, to strengthen the Foreign Service by permitting the fullest utilization of available personnel and facilities of other U. S. agencies for coordination of activities abroad (pp. 3822-3).

NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of John W. Snyder to be Federal Loan Administrator (p. 3843).

BANKING AND CURRENCY. Began debate on S. 510, to amend the Federal Reserve Act so as to reduce the bank reserve requirements, extend authority to pledge U. S. securities against Federal Reserve notes, ^{and} repeal authority to issue Federal Reserve notes and U. S. notes under act of May 12, 1933 (pp. 3826-33, 3838-9).

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 2603 (pp. 3815-9). (For provisions of interest see Digest 76.)

Agreed to the following committee-approved amendments:

Providing for Rio Grande emergency flood protection (p. 3816).

Providing that not in excess of \$5,000 shall be expended for attendance at meetings or conventions of societies to further Latin-American cooperation (p. 3816).

Providing for carrying out a cultural relations program with China (p. 3817).

Authorizing the Secretary of State to pay transportation and other expenses of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere and to make advances of funds (p. 3817).

Permitting transfers from this appropriation, subject to the President's approval, to other Government agencies for expenditure in the U. S. and in other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such Government agency for the purpose of the appropriation providing for cooperation with the American republics (p. 2817).

Sens. McCarran, McKeller, Russell, Bankhead, Connally, White, Burton, and Ball were appointed conferees (p. 3819).

BILLS INTRODUCED

ROADS. H. R. 3036, by Rep. Hand, N. J., to provide for the construction and operation of a system of Federal superhighways and airports for national defense. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 3884.)

LANDS; FORESTRY. H. R. 3040, by Rep. Harless, Ariz., to protect scenic values along and tributary to the Catalina Highway within the Coronado National Forest, Ariz. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3884.)

FARM MACHINERY. H. Res. 233, by Rep. Gathings, Ark., providing for an investigation by the Committee on Agriculture of the existing shortage of farm machinery. To Rules Committee. (p. 3884.)

14. VETERANS. H. R. 3032, H. R. 3033, H. R. 3037.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. COLUMBIA VALLEY AUTHORITY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Horan, Wash., including precedents, justifying the limitation on the Government's appointive power in the bill, H. R. 2923, establishing this authority (p. A2070).
16. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Hoeven, Iowa, inserted a Sioux City (Iowa) C. of C. resolution opposing S. 555, the Missouri Valley Authority bill (p. A2083).
17. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Ellis, W. Va., inserted a Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer editorial, "If a Lower Tariff is Good, Why Isn't No Tariff Better?" (p. A2080).
Rep. Buffett, Nebr., inserted a Barron's National Financial Weekly article on post-war trade prospects (p. A2080).
18. PRICE CONTROL; SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted his address on the problems confronting small business in the clothing industry arising from WPB orders and proposed maximum-price plan of OPA (pp. A2064-7).
19. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sullivan, Mo., including a St. Louis Post-Dispatch editorial, favoring "attention to the relations of Congress to the electorate" (pp. A2077-8).
Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted a Boston (Mass.) Post editorial favoring the reorganization of Congress and stating, "The public must be alert...to prevent an abridgement of legislative power by the executive or vice versa" (p. A2090).
20. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Roa, Md., criticizing questionnaire to small businesses from OPA and the Interior Department (pp. A2081-3).
21. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., commending the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee for recognition of "Bureau of Reclamation work in connection with the war food production program" and criticizing reduction in appropriations, stating, "The committee has overlooked the opportunity that the Bureau of Reclamation offers...in the post-war period, and that this Bureau "must also plan irrigation systems, transmission lines, land-use developments, and study of the water resources of the Missouri Basin" (pp. A2091-2).
22. EMPLOYMENT; VETERANS. Rep. Feighan, Ohio, inserted a Cleveland Press clipping announcing the organization of neighborhood association to assist veterans in obtaining employment (p. A2078).

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

23. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. H. R. 2252. Approved Apr. 24, 1945. (Public Law number not yet assigned.)
24. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. H. R. 2374. Approved Apr. 25, 1945. (Public Law number not yet assigned.)

States Senator, at memorial services for the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 15, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by W. W. Grant at a memorial service for the late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, held by the Denver (Colo.) Chamber of Commerce on April 13, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MOONBEAMS THAT UNITE—EDITORIAL FROM CHARLESTON (S. C.) NEWS-COURIER

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Moonbeams That Unite," published in the Charleston (S. C.) News-Courier of January 12, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Hayden	O'Daniel
Austin	Hill	Radcliffe
Brewster	Hoey	Revercomb
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Capper	La Follette	Stewart
Chavez	McCarran	Taft
Donnell	McClellan	Taylor
Eastland	McFarland	Tunnell
Ferguson	McKellar	Tydings
Fulbright	Maybank	Walsh
Gerry	Millikin	White
Green	Mitchell	Wiley
Guffey	Moore	Wilson
Gurney	Morse	Young
Hatch	Murdock	
Hawkes	Murray	

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I should like to make an announcement concerning three Senators. This morning we were holding hearings in the Small Business Committee on surplus property problems, and at the hearing there were present the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART]. In the event they do not reach the Senate Chamber before the completion of the quorum call, I wish to have in the RECORD the announcement that they are detained on account of this committee work. They are at this moment actually in the committee room conducting this hearing.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are absent visiting various concentration and prison camps in Europe.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is absent attending the funeral of his father.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are absent attending committee meetings and public business pertaining to their respective States.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] is detained on official departmental business.

The following Senators are detained in committee meetings and on official business:

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS].

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Forty-nine Senators having answer to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McMAHON subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask that the RECORD show that when the quorum call was had I was attending a committee meeting in the Committee on Small Business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The RECORD will so show.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this is the bill making annual appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency. I ask unanimous

consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Office of the Secretary of State," on page 2, line 8, after the word "State," to strike out "\$9,600,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 9, after the word "including," to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for"; and in line 25, after the word "foregoing," to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$810,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 12, after the words "per day" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$500 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign service," on page 8, line 2, after "(22 U. S. C. 20)", to strike out "\$4,850,000" and insert "\$4,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 10, after the word "duties" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$2,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the word "light," to strike out "\$3,280,000" and insert "\$3,563,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 16, after the word "efficiently", to strike out "\$2,100,000" and insert "\$2,200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "\$4,150,000" and insert "\$4,287,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 3, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$1,650,000" and insert "\$1,725,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 1, after the numerals "1942", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,239,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 19, after the word "necessary", to strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$8,460,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 3, to insert:

Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said act, \$1,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 15, after "(31 U. S. C. 107)", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$18,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "International Obligations" on page 24, after line 14, to insert:

Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande, which have heretofore been authorized and erected under the provisions of treaties between the United States and Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing improvements on the Rio Grande, including the objects specified in this act under the head "Construction, operation, and maintenance, public-works project," to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 6, before the word "expenses", to insert "not to exceed \$5,000 for"; and on page 31, line 4, after the word "enlargements", to strike out "\$4,330,000" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Legal activities and general administration," on page 34, after line 20, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary, for the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$390,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Immigration and Naturalization Service," on page 42, line 9, after the word "expenses", to insert a comma and "including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation"; and in line 25, after the word "thereto" and the semicolon, to strike out "\$21,000,000" and insert "\$21,900,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal prison system," on page 45, line 3, after the word "automobiles" and the semicolon, to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census," on page 50, line 7, after "(not exceeding \$200)", to strike out "\$4,757,000" and insert "\$5,318,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," on page 50, line 21, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$2,680,000" and insert "\$3,046,138."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 7, after the word "automobiles", to

strike out "\$9,400,000" and insert "\$14,729,000"; and in line 11, after the word "fund", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 19, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$24,000,000" and insert "\$24,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 12, after the word "specifications", to strike out "\$675,000" and insert "\$850,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 19, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$3,050,000" and insert "\$3,112,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 2, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 9, after the word "therefor", to strike out the comma and "not to exceed fifty-five"; and in line 11, after the word "Department", to strike out "in accordance with the schedule in the Budget under this head."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey," on page 57, line 24, after the figures "\$3,180,000", to insert a comma and "of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards," on page 64, line 8, after the word "standards", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$1,325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—the Judiciary—Court of Claims," on page 71, line 18, after the word "regular", to insert "and five additional"; and on page 72, line 3, after the numerals "1930", to insert a comma and "and as also amended by an act approved July 1, 1944."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, in line 23, after the sum it is proposed to insert "of which \$400,000 shall be immediately available."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, in line 3, after the word "countries", it is proposed to insert "Provided further, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized

under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, in line 18, after the word "Columbia", it is proposed to insert: "Provided, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Nevada that when an amendment is offered, action on which requires a two-thirds vote of Senators present, that fact should be mentioned.

Mr. McCARRAN. If the point of order is not made, and notice has been given—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has been advised that it will be necessary to make a statement to the effect previously stated.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, in line 23, after the word "organization", it is proposed to insert "printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c)."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, pay-

able from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 28, after line 21, it is proposed to insert:

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, D. C., and posts of duty abroad; and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, in line 21, after the word "adopt", it is proposed to insert "to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the

Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee, and under notice heretofore given of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, in line 6, after the word "discretion", it is proposed to insert "and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 32, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 33, in line 14, after the word "reference", it is proposed to insert "and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, in line 8, after the sum it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule I offer another amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 43, in line 6, it is proposed to strike out the semicolon and insert "*Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, before that amendment is agreed to will the Senator from Nevada explain what section of the statute it is proposed to suspend?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is the one in which the statute provides for calling for bids, and the amendment would suspend the statute because of conditions which prevail.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. On behalf of the committee and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer another amendment, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 45, in line 13, after the sum, it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 48, line 7, after the numerals, it is proposed to insert "*Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 16, after the word "imports", it is proposed to insert "temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to make a general request of the Senator. When he comes to an amendment which has not been carried in previous bills, I wish he would call attention to it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I will do so. These amendments have all been carried in previous bills.

Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 49, line 24, after the word "tolls", it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, line 18, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 9, after the word "available", it is proposed to insert "without warrant action."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 51, line 19, after the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 54, line 2, after the numerals "1946", it is proposed to insert "without warrant action."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 55, lines 3 and 4, it is proposed to strike out "experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis" and insert "and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 67, line 21, before the semicolon, it is proposed to insert "the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such author-

ity be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 68, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for travel shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States to their former homes in the United States or points of not further distance, since the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin, the last amendment stated, and not yet adopted, is a new amendment, in that it has not been in previous bills. If the Senator desires an explanation, I shall try to give it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it seems to me that the purpose of the amendment appears on its face. I will not ask the Senator to go into it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I should like to have it appear of record in the proceedings today that although there are 20 or 25 of these amendments being presented on behalf of the committee, each of the amendments was given the most careful consideration in the committee and in the subcommittee headed by the Senator from Nevada.

The reason why there are so many of them is that in connection with this bill the House followed a somewhat different procedure from that which it had theretofore followed. It had no general rule for the consideration of the bill. Therefore a point of order was raised against every provision of a legislative nature in the bill. The net effect was to cause a review by the Senate committee of many provisions which ordinarily have been adopted without comment. I think the effect was healthy, in that a number of the amendments were corrected, and hereafter a number of them will be placed in subsequent legislation, so that they will not come up in the same manner again. I believe that the Committee on Appropriations has given adequate consideration to each of the amendments presented here today. Although there may be a great number of them, that is no evidence of lack of full consideration

of the merits of each, and the appropriateness of each for adoption at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the Senator for his explanation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think the RECORD should also show that it is the policy of the Committee on Appropriations that these legislative matters will not again appear in an appropriation bill. The bureaus and departments are to be notified as to the future policy of the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say that both the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House and the acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate have carried out the suggestion just made by the Senator from Michigan. The departments are being notified that as the emergency passes, it will be necessary for them either to comply with existing law or, if they find it necessary to have a change in the law, to have the change sent forward and properly enacted in a legislative bill.

Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, and under the notice heretofore given by me of a motion to suspend the rule, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 75, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 2603) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. WHITE, Mr. BURTON and Mr. BALL conferees on the part of the Senate.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Murdock
Austin	Hart	Murray
Bailey	Hatch	O'Daniel
Bankhead	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Brewster	Hayden	Reed
Bridges	Hill	Revercomb
Burton	Hoey	Robertson
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Smith
Byrd	La Follette	Stewart
Capehart	Langer	Taft
Capper	Lucas	Taylor
Chavez	McCarran	Tobey
Donnell	McClellan	Tunnell
Downey	McFarland	Tydings
Eastland	McKellar	Wagner
Ferguson	McMahon	Walsh
Fulbright	Maybank	White
Gerry	Millikin	Wiley
Green	Mitchell	Wilson
Guffey	Moore	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 177, where consideration of the calendar was suspended at the last call.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 177.

ESCAPES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS

The bill (H. R. 1525) relating to escapes of prisoners of war and interned enemy aliens was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ESCAPED CONVICTS TRAVELING FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER

The bill (S. 496) to make it a criminal offense for certain escaped convicts to travel from one State to another was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act making it unlawful for any person to flee from one State to another for the purpose of avoiding prosecution or the giving of testimony in certain cases," approved May 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 782; 18 U. S. C. 408e), be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows: "That it shall be unlawful for any person to move or travel in interstate or foreign commerce from any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District

of Columbia, with intent either (1) to avoid prosecution, or custody or confinement after conviction for murder, kidnaping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, or attempt to commit any of the foregoing, under the laws of the place from which he flees; or (2) to avoid giving testimony in any criminal proceedings in such place in which the commission of a felony is charged. Any person who violates the provision of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not longer than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Violations of this act may be prosecuted only in the Federal judicial district in which the original crime was alleged to have been committed or in which the person was held in custody or confinement."

PROMOTION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

The bill (S. 421) to provide for the promotion of certain American prisoners of war was considered; ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That effective December 8, 1942, each officer of the Army, Navy (including the Coast Guard), or Marine Corps below the grade of colonel or corresponding grade in the other services, and each warrant officer and enlisted man below the grade of master sergeant or corresponding grade in the other services, who was serving in the Philippine Islands, Wake, Guam, Java, or other Pacific or Asiatic ocean areas, on December 8, 1941, and who is now a prisoner of war, shall be advanced one grade from the grade he held on that date; and similar promotions shall be made December 8, 1943, and December 8 in each year thereafter in the case of each person below the grades above specified on such dates, respectively: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to reduce the grade or pay of any person promoted between December 8, 1941, and the date of his capture.

SEC. 2. Each of the persons specified in section 1 who, by reason of the character of his service, such as aviation personnel, persons serving on submarine duty, and the like, received special pay, shall continue to receive such pay during the time he is a prisoner of war notwithstanding the fact that by reason of his status he is unable to engage in the service qualifying him for such additional pay.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN FOR DISABILITY

The bill (H. R. 1701) to amend section 2, Public Law, 140, Seventy-seventh Congress, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill from some member of the Committee on Military Affairs?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah is not present.

Mr. WHITE. Then I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to recur to Calendar No. 180, House bill 1701, which was passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITE. The bill was passed over at my request. I have since had an opportunity to discuss the matter with the senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. Austin]. I withdraw any objection which

I had, and express the hope that the bill will be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 1701) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2388) to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2348) to provide for the coverage of certain drugs under the Federal narcotic laws was announced as next in order.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CARRYING OF CIVIL WAR BATTLE STREAMERS WITH THE REGIMENTAL COLORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 225) to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, on page 1, in line 6, after the word "colors", to change the period to a comma, and insert "upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, each regiment of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized to carry its Civil War battle streamers with its regimental colors, upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POSTHUMOUS COMMISSION OF MAJOR GENERAL FOR THE LATE COL. WILLIAM MITCHELL

The resolution (S. J. Res. 34) authorizing the President to issue posthumously to the late Col. William Mitchell a commission as a major general, United States Army, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to issue posthumously to the late William Mitchell, late a colonel, United States Army, a commission as a major general, United States Army, as of the date of his death in 1936.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War is authorized and requested to amend the records of the War Department so as to carry the said William Mitchell as a major general, United States Army, at the time of his death in 1936.

Mr. WILEY subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with Calendar No. 186, Senate Joint Resolution 34, which was passed a few moments ago

by the Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the passage of the joint resolution, the remarks of Representative McSwain, together with the insertions asked by him to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 20, 1936, volume 80, part III, Seventy-fourth Congress, second session.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday, February 19, 1936, at 4:45 in the afternoon, death kissed into eternal rest the heretofore restless spirit of William Mitchell, brigadier general of the United States Army, from which he resigned on February 1, 1926. The brilliant and glorious career of General Mitchell as an officer of the United States Army is the proud possession of all our people. Commissioned at the age of 18, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he progressed by rapid strides by reason of his conspicuously efficient discharge of every responsibility placed upon him. I shall not at this time review in detail his remarkably brilliant career. On August 7, 1935, I did give many details concerning the life and military services of General Mitchell, and they may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date, on page 13160. By permission of the House, I am extending my remarks and printing herewith a portion of what was then said. I call especial attention to the fact that his citation, on which is based the award of a Distinguished Service Cross, is not for a single act of extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy, but it is for "repeated acts of extraordinary heroism in action at Noyon, France, March 26, 1918; near the Marne River, France, during July 1918; and in the St. Mihiel salient, France, September 12 to 16, 1918. For displaying bravery far beyond that required by his position as Chief of Air Service, First Army, American Expeditionary Forces, setting a personal example to United States aviation by piloting his plane over the battle lines since the entry of the United States into the war."

Mr. Speaker, any soldier may well be proud, exceedingly proud, of being awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, even for a single act of extraordinary heroism in the face of the enemy. But for "repeated acts of heroism," extending through months of daring and dangerous activity, in airplanes by no means too safe and stable, over enemy lines with superior air force, locating strategic and vulnerable enemy positions, and taking back information of incalculable value to the ground forces, it is a combination of daring and heroic conduct unrivaled in military history. The friends of General Mitchell take great pride in his splendid career, all his relatives may properly prize the record of his services as a precious heritage, and his disconsolate widow and orphaned children may find some solace and supreme satisfaction that their names and their lives are forever linked with a man who always put his country's cause first, who risked his life in war and risked his reputation in peace and risked the prospect of great advancement in the Army because of his courage to declare his conscientious convictions on vital problems affecting the national defense.

Mr. Speaker, on this date, when the Committee on Military Affairs met, it was announced that General Mitchell passed yesterday from this earthly life into the great future of immortality, and immediately the committee adopted resolutions of regret for his passing and of sympathy for his family, and I am offering for publication, as part of my remarks, a copy of said resolutions:

"Whereas the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives has learned of the death of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, United States Army, resigned, in New York

City, on February 19, 1936, at 4:45 p. m., and, whereas the said General Mitchell has appeared before this committee on numerous occasions since the World War and has always manifested an unselfish zeal for the cause of national defense, and whereas the said General Mitchell has courageously and patriotically championed the building up of an adequate air force as a most effective and most economical means for promoting the national defense: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, That we record our admiration for the valorous and heroic services of the said General Mitchell rendered to the Army and to the country, in peace and in war, and that we acknowledge our obligation of gratitude to him for unselfishly and vigorously provoking the thought and action of the American people to build up an adequate air force for the defense of the country; be it

"Further resolved, That in the death of General Mitchell the Nation has lost a far-seeing and constructive leader of civic opinion with reference to a safe and sane program of national defense; be it

"Resolved further, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this committee as a memorial of our respect and esteem for the distinguished public service of General Mitchell, and that the chairman of this committee ask permission of the House of Representatives to extend his remarks upon the life and character of General Mitchell, and to include these resolutions therein, and that a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the widow of General Mitchell as a testimonial of our sympathy with her in her sorrow.

"JOHN J. McSWAIN, Chairman.

"ANDREW J. MAY,

"CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

"Committee.

"Attest:

"KENNETH ANDERSON, Clerk.

"FEBRUARY 20, 1936."

Herewith, Mr. Speaker, is the extract from my remarks of August 7, 1935, that I ask to be printed as a part of these remarks:

"As it became increasingly apparent that the United States would have to enter the war, and as very little was being done here to prepare for it, Mitchell applied for duty as an observer in Europe and was sent there in March 1917. He went first to Spain to look over their military establishment and see what they could do in case they went in on the side of the Germans, which seemed possible at that time. While there, war was declared by the United States against Germany. Mitchell immediately proceeded to Paris and reported to Ambassador Sharp for duty. He was assigned with the military observers, Majors Logan and Churchill, who had drawn up an excellent, comprehensive, and thoroughly sound plan for the participation of American troops in France. This plan was followed later.

"Nothing had been done about aviation. Mitchell could get no replies to his telegrams to the United States, so he organized an office staff with his own money and contributions from patriotic Americans in France, formulated a plan for training and equipping Americans in Europe, which, if followed, would have enabled us to have excellent air squadrons on the front by August or September 1917. Mitchell's recommendations, which are a matter of record, were sent in April to the United States, as to what equipment should be used by our Air Forces in Europe. These recommendations were not followed. Incompetent individuals were put in charge of aircraft production, who adopted the entirely unsuitable DH-4 British airplane as the standard American ship, and the Liberty engine, which had never been proved in war and was worthless for that purpose.

"The scandalous method of handling this proposition has been thoroughly gone into

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2603

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 25, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the
6 Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1946, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of
4 State, \$10,000; Members of the Visa Board of Appeals (not
5 to exceed \$10,000 each) ; and other personal services in the
6 District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for em-
7 ployees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the
8 Secretary of State; ~~(1)\$9,600,000~~ \$10,000,000.

9 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous
10 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; purchase
11 of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and
12 repair thereof; translating services and services for the analy-
13 sis and tabulation of technical information and the prepara-
14 tion of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract
15 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
16 (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation of various objects
17 of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplo-
18 matic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools,
19 or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase,
20 rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection
21 equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of
22 motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary
23 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section
24 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of
25 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and,

1 when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library
2 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-
3 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than
4 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype
5 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$30,000) ; purchase (not to
6 exceed four passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and
7 repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carry-
8 ing vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including
9 *(2) not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at*
10 meetings concerned with the work of the Department
11 of State when authorized by the Secretary of State;
12 transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance
13 with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations,
14 and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence,
15 of persons serving while away from their homes in an
16 advisory capacity without other compensation from the
17 United States, or at \$1 per annum; refund of fees
18 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to
19 persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee
20 by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplo-
21 matic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June
22 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ;
23 the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
24 and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,
25 *(3) ~~\$750,000~~ \$810,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$3,000*

1 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of car-
2 rying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled
3 "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June
4 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be
5 available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this
6 appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract
7 if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the
8 Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President
9 may deem necessary.

10 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State:
11 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
12 of penalty mail of the Department of State as required
13 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
14 \$50,000.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in
16 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,
17 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District
18 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$379,000.

19 Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-
20 tenance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed
21 five passport agencies, \$69,300.

22 Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the
23 United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-
24 ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the
25 Territories of the United States, including personal services

1 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-
2 ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by
3 the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act
4 approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$8,400.

5 President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses
6 necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board
7 to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality
8 Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by
9 Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal
10 services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or
11 expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of
12 State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; ~~(4)~~*not to exceed*
13 *\$500* for expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences
14 concerned with the work of the Board; printing and binding;
15 purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and steno-
16 graphic reporting services by contract, without regard to
17 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, \$45,500.

18 FOREIGN SERVICE

19 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of
20 ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with
21 the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and
22 at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each
23 for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per
24 annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for
25 ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstand-

1 ing the provisions of any other law, \$783,000, including
2 also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes,
3 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3,
4 121) : *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official re-
5 ceiving any other salary from the United States Government:
6 *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present
7 war and for six months after its termination, any ambassador
8 or minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-
9 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,
10 prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally
11 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or
12 as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent
13 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United
14 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such
15 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found
16 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment
17 as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or
18 assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service
19 officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the
20 provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropria-
21 tion for the fiscal year 1946 of the salary of such officer,
22 while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized:
23 *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such
24 emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compen-
25 sation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the con-

1 tidental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum
2 while serving elsewhere: *Provided further*, That this appro-
3 priation shall be available also for the payment, at not to
4 exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who,
5 incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated
6 from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United
7 States of the governments of the countries concerned, may
8 be or has been designated or assigned to serve as Commis-
9 sioner, Adviser, or in any similar representative capacity
10 and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador
11 or minister, having previously been legally appointed to
12 serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer
13 of the United States.

14 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-
15 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-
16 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939
17 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for
18 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving in-
19 structions and in making transits to and from their posts,
20 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-
21 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised
22 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service
23 officers or vice consuls while acting as chargés d'affaires
24 ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or con-

1 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C.
2 20) ; ~~(5)\$4,850,000~~ \$4,900,000.

3 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling
4 expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers,
5 and other employees of the Foreign Service, including For-
6 eign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the
7 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-
8 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning
9 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of
10 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and
11 thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post
12 of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined neces-
13 sary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency con-
14 ditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the
15 life of such officer or employee or any member of his family,
16 including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30,
17 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of effects while
18 such officers or employees are absent from their per-
19 manent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$250,000
20 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; at-
21 tendance at trade and other conferences and congresses
22 under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized
23 by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C.
24 16, 17) ; preparation and transportation of the remains of
25 those officers and employees of the Foreign Service (in-

cluding their families), who have died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the employment of such officers and employees, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties; ~~(6)\$2,000,000~~ \$2,100,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1947, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued during the fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, ~~(7)\$3,280,000~~ \$3,563,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters

1 for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Pro-*
3 *vided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
4 for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and
5 light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador,
6 minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for
7 any other Foreign Service officer.

8 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry
9 out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931,
10 as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939, (22 U. S. C. 12,
11 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to
12 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and
13 other employees when such allowances and additional com-
14 pensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and
15 other employees to carry on their work efficiently,
16 ~~(8)\$2,100,000~~ \$2,200,000.

17 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-
18 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved
19 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$585,000.

20 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For
21 financing the liability of the United States, created by the
22 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act
23 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$922,800,
24 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign
25 Service retirement and disability fund".

1 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of
2 vice consuls commissioned by the Secretary of State and
3 of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel in the For-
4 eign Service, as provided in the Act approved February
5 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under
6 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
7 from homes in the United States upon the beginning and
8 after termination of services, ~~(9)\$4,150,000~~ \$4,287,000.

9 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
10 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,
11 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-
12 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone opera-
13 tors, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-
14 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of
15 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-
16 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under
17 instruction in the United States and during transit to and
18 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning
19 and after termination of service in foreign countries; com-
20 pensation of agents and employees of despatch agencies
21 established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-
22 propelled and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying
23 vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid
24 in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily ren-
25 dered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the

1 Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ;
2 and such other miscellaneous personal services as may be
3 necessary; ~~(10)\$1,650,000~~ \$1,725,000: *Provided*, That no
4 part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or
5 wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical
6 services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers),
7 whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any diplo-
8 matic mission or in the diplomatic section of any combined
9 mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is
10 authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign
11 enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as
12 custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary
13 of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary
14 of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates
15 of the United States located in foreign countries.

16 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-
17 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during the
18 fiscal year 1946 to continue to perform functions or
19 activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service
20 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941
21 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of
22 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the
23 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941,
24 including the objects for which and subject to the conditions
25 under which such allocations were provided or expended

1 during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, (11) ~~\$6,000,000~~
2 \$6,289,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representa-
3 tion allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February
4 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation
5 to American citizens employed hereunder.

6 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;
7 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs;
8 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-
9 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased
10 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, includ-
11 ing minor construction on Government-owned properties,
12 water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and
13 similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
14 microfilm and motion picture equipment; newspapers (foreign
15 and domestic) ; freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice
16 and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed
17 forty passenger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-
18 propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles,
19 including purchase of twelve automobiles for chiefs of
20 missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official
21 motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law
22 of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments;
23 funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary
24 service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and fur-
25 nishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as

1 amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned
2 or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
3 vised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy
4 in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for
5 operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies
6 established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, in-
7 cluding the transportation of members of families and per-
8 sonal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers
9 acting as chargé d'affaires in traveling to seats of govern-
10 ment at which they are accredited other than the city of
11 usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence;
12 loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance
13 for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and
14 other similar services, including telephone service in resi-
15 dences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31
16 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection
17 with last illness and death of certain native employees, as
18 authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15,
19 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and
20 consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances
21 for special instruction, education, and individual training of
22 officers of the Foreign Service at home and abroad, not to
23 exceed \$50,000; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each,
24 of the tuition of officers of the Foreign Service assigned for
25 the study of foreign languages; for relief, protection, and

1 burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized
2 by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign
3 countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the
4 United States, and for expenses which may be incurred
5 in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews
6 of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens
7 from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses
8 of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat,
9 institutions for incarcerating American convicts and per-
10 sons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quar-
11 ters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes,
12 and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transporta-
13 tion of prisoners and persons declared insane by any con-
14 sular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for
15 every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing
16 home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as
17 authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18
18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as
19 may be necessary; ~~(12)\$8,000,000~~ \$8,460,000: *Provided,*
20 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement
21 of appropriations for the Navy Department for materials,
22 supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy
23 Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and
24 transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine
25 Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the

1 Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies,
 2 legations, or consular offices of the United States located in for-
 3 eign countries **(13)**: *Provided further, That reimbursements*
 4 *incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized*
 5 *under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this*
 6 *purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such*
 7 *amounts are received: Provided further, That a detailed report*
 8 *shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and ex-*
 9 *penditures of said commissary service.*

10 **(14)** *Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of*
 11 *carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,*
 12 *1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for*
 13 *buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establish-*
 14 *ments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including*
 15 *the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings*
 16 *acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.*

17 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular
 18 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-
 19 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be
 20 expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of
 21 the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), **(15)** ~~\$16,000,000~~
 22 ~~\$18,000,000~~, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the
 23 discretion of the President, be available for personal services
 24 in the District of Columbia **(16)**: *Provided, That all refunds,*
 25 *repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed*

1 *under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for*
2 *this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or*
3 *such amounts are received.*

4 During the continuance of the present war and for six
5 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-
6 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on
7 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to
8 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be
9 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary
10 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary
11 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,
12 and value in any other department or agency of the United
13 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services
14 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite
15 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-
16 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be
17 paid during the periods of such assignments from the appro-
18 priations under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Depart-
19 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946.

20 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving
21 expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under
22 the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the
23 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41
24 U. S. C. 22).

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows: Pan American Union, \$301,219.88, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$62,493.31; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member of the Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the

1 necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the
2 United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,
3 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of
4 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,
5 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
6 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$547,638.90,
7 including not to exceed \$15,000 for the expenses of participa-
8 tion by the United States in the meetings of the General Con-
9 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor
10 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-
11 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including
12 personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
13 rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, news-
14 papers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, print-
15 ing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and opera-
16 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such
17 other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of
18 State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931,
19 \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and
20 Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scien-
21 tific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,
22 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
23 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04;
24 in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and
25 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows: Pan American Union, \$301,219.88, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$62,493.31; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member of the Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the

1 necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the
2 United States on the Commission at its annual meetings,
3 personal services without regard to the Classification Act of
4 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses,
5 and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
6 necessary; International Labor Organization, \$547,638.90,
7 including not to exceed \$15,000 for the expenses of participa-
8 tion by the United States in the meetings of the General Con-
9 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor
10 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-
11 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including
12 personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
13 rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, news-
14 papers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, print-
15 ing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and opera-
16 tion of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such
17 other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of
18 State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931,
19 \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and
20 Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scien-
21 tific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union,
22 \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics,
23 \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04;
24 in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and
25 History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000;

1 Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American
2 Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$156,233.26; Inter-
3 American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American
4 Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, \$22,808.45;
5 and participation by the United States in the Emergency
6 Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by
7 Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$96,623.50;
8 in all, \$1,790,400, together with such additional sums,
9 due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary
10 of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of
11 the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies,
12 the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,
13 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obliga-
14 tion.

15 International conferences (emergency) : For all neces-
16 sary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Re-
17 vised Statutes, of participation by the United States, upon
18 approval by the Secretary of State, in international
19 activities which arise from time to time in the conduct
20 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations
21 have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or
22 special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the
23 District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil
24 service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel
25 expenses without regard to the Standardized Government

1 Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of
 2 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects
 3 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-
 4 scribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by
 5 contract or otherwise; purchase or rental of equipment, pur-
 6 chase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers;
 7 transportation of things; contributions for the share of the
 8 United States in expenses of international organizations;
 9 ~~(17)~~*printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the*
 10 *Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment;*
 11 *and representation allowances as authorized by the Act of*
 12 *February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c);*
 13 \$1,500,000 ~~(18)~~, of which \$400,000 shall be immediately
 14 available.

15 Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commis-
 16 sion, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the
 17 obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884,
 18 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and
 19 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August
 20 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and
 21 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,
 22 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects:
 23 construction and operation of gaging stations where neces-
 24 sary and their equipment; personal services in the District
 25 of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or

1 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
2 the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings
3 which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be nec-
4 essary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of
5 the Commission (not to exceed \$500) ; traveling expenses;
6 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-
7 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodi-
8 cals; purchase (not exceeding six) , maintenance, repair, and
9 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,
10 machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-re-
11 production machines; hire with or without personal
12 services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and
13 motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by
14 donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal
15 property, including expenses of abstracts and certifi-
16 cates of title (not to exceed \$1,500) ; reimbursement to
17 other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by
18 them in connection with the making of maps or making of
19 photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and
20 waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use
21 of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspec-
22 tion of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; ad-
23 vertising in newspapers and technical publications without
24 regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and
25 testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed

1 necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and litho-
2 graphs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom
3 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard
4 to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ;
5 equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the
6 Secretary of State may deem proper; \$400,000.

7 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works
8 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-
9 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)
10 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-
11 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,
12 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-
13 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or
14 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by
15 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construe-
16 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase (not exceed-
17 ing eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-
18 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equip-
19 ment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines;
20 drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract
21 if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs
22 and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove
23 therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without
24 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
25 utes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services,

1 of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled
2 vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase,
3 or condemnation, of real and personal property, including
4 expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of
5 equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising
6 in newspapers and technical publications without regard to
7 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;
8 communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drink-
9 ing water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unob-
10 tainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'
11 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-
12 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem
13 necessary:

14 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United
15 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower
16 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,
17 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), \$750,000, to be
18 immediately available and to be merged with the appropria-
19 tions for this purpose made available for the fiscal year 1945,
20 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part
21 of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on
22 any land, site, or easement except such as has been acquired
23 by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the
24 Attorney General of the United States;

25 For supplemental construction on the Rio Grande in

1 the El Paso-Juarez Valley under the convention concluded
2 February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico,
3 to be immediately available, and to remain available until
4 expended, \$140,000.

5 **(19)***Rio Grande emergency flood protection: For emergency*
6 *flood-control work, including protection, reconstruction, and*
7 *repair of all structures under the jurisdiction of the Inter-*
8 *national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,*
9 *threatened or damaged by flood waters of the Rio Grande,*
10 *which have heretofore been authorized and erected under*
11 *the provisions of treaties between the United States and*
12 *Mexico, or in pursuance of Federal laws authorizing im-*
13 *provements on the Rio Grande, including the objects speci-*
14 *fied in this Act under the head "Construction, operation, and*
15 *maintenance, public works project", to be immediately avail-*
16 *able and to remain available until expended, \$20,000.*

17 International Boundary Commission, United States and
18 Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to
19 perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty
20 between the United States and Great Britain in respect to
21 Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and ex-
22 penses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries
23 of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for
24 duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary

1 traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees
2 while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not
3 to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field
4 party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber
5 necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to
6 exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for
7 all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the
8 United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of
9 the international boundary line between the United States
10 and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the
11 treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remain-
12 ing work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan
13 Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United
14 States and Great Britain and including the hire of freight-
15 and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field em-
16 ployees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary
17 of State, \$45,000.

18 Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission,
19 United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses,
20 including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Com-
21 missioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve
22 at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners
23 to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor),
24 and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the
25 Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the

1 approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary travel-
2 ing expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings
3 and conferences at such places in Canada and the United
4 States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the
5 American Commissioners to be necessary, including travel-
6 ing expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, mak-
7 ing necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for
8 cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and for
9 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of
10 the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms
11 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain
12 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United
13 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January
14 11, 1909, \$30,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the
15 Secretary of State.

16 Special and technical investigations, International Joint
17 Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an addi-
18 tional amount for necessary special or technical investigations
19 in connection with matters which fall within the scope of
20 the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, in-
21 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia or else-
22 where, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and
23 scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed two pas-
24 senger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation
25 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying

1 vehicles, \$79,000, to be disbursed under the direction of
2 the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any
3 department or independent establishment of the Govern-
4 ment, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this
5 amount for direct expenditure by such department or estab-
6 lishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

7 International Fisheries Commission: For the share of
8 the United States of the expenses of the International Fish-
9 eries Commission, under the convention between the United
10 States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including
11 personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-
12 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-
13 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses
14 in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State
15 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the
16 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:
17 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by
18 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

19 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission:
20 For the share of the United States of the expenses of the
21 International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under
22 the convention between the United States and Canada, con-
23 cluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling
24 expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of
25 not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehi-

cles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

(20) *Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allow-*

ances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency,

1 or independent establishment to which amounts are
2 transferred.

3 *Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London:*
4 *For all necessary expenses of the participation by the*
5 *United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of*
6 *Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for*
7 *surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including*
8 *personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere*
9 *without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel*
10 *expenses without regard to the Standardized Government*
11 *Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of*
12 *1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting*
13 *and other services by contract, books of reference and*
14 *periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to sec-*
15 *tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding;*
16 *and the share of the United States in the expenses of the*
17 *secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the*
18 *appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", con-*
19 *tained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appro-*
20 *priation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.*

21 *United Nations Commission for the Investigation of*
22 *War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation*
23 *by the United States in the United Nations Commission for*
24 *the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal serv-*

1 ices without regard to civil-service and classification laws;
2 travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Govern-
3 ment Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense
4 Act of 1926, as amended; representation allowances in ac-
5 cordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12) ;
6 stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books
7 of reference and periodicals, and the rent of office space,
8 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;
9 printing and binding; and the share of the United States in
10 the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission, \$60,000.

11 Cooperation with the American Republics: For all ex-
12 penses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet
13 the obligations of the United States under the Convention for
14 the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between
15 the United States and the other American Republics, signed
16 at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out
17 the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the
18 President to render closer and more effective the relation-
19 ship between the American Republics", approved August
20 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for
21 carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related
22 activities, including the establishment and operation of agri-
23 cultural and other experiment and demonstration stations
24 in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or
25 lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations,

1 and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such ex-
 2 penses to include personal services in the District of Colum-
 3 bia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; sten-
 4 graphic reporting, translating and other services by contract,
 5 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41
 6 U. S. C. 5) ; ~~(21)~~ *not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of*
 7 attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and
 8 associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes
 9 hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary
 10 of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances
 11 and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees
 12 incident to training, including traveling expenses in the
 13 United States and abroad in accordance with the Stand-
 14 ardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act
 15 of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional,
 16 and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and
 17 persons possessing special scientific or other technical quali-
 18 fications, who are citizens of the United States or the other
 19 American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State
 20 is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt
 21 ~~(22)~~, *to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to*
 22 *exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses,*
 23 *of citizens of the other American republics while traveling*
 24 *in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standard-*

1 *ized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances*
2 *of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes;*
3 *traveling expenses of members of advisory committces in*
4 *accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939*
5 *(22 U. S. C. 249a) ; purchase (not to exceed five pas-*
6 *senger automobiles), hire, maintcnance, operation, and*
7 *repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-*
8 *carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental*
9 *of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of*
10 *microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photo-*
11 *graphic enlargements, (23)\$4,330,000 \$4,000,000; and the*
12 *Secrctary of State, or such official as he may designate is*
13 *hereby authorized, in his discretion (24), and, subject to*
14 *the approval of the President, to transfer from this appro-*
15 *priation to other departments, agencies, and independent*
16 *establishments of the Government for expenditure in the*
17 *United States and in the other American republics any part*
18 *of this amount for direct expenditure by such department*
19 *or independent establishment for the purposes of this appro-*
20 *priation and any such expenditures may be made under the*
21 *specific authority herein contained or under the authority*
22 *governing the activities of the department, agency, or inde-*
23 *pendent establishment to which amounts are transferred:*
24 *Provided further, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appro-*
25 *priation shall be available until June 30, 1947.*

1 Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the
2 approval of the heads of the departments concerned, per-
3 sonnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal
4 Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of
5 buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign
6 countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under
7 construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign
8 countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State,
9 or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when
10 so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as
11 are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable
12 from the applicable appropriations of the Department of
13 State.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of State
15 Appropriation Act, 1946".

16 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

17 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

18 For personal services in the District of Columbia
19 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-
20 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as
21 follows:

22 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$82,000.

23 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,000.

24 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,
25 \$125,000.

1 For the Administrative Division, \$1,020,000.

2 For the Tax Division, \$590,000.

3 For the Criminal Division, \$900,000.

4 For the Claims Division, \$935,000.

5 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,
6 \$110,000.

7 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$28,900.

8 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$135,000.

9 ~~(25)~~ *Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations*
10 *for personal services shall be available for the employment,*
11 *on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,*
12 *of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard*
13 *to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.*

14 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-
15 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous
16 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and
17 teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not
18 exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract,
19 purchase of three and repair, maintenance, and operation of
20 five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks,
21 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange
22 thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the
23 field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized
24 or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative
25 Assistant, \$210,000.

1 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses,
2 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for
4 the Department of Justice, \$400,000.

5 Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice:
6 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
7 of penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required
8 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
9 \$350,000.

10 Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary
11 expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange
12 of lawbooks and books of reference, ~~(26)~~ *and employment of*
13 *special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of com-*
14 *pensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney*
15 *General or his Administrative Assistant, \$146,000.*

16 Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses
17 necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws,
18 including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of
19 compensation as may be authorized or approved by the
20 Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any
21 person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of
22 \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided, That none of this*
24 *appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and*
25 *maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust*

1 Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropria-
2 tion shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter
3 appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more unless such person
4 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and
5 consent of the Senate.

6 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of
7 the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys,
8 clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,
9 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which
10 purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said
11 officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents
12 of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts,
13 records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts;
14 travel expenses; in all, \$78,000, to be expended under the
15 direction of the Attorney General.

16 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal
17 services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary
18 expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts,
19 stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial
20 fees or like services, \$3,400,000.

21 (27) *Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries*
22 *and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere neces-*
23 *sary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national*
24 *security and war effort and in connection with the registra-*
25 *tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment*

1 *of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;*
2 *travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract;*
3 *books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-*
4 *ing \$4,000), \$390,000.*

5 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries
6 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed
7 \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,
8 Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts,
9 and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in
10 taking depositions; patent applications and contested pro-
11 ceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition
12 therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof,
13 and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued,
14 \$400,000.

15 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth:
16 For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States dis-
17 trict attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other
18 employees, including the office expenses of United States
19 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly
20 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for serv-
21 ices rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States
22 district attorney, \$3,870,000.

23 Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For
24 compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the
25 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys

1 not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney Gen-
2 eral to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment
3 of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in
4 special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for pay-
5 ment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensa-
6 tion of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and
7 authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory,
8 or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount
9 paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated
10 to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000
11 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to
12 the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing
13 the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual
14 rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each,
15 together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*,
16 That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the
17 payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of
18 \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such
19 person is appointed by the President, by and with the
20 advice and consent of the Senate.

21 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For
22 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy
23 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered
24 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in
25 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when

1 so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling
2 expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses inci-
3 dent to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United
4 States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase, when authorized
5 by the Attorney General, of two motor-propelled passenger-
6 carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and mainte-
7 nance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-
8 carrying vehicles; \$3,980,000 (28): *Provided, That United*
9 *States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu*
10 *of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents*
11 *per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when*
12 *traveling on official business within the limits of their official*
13 *station.*

14 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems
15 of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such
16 payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for
17 the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section
18 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000:
19 *Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall*
20 *be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses*
21 *or informants as may be authorized or approved by the*
22 *Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive:*
23 *Provided further, That no part of the sum herein appro-*
24 *priated shall be used to pay any witness more than one*

1 attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee
2 shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:
3 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the
4 United States performs travel in order to appear as
5 a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving
6 the activity in connection with which such person is em-
7 ployed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall
8 be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for
9 the travel expenses of such employee.

10 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not
11 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-
12 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-
13 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals
14 in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court,
15 \$185,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in
16 charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem
17 shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and
18 presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*,
19 That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of
20 bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for
21 the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of un-
22 availability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

23 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

24 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
25 crimes; For the detection and prosecution of crimes against

1 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
2 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
3 classification, and preservation of identification and other
4 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
5 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-
6 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official mat-
7 ters under the control of the Department of Justice and the
8 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
9 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
10 hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled pas-
11 senger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000
12 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four
13 armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery,
14 supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype,
15 and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire
16 to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this para-
17 graph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compart-
18 ment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by
19 the Director for security when authorized personnel are re-
20 quired to transport secret documents or hand baggage con-
21 taining highly technical and valuable equipment, and includ-
22 ing expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attend-
23 ance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau
24 when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to
25 exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal

1 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically
2 authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to
3 the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed
4 \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
5 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
6 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
7 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
8 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
9 the sum therein expressed to have been expended;
10 \$7,900,000.

11 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an
12 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the
13 purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding
14 paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergen-
15 cies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank
16 robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts
17 and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

18 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
19 (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the national
20 emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against
21 the United States; for the protection of the person of the
22 President of the United States; the acquisition, collection,
23 classification, and preservation of identification and other
24 records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials
25 of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other insti-

1 tutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters
2 under the control of the Department of Justice and the
3 Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney
4 General; personal services in the District of Columbia;
5 purchase of not to exceed two hundred (for replace-
6 ment only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of
7 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and
8 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,
9 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed
10 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes
11 set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the
12 cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may
13 be authorized by the Director for security when authorized
14 personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand
15 baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment;
16 payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the
17 Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension
18 of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed
19 \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential
20 character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney
21 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such
22 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and
23 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for
24 the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$27,-
25 829,000.

1 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau
2 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of
3 any civil-service employee.

4 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

5 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
6 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, neces-
7 sary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relat-
8 ing to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration;
9 including personal services in the District of Columbia;
10 care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other
11 expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclu-
12 sion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in
13 foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies,
14 floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and
15 telephone services; traveling expenses (29), *including not to*
16 *exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with*
17 *the purposes of this appropriation*; purchase (not to ex-
18 ceed 150), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-
19 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to
20 exceed one), maintenance and operation of aircraft; fire-
21 arms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks, for
22 free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, in-
23 cluding the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, mainte-
24 nance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly
25 returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public

1 charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage
2 money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf
3 of the United States; stenographic reporting services by
4 contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair
5 of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;
6 ~~(30)\$21,000,000~~ \$21,900,000: *Provided*, That the Attor-
7 ney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other depart-
8 ment, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local govern-
9 ments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for sal-
10 aries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized
11 assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with
12 the administration and enforcement of said laws (31): *Pro-*
13 *vided further, That this appropriation shall be available with-*
14 *out regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section*
15 *322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when*
16 *authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the*
17 *acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to*
18 *premises; for detention of alien enemies, including the con-*
19 *struction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary ex-*
20 *penses, including household equipment, incident to the main-*
21 *tenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transporta-*
22 *tion of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children,*
23 *including transportation and other expenses in the return*
24 *of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such*
25 *other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General,*

1 advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en
2 route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees
3 for work performed under conditions prescribed by the
4 Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commis-
5 sioner of Immigration and Naturalization may con-
6 tract with officers and employees for the use, on official
7 business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*,
8 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-
9 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to
10 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and
11 Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and
12 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)
13 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

14 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

15 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries
16 and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere
17 in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and
18 care of United States prisoners, \$365,000: *Provided*, That
19 not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for
20 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
21 of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authori-
22 zation of the Attorney General.

23 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-
24 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,
25 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and

1 correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at
2 prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains
3 of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United
4 States; expenses of transporting persons released from cus-
5 tody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest
6 or place of bona fide residence within the United States or
7 to such place within the United States as may be authorized
8 by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable
9 clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an
10 amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length
11 of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-
12 carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed
13 \$20,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying auto-
14 mobiles; ~~(32)~~*not to exceed \$10,000 for* expenses of attend-
15 ance at meetings concerned with the work of the Fed-
16 eral Prison System when authorized in writing by the
17 Attorney General; traveling expenses, including travel-
18 ing expenses of members of advisory boards authorized
19 by law incurred in the discharge of their official
20 duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wear-
21 ing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of
22 their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; fire-
23 arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm prod-
24 ucts and livestock, \$13,300,000 ~~(33)~~: *Provided, That sec-*

1 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a
2 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

3 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of
4 the United States District Attorney and the United States
5 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations
6 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from
7 any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit
8 of the District of Columbia.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice
10 Appropriation Act, 1946".

11 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

12 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

13 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of
14 the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this
15 title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services
16 in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not exceeding
17 \$500) ; contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks,
18 books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger
19 automobile at not exceeding \$1,800, and maintenance, oper-
20 ation, and repair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for
21 expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
22 with the work of the Office of the Secretary; \$570,000
23 (34): *Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may desig-*
24 *nate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official*
25 *papers and documents during the temporary absence of the*

1 *Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary*
2 *of the Department.*

3 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
4 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the
5 Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing
6 plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Com-
7 mittee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved
8 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$750,000.

9 Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-
10 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff
11 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services
12 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-
13 ing expenses, \$75,000.

14 Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit
15 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
16 of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics
17 Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944
18 (Public Law 364), \$485,000.

19 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

20 Salaries and expenses, age, and citizenship certification:
21 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census
22 records and supplying information incident to carrying out
23 the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory
24 requirements with respect to age and citizenship certifica-
25 tion, including personal services at the seat of govern-

1 ment, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of refer-
2 ence, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$145,000.
3 *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing
4 from census records of evidence for the establishment of
5 age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved
6 jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

7 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and
8 expenses necessary for securing information for and com-
9 piling and publishing the census reports provided for by
10 law, the collection, compilation and periodic publication
11 of statistics showing United States exports and imports;
12 **(35)**: *temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Direc-*
13 *tor of the Census without regard to the Classification Act;*
14 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other
15 records; preparation of monographs on census subjects
16 and other work of specialized character by contract or
17 otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000
18 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
19 the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written
20 authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of
21 ferry fares and bridge, road and tunnel tolls **(36)**, *and not to*
22 *exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately*
23 *owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of*
24 *duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys;*
maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of
 2 tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances,
 3 and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary
 4 machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating
 5 cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of ref-
 6 erence, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200).
 7 ~~(37)\$4,757,000~~ \$5,318,000.

8 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

9 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For
 10 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil
 11 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-
 12 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-
 13 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and
 14 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to
 15 exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
 16 organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically
 17 authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceed-
 18 ing \$200) ; ~~(38)~~ *not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for*
 19 *entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other coun-*
 20 *tries when specifically authorized and approved by the Ad-*
 21 *ministrator*; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses;
 22 expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the
 23 field; hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-
 24 carrying automobiles; ~~(39)\$2,680,000~~ \$3,046,138.

25 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acqui-

1 sition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of
 2 air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-
 3 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction
 4 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling
 5 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration
 6 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the
 7 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal
 8 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire,
 9 maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying
 10 automobiles, ~~(40)\$9,400,000~~ \$14,729,000: *Provided, That*
 11 *the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal*
 12 *year 1945 is hereby continued available (41)without war-*
 13 *rant action until June 30, 1946, and is hereby merged with*
 14 *this appropriation, the total amount to be disbursed and*
 15 *accounted for as one fund (42): Provided further, That*
 16 *not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall be available*
 17 *for the establishment of landing areas.*

18 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:
 19 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of
 20 air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including per-
 21 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
 22 purchase (not to exceed fifteen), hire, maintenance, repair,
 23 and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; ~~(43)~~and
 24 *not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned*
 25 *automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty,*

1 of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of
 2 remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; ~~(44)~~\$24,000,000
 3 \$24,300,000. There may be credited to the appropria-
 4 tion "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities"
 5 sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other
 6 public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence
 7 of the present war and for six months thereafter in the
 8 maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

9 Technical development: For expenses necessary in car-
 10 rying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of
 11 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such de-
 12 velopmental work and service testing as tends to the creation
 13 of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas,
 14 aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel,
 15 and operation methods, including personal services in the
 16 District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary
 17 sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for
 18 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
 19 carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents,
 20 plans, and specifications, ~~(45)~~\$675,000 \$850,000.

21 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-
 22 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics
 23 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to
 24 safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including per-
 25 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;

1 hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying
 2 automobiles; ~~(46)\$3,050,000~~ \$3,112,000.

3 Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in
 4 furnishing advisory services to State and other public and
 5 private agencies in connection with the construction and
 6 operation of airports and landing areas, including personal
 7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the
 8 operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles,
 9 ~~(47)\$300,000~~ \$425,000.

10 Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses
 11 necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of
 12 aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the
 13 Administrator, including the repair of aircraft engines and
 14 other aircraft parts, \$850,000, and the Secretary of War
 15 and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to transfer to
 16 the Administrator without payment therefor ~~(48), not to ex-~~
 17 ~~ceed fifty-five~~ aircraft, surplus to the needs of the War De-
 18 partment or the Navy Department, ~~(49)in accordance with~~
 19 ~~the schedule in the Budget under this head,~~ such aircraft to be
 20 acquired by the Administrator for replacement purposes only.

21 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-
 22 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care,
 23 operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington
 24 National Airport, including the operation, repair, and main-
 25 tenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed

- 1 \$2,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms.
- 2 \$582,000.

3 Development of landing areas: For completion of the
4 program for the construction, improvement, and repair of
5 public airports for national defense the consolidated appro-
6 priation under this head in the Department of Commerce
7 Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June
8 30, 1946, ~~(50)~~*without warrant action*, and the portion thereof
9 available for administrative expenses shall be available also
10 for the operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-
11 carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing
12 and binding: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall
13 not exceed five hundred and thirty-five: *Provided further*,
14 That not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appro-
15 priation "General administration, Office of Administrator of
16 Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection
17 with the general administration of the development of land-
18 ing areas program.

19 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Ad-
20 ministrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the
21 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
22 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries
23 and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend
24 courses of training conducted by the Government or other
25 agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and

1 repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snow-
2 shoes).

3 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

4 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For nec-
5 essary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including
6 personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling ex-
7 penses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and
8 mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employ-
9 ment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, (51)experts, and
10 ~~guards on a contract or fee basis and experts, and in the case~~
11 *of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards*
12 *on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of*
13 *the Revised Statutes*; salaries and traveling expenses of
14 employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted
15 by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses
16 of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;
17 purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,
18 periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,466 for deposit
19 in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail,
20 as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
21 Law 364) ; purchase of aircraft (not to exceed twelve) and
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed
23 six) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same;
24 purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment
25 for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes,

1 and skis) ; \$1,675,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation
2 shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chair-
3 man of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
4 organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed
5 \$4,000).

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
7 \$25,000.

8 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

9 Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses
10 necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of
11 Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and
12 other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps
13 and nautical and aeronautical charts; maintenance of and
14 equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or ex-
15 change of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-
16 picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic,
17 photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment;
18 newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except survey-
19 ing instruments) ; stationery for field stations and parties;
20 travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
21 periodicals; \$2,400,000, of which not to exceed \$1,806,000
22 shall be available for personal services.

23 Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary
24 to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units
25 of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations re-

1 quired for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast
2 Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all
3 coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States;
4 research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying opera-
5 tions to provide control for national mapping and for other
6 purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the
7 establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in
8 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;
9 gravity surveys in United States territory and adja-
10 cent areas; operation of two latitude observatories; field
11 surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts:
12 purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites
13 where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and
14 seismological buildings; purchase of two motor-propelled
15 station wagons and hire, maintenance, operation, and re-
16 pair of motor vehicles; operation, maintenance, and repair
17 of an airplane for photographic surveys; special aviation
18 clothing; packing, crating, and transporting personal house-
19 hold effects of commissioned officers when transferred from
20 one official station to another, and of commissioned officers
21 who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned
22 officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not
23 to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of
24 a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer
25 reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to

1 employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides
2 or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement,
3 under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the
4 Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines,
5 and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of
6 distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked
7 persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed
8 a total of \$500) ; \$3,180,000 (52), of which \$10,000 shall be
9 immediately available.

10 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances
11 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-
12 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers
13 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment
14 of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law,
15 \$870,000.

16 Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made
17 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for ex-
18 penses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
19 of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the
20 written authority of the Secretary.

21 The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic
22 Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or captured
23 civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic
24 Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50
25 U. S. C. App. 1001), and for the six months' death gratuity,

1 regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations
2 accrued; the purchase of special clothing for protection of
3 employees while engaged in their official duties; not to exceed
4 \$2,500 for the payment of part-time or intermittent employ-
5 ment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such
6 architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be
7 contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceed-
8 ing \$25 per diem for any person so employed; and not to
9 exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic surveys in regions sub-
10 ject to earthquakes.

11 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

12 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-
13 ices (not to exceed \$1,860,000) and other necessary ex-
14 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce
15 at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed
16 by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers (not
17 exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; fees
18 and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in
19 the District of Columbia; \$1,980,000: *Provided*, That ex-
20 penses, except printing and binding, of field studies or sur-
21 veys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau
22 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

23 Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed
24 \$395,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to oper-
25 ate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch

1 offices for the collection and dissemination of information
2 useful in the development and improvement of commerce
3 throughout the United States and its possessions, including
4 foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300),
5 periodicals and books of reference, \$445,000.

6 The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and
7 Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not
8 to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings
9 concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic com-
10 merce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of
11 the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing
12 of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred
13 on the written authority of the Secretary.

14 PATENT OFFICE

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
16 bia and elsewhere, \$4,100,000.

17 Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly
18 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of
19 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,
20 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers
21 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus
22 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;
23 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat
24 and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$275,000: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases

1 may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of
2 photolithography.

3 Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of
4 law, professional, and other reference books and publications
5 and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of
6 patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments;
7 directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation,
8 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigat-
9 ing the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year
10 or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other
11 questions arising in connection with applications for patents
12 and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Com-
13 missioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits
14 instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel,
15 including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings con-
16 cerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on
17 the written authority of the Secretary; and for other con-
18 tingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office;
19 \$125,000.

20 Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of
21 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and
22 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official
23 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000;
24 for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,
25 \$800,000.

1 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

2 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses
3 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act estab-
4 lishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March
5 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and
6 of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the
7 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth
8 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-
9 merce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services
10 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,
11 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-
12 tion service, transportation service; travel, including not
13 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of
14 organizations concerned with standardization or research in
15 science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secre-
16 tary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the
17 visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical
18 officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National
19 Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-
20 aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and
21 disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the
22 results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may
23 be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials,
24 stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power,
25 and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau,

1 including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and
2 cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots
3 and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for
4 guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger
5 automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its
6 repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, in-
7 cluding their exchange; purchase of newspapers (not to ex-
8 ceed \$25) ; and translation of technical articles:

9 Operation and administration: For the general opera-
10 tion and administration of the Bureau; improvement and
11 care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs
12 and alterations to buildings; \$465,000.

13 Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-
14 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus,
15 and standards in terms of the national standards; the prep-
16 aration and distribution of standard materials; the broad-
17 casting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing
18 of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with
19 Government purchases; the improvement of methods of
20 testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scien-
21 tific and technical matters; and supplying available informa-
22 tion to the public, upon request, in the field of physics,
23 chemistry, and engineering; \$1,125,000.

24 Research and development: For the maintenance and
25 development of national standards of measurement; the

1 development of improved methods of measurement; the
 2 determination of physical constants and the properties of
 3 materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures,
 4 including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of
 5 fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investi-
 6 gation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the
 7 study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the develop-
 8 ment of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the
 9 investigation of the properties of rare substances; investiga-
 10 tions relating to the utilization of materials, including lubri-
 11 cants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods
 12 of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising
 13 in connection with standards (53) ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$1,325,000.

14 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-
 15 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-
 16 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;
 17 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in
 18 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for
 19 the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-
 20 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of
 21 quality and performance, \$198,000.

22 During the fiscal year 1946 the head of any depart-
 23 ment or independent establishment of the Government
 24 having funds available for scientific investigations and re-
 25 quiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Stand-

ards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$2,750,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment,

1 equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and
2 stations; \$12,140,000, of which not to exceed \$1,142,000
3 may be expended for departmental personal services in the
4 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the con-
5 tribution of the United States to the cost of the office
6 of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Com-
7 mittee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of
8 a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of
9 weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publi-
10 cations: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the
11 Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Print-
12 ing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

13 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per
14 day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies
15 in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking
16 and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather
17 Bureau.

18 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation
19 of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of
20 Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aero-
21 nautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bu-
22 reau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed
23 by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil
24 Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board,
25 and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medi-

1 cal services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies,
2 and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and
3 other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees
4 (54), the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the
5 appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies
6 was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually
7 showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the
8 proceeds from such resales; and appropriations of the Civil
9 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, avail-
10 able for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of
11 appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in
12 the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside
13 the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

14 (55) During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce
15 may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the
16 Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the
17 Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of
18 expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of
19 officers and employees on change of official station: Provided,
20 That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any
21 official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

22 (56) Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the
23 Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, avail-
24 able for travel shall be available under regulations to be
25 prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations

1 *incurred by officers and employees of the Department of*
 2 *Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of*
 3 *their immediate families from outlying Territories and pos-*
 4 *sessions of the United States to their former homes in the*
 5 *United States or points of not further distance, since the*
 6 *outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the*
 7 *fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred.*

8 This title may be cited as the "Department of Com-
 9 merce Appropriation Act, 1946".

10 TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

11 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

12 Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate
 13 Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and
 14 employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court,
 15 except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be
 16 employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office
 17 or work of the court, \$499,100.

18 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Prepara-
 19 tion of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court",
 20 fiscal year 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appro-
 21 priation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal
 22 year 1946.

23 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 24 Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended

1 as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed
2 by such printer as the Court may designate.

3 Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of
4 the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as
5 the Chief Justice may approve, \$34,900, of which amount
6 not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the
7 general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
8 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
9 Law 364).

10 Structural and mechanical care of the building and
11 grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to
12 enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties
13 imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40
14 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance,
15 repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances,
16 special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wear-
17 ing apparel; and personal and other services (including
18 temporary labor without reference to the Classification and
19 Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire
20 of men and equipment or under contract without compliance
21 with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41
22 U. S. C. 5, 16), \$74,800.

23 UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

24 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District

1 Court of the United States for the District of Columbia
2 from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum
3 of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals
4 for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under
5 this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any
6 funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

7 Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United
8 States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and im-
9 provements to the courthouse, including repair and main-
10 tenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and
11 material and every item incident thereto, \$10,300, to be
12 expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

13 Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Ap-
14 peals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improve-
15 ments to the United States Court of Appeals Building, includ-
16 ing repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment,
17 and for labor and material and every item incident thereto,
18 \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect
19 of the Capitol.

20 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

21 Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and
22 all other officers and employees of the court, \$111,600.

23 Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, includ-
24 ing their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses;
25 drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other mis-

cellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$3,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$233,200.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$13,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular (57) and five additional commissioners, and all other officers

1 and employees of the court, \$300,000, including the compen-
2 sation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for steno-
3 graphic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking
4 of testimony and in the performance of the duties as author-
5 ized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and
6 repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925
7 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the
8 appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and
9 to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other
10 purposes", approved June 23, 1930 (58), and as also
11 amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944.

12 Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, re-
13 pairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other mis-
14 cellaneous expenses, \$45,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed
15 \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in
16 the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as
17 required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
18 Law 364).

19 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
20 \$33,000.

21 Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and
22 improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be ex-
23 pended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,
24 \$6,500.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone) ; and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$2,635,000.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama;

1 Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango,
2 Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton,
3 Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New
4 Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Caro-
5 lina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen,
6 South Dakota; Pierre, South Dakota; Deadwood, South
7 Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston,
8 Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall
9 not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions
10 of court of such employees as may be necessary from other
11 offices to the offices named herein.

12 Probation system, United States courts: For salaries
13 of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized
14 by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4,
15 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June
16 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,173,000: *Provided*, That
17 nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the
18 right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or
19 to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation
20 officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part
21 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or
22 expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of
23 the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney
24 General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney
25 General with respect to supervising or furnishing information

1 concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole
2 from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

3 Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized
4 by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and
5 Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended
6 (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$200,000.

7 Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States
8 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under
9 section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), includ-
10 ing fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United
11 States courts, including the objects and subject to the condi-
12 tions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation com-
13 missioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
14 1937, \$450,000.

15 Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors;
16 meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and
17 meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by sec-
18 tion 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362),
19 and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not
20 exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,600,000:
21 *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for
22 the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of
23 title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District
24 of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250
25 each per annum.

1 (59) *Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and*
 2 *employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifi-*
 3 *cally provided for, \$1,400,000: Provided, That the compen-*
 4 *sation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district*
 5 *judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation)*
 6 *shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office*
 7 *without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,*
 8 *except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that*
 9 *of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal*
 10 *(CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate*
 11 *(CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge*
 12 *shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform*
 13 *with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate*
 14 *(P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade,*
 15 *as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by*
 16 *the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director,*
 17 *such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: Pro-*
 18 *vided further, That (exclusive of any temporary additional*
 19 *compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and*
 20 *law clerks, appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500*
 21 *per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of*
 22 *each circuit and senior district judge of each district having*
 23 *five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate*
 24 *salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.*

25 *Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For mis-*

1 cellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their
2 officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and
3 periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; pur-
4 chase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26,
5 1906 (34 Stat. 476) ; and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit
6 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
7 for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of
8 the United States courts as required by section 2 of the Act
9 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; \$540,000.

10 Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-
11 penses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary,
12 including traveling expenses of probation officers and their
13 clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as pro-
14 vided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$620,000: *Provided*,
15 That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
16 \$4,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned
17 with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the
18 written authorization of the Director of the Administrative
19 Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That
20 United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of
21 actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per
22 mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation
23 when traveling on official business within the city limits of
24 their official station.

25 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the

1 Administrative Office and Courts of the United States,
2 \$89,000.

3 Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters
4 for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by
5 the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$700,000.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

7 Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office
8 of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for
9 other personal services in the District of Columbia and else-
10 where, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry
11 into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
12 provide for the administration of the United States courts,
13 and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat.
14 1223), \$249,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropria-
15 tions or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for
16 the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia,
17 the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classifi-
18 cation Act of 1923, as amended.

19 Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, ma-
20 terials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges,
21 washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books
22 of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication
23 service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and opera-
24 tion of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the

1 District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official traveling
2 expenses, including examination of estimates for appropria-
3 tions in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not
4 otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out
5 the provisions of the Act providing for the administration
6 of the United States courts, and for other purposes,
7 \$26,000.

8 As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals"
9 includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District
10 of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the
11 Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
12 District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes asso-
13 ciate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the
14 District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

15 The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the
16 District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding
17 that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per
18 volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for
19 United States judges and other judicial officers shall be
20 marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and
21 such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors
22 in office.

23 This title may be cited as "The Judiciary Appropriation
24 Act, 1946".

TITLE V—FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 24, 1945, \$91,000 is hereby made available to the Administrator for administrative expenses of supervising such agencies, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$33,000,000 of the funds of the Recon-

1 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of
2 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during
3 the fiscal year 1946 for its administrative expenses and
4 the administrative expenses of Defense Plant Corporation,
5 Defense Supplies Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation,
6 Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve
7 Company, The RFC Mortgage Company, Rubber Reserve
8 Company, and War Damage Corporation, including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;
10 maintenance and operation of aircraft; travel expenses,
11 in accordance with the Standardized Government
12 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,
13 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;
14 lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,700 for
15 periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;
16 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve
17 banks; and not to exceed \$131,250 for deposit in the gen-
18 eral fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as re-
19 quired by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public
20 Law 364): *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-
21 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
22 basis, but not including other personal services except those
23 which the corporations' prescribed accounting system requires
24 to be capitalized) in connection with the acquisition, pro-
25 tection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition

1 of real or personal property belonging to said corpora-
2 tions, or in which they have an interest, including expenses
3 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as
4 nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of
6 this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore
7 specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses,
8 the administrative expenses and other obligations of the
9 corporations shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accord-
10 ance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as
11 amended.

12 This title may be cited as the "Federal Loan Agency
13 Appropriation Act, 1946".

14 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
17 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
18 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
19 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
20 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
21 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advo-
22 cate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates,
23 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
24 force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
25 advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 28, 1945, for actions of Friday, April 27, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: H. passes Interior appropriation bill. H. agrees to S. amendment to Selective Service bill.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3024 (pp. 3974-4001). Agreed to Rep. Johnson's (Okla.) amendment to provide \$125,000 for examinations and surveys of reclamation projects after Rep. Jones' (Ohio) point of order against the Reclamation Bureau, general investigations item was sustained (pp. 3974-6). Rep. Jones' point of order against the Bureau of Reclamation, general fund, construction item was overruled (p. 3978).
Reps. Rankin, Miss., and other discussed the power work and the distribution of such power to farmers, etc. (pp. 3979-89). Reps. Lemke, and Robertson of N. Dak., criticized the reduction in the MVA item appropriation and other members discussed this with them (pp. 3990-4).
2. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to resolutions authorizing the printing as House documents of reports relative to carrier taxation and public aids to domestic transportation (p. 3974).
3. WATER POLLUTION. Received a Tex. Water Conservation Assn. (Austin, Tex.) petition opposing legislation to provide Federal control of water pollution of Tex. water resources (p. 4006).
4. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Concurred in Senate amendment to H.R. 2625, to extend the Selective Training and Service Act for one year or until the termination of hostilities or on such earlier date as may be designated by Congress (pp. 3971-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Rabaut, Kerr, Hare, O'Brien of Ill., Stefan, Jones, and Gillespie were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 2603 (pp. 3973-4). S. conferees have not yet been appointed.
6. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Received Securities and Exchange Commission's 10th annual report, including 10-year survey of the Commission's work (H.Doc. 158). To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 4004.)

7. RUBBER SUBSIDIES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring H.R. 2347 to provide and insure a dependable supply of domestic natural rubber by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to support by loans, purchases, etc., a fair price to guayule-rubber producers (p. 4005).
8. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS. Received an American Stock Yards Assn. (Fort Worth, Tex.) board of directors' petition favoring adjustment of unfair and unreasonable differentials in stock and packers markets so as to prevent increasing black-market operations in the same field (p. 4006).
9. EDUCATION. Reps. Hays, Ark., and Mundt, S.Dak., spoke in favor of H.Res. 215, to provide for U.S. participation in an International Office of Education (pp. 4002-4).
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 30 (p. 4004). Majority Leader McCormack announced that H.J. Res. 145, providing for U.S. membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations will be up for general debate on Mon.; the legislative appropriation bill is expected to be reported on Wed. and taken up on Thurs.; and conference reports may be brought up at any time they are ready (p. 3974).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. PERSONNEL; COMPENSATION. Rep. D'Alesandro, Md., inserted his statement before the S. Civil Service Committee supporting pay increases for Federal workers (p. A2132).
12. EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Norton, N.J., requesting discharge of the Rules Committee from further consideration of H.R. 2232, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, etc., and including a group of questions and answers explaining this bill (pp. A2123-5).
Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a New York World-Telegram article, "...
17. Post-War Exports of \$10,000,000,000 Would Provide Small Pay for 5,000,000 (pp. A2134-5).
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Larcade, La., opposing abandonment of war industries and including the Attorney General's third annual report on the disposal of surplus property (p. A2132).
14. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED. Rep. Kelley, Pa., inserted Albert Deutsch's article on the employment of the physically handicapped, veterans as well as others (p. A2127).
15. VETERANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harness, Ind., on improvements to Public Law 346, 78th Cong., the G. I. Bill of Rights, with respect to educational, dependent's allowances, etc. benefits and including letters and articles on this subject (pp. A2128-30).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. PRICE CONTROL. H.R. 3066, by Rep. Merrow, N.H., relating to the margin allowed for processing agricultural commodities, including livestock, in connection with the fixing of ceiling prices. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4005)
17. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3067, by Rep. Randolph, W.Va., to prevent discrimination against blind persons and persons with impaired visual acuity in the administration of the civil-service laws and rules. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 4005.)

lifts out of it boys in the Navy and the Coast Guard, who may be assigned to combat ships for training.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. But in lifting out the Navy it does not lift out the Marine Corps?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The gentleman's interpretation is correct.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. MICHENER. This amendment in no way affects the merchant marine?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The merchant marine is not a part of the armed services, and men are not inducted into it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, apropos what the gentleman from South Dakota said, I think the statement as read by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, and the Senate amendment particularly excluding the Navy, does exclude the Marine Corps; and if men who are serving in the Navy who are under this age limit are placed upon combat ships, the House ought to bear in mind that that also includes landing craft, and if these men are sent in those crafts to the beachheads they will be on combat duty. While I believe we probably will have to accept this Senate amendment because it is a step in the right direction, I hope that the Committee on Naval Affairs will review this question and see if the provisions cannot be extended to the man in the Navy and the Marine Corps, because if they are on a combat ship that means PT boats LCT's and also all sorts of landing craft, and they can be sent to the beachheads under that provision.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think the gentleman's interpretation is wrong, and I believe if he would read the amendment carefully he would see that his interpretation is wrong, because the only exception from the general provisions of the amendment is the assignment of enlisted men of the Navy or Coast Guard and Reserve components thereof to duty for training on combat vessels; and it would not be the type of duty to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. I think the gentleman is drawing the thing pretty finely, because if these crafts are out in the Pacific near these beachheads and the men are put on them for training and operations, they go with them to make the landing and certainly would participate.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I notice in the reservation or exception in the amendment, applies to those boys, unless they have already been assigned to combat. The implication in that is that the Army has already made a practice of sending 18-year-old boys into combat without as much as 6 months' training. I am hoping the War Department will remember some of the things that were told us when we passed this act, and when there was some movement to require 1 year's training. We were assured that those boys were not going to be rushed in with improper training. Now we make this reservation, which is an implication, as I say, that it has already been the general practice. If that is true, it is in viola-

tion of the impression at least that they left with us the last time the bill was passed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I will say to the gentleman that it has not been a general practice. It has been done since the break-through in Belgium in December last, as it became absolutely necessary to do that in order to get the required number of replacements.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Is this amendment mandatory in this sense. There may be many boys 17 or 18 years of age who enlist and through a patriotic feeling are anxious to get to the front, to a fighting unit. Will this deter them?

Mr. SPARKMAN. My understanding is that this applies to boys who are inducted. If you have a voluntary enlistment under 18, I should think it would not apply to them. However, I feel, further, that the general practice certainly so far as the Army is concerned, as stated in General Marshall's letter to Senator THOMAS, would be to have 6 months' training.

Mr. McCORMACK. Following the questions asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE], taking the case of a young man inducted into the service undergoing training, assume that before 6 months he wanted to go into fighting units. If that young man requests that he be so assigned, will this amendment preclude such action being taken?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. BROOKS. This is the Selective Service statute that we are dealing with, but under the text of the amendment it applies to those who are inducted into the forces under the provisions of the Selective Service Act. Therefore, if a young man wants to get into the fighting voluntarily, I do not see why he cannot go in.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I believe the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to a boy inducted, who lacked the training. I think the forces would still require training. In other words, it would set up a training program that would require 6 months to complete.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. As I understand it, the gentleman from Alabama has given this interpretation to the House by the authority of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The reason I ask that is that this interpretation given by the gentleman shall be understood to be the basis on which the House is acting. And I do this with particular reference to the question that I asked about the Marine Corps in order that the interpretation of the gentleman from Alabama will be the interpretation applying to the members of the Marine Corps. This will convey the legislative intent.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania. Further reserving the right to object, I point out to the Naval Affairs Committee that inasmuch as the major operations from now on are going to be in

the Pacific, I think it is necessary for the Naval Affairs Committee to review this matter and clarify the situation with regard to the Navy and the Marine Corps. I do not think they are covered by this amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a transcript of the proceedings before the American Legion committee of the fifth district in his State making recommendations to the Congress for amendments to the G. I. bill of rights.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two addresses, one by Mr. Justice Jackson and the other by Attorney General Francis Biddle at the memorial exercise for our late President in the Department of Justice.

Mr. EARTHMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a news item relative to Mrs. MacArthur.

Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by John E. Otterson, chairman, American Maritime Council.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a radio address delivered by him, and in the other a statement he made before the Civil Service Committee of the Senate.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a short article by President Bowes of the Seal Fast Corporation of Indianapolis.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House on April 26, 1945, by Carl H. Wilken on reciprocal trade treaties.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCIES' APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 2603, an act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, that is just an ordinary request to go to conference, and nothing more?

Mr. RABAUT. That is all.

Mr. TABER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The **SPEAKER** appointed the following conferees: MESSRS. RABAUT, KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, STEFAN, JONES, and GILLESPIE.

CARRIER TAXATION

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 451) back favorably without amendment, a privileged resolution (H. Res. 165) authorizing that the report from the Chairman of the Board of Investigation and Research, dated September 18, 1944, relative to carrier taxation, be printed as a document, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the letter of the Chairman of the Board of Investigation and Research, dated September 18, 1944, transmitted to the House of Representatives on September 21, 1944, during the preceding Congress, pursuant to section 305 of the Transportation Act of 1940, approved September 18, 1940, a report relative to carrier taxation as required by title III, part I, section 302 (a) (2) in said act, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, be printed as a document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PUBLIC AIDS TO DOMESTIC TRANSPORTATION

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 452) back favorably with amendment a privileged resolution (H. Res. 164) authorizing that the report from the Chairman of the Board of Investigation and Research, dated September 18, 1944, relative to public aids to domestic transportation, be printed as a document, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the letter of the Chairman of the Board of Investigation and Research, dated September 18, 1944, transmitted to the House of Representatives on September 21, 1944, during the preceding Congress, pursuant to section 305 of the Transportation Act of 1940, approved September 18, 1940, a report relative to public aids to domestic transportation as required by title III, part I, section 302 (a) (2) in said act, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, be printed as a document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, April 30, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SUNDSTROM. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 58, Monday, April 23, I am recorded as not being present. I was present and answered to my name, and

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Journal and RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FARRINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and to include in one a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and a speech by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, and in the other a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article entitled "Cripples Can Make Good When Given a Fair Break."

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by the city clerk of Chicago entitled "A Declaration in Favor of Wage Adjustments To Meet Increased Living Costs."

Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the majority leader what the program will be for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. The program for next week is as follows:

On Monday there will be House Joint Resolution 145, a resolution providing for membership of the United States in the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. There will be 1 hour of general debate on that, under the consent request granted by the House a few days ago. That will be followed by House Concurrent Resolution 39, relating to the apprehension and punishment of war criminals.

I shall ask unanimous consent later that the call of the Private Calendar on Tuesday of next week be dispensed with.

On Tuesday and Wednesday there will be general debate on House Joint Resolution 60, with reference to the amendment of the Constitution in regard to ratification of treaties.

I expect the legislative appropriation bill to be reported out of committee next Wednesday. If so, that will come up on Thursday, although if it does not come up then the consideration of House Joint Resolution 60 will be continued. If the legislative appropriation bill does come up on Thursday, the consideration of House Joint Resolution 60 will be postponed pending the consideration of the appropriation bill and will be resumed following its disposition.

Of course, conference reports may be brought up at any time they are ready.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman any information as to whether or when the Committee on Rules will send the F. E. P. C. bill to the floor, or whether there will be a sufficient number on the petition?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no knowledge as to that. I cannot give the gentleman the information he desires.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am sorry.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the Private Calendar on Tuesday of next week be dispensed with and that it be in order to call the Private Calendar on the following Monday, a week from next Monday, immediately following the call of the Consent Calendar.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3024, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations, and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$1,485,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 percent of the estimated cost of such investigations;

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Ervin, N.C., opposed the establishment of a permanent FEPC. (pp. 4274-85).

SUBSIDIES. As reported (see Digest 86) S. 502, continuing RFC subsidies on flour, butter, and meats, contains the following amendments:

The language stating the purpose of subsidy payments was stricken.

Subsidy payments on domestic meats, \$595,000,000 (Senate, \$560,000,000).

Added a new section providing that slaughterers be relieved of obligation to repay extra compensation payments where received in good faith.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2603 (pp. 4269-70).

The conference report provides as follows:

Eliminates the provision for Rio Grande emergency flood protection;

Imposes a limitation in the item "Cooperation with the American republics" of \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions; and

Appropriates \$1,325,000 (S. figure; H. figure, \$1,250,000) for research and development at the National Bureau of Standards.

The following items were reported in disagreement:

Relating to the program of cultural relations with China and the Near East and Africa (The H. managers will move to insist on disagreement);

Relating to authority to pay the actual transportation expenses and \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence in the item "Cooperation with the American republics" (the H. managers will move to recede and concur); and

Relating to the transfer of funds from the appropriation "Cooperation with the American republics, Department of State," to other departments and agencies of the Government, and providing that \$100,000 of the appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947 (the H. managers will move to recede and concur).

The Senate has not yet received the conference report.

ADJOURNED until Mon., May 7 (p. 4285). Majority Leader McCormack announced that on Tues. 1½ hours has been set aside by special order for the Food and Meat Investigation Committee, to be followed by the treaty-ratification measure; Wed., the legislative appropriation bill; Thurs. and Fri., the conference report on the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill followed by "the reconversion statistics" (p. 4271).

BILLS INTRODUCED

BANKING AND CURRENCY. H.R. 3129, by Rep. Boren, Okla., to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 so as to limit the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate transactions in exempted securities. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 4286.)

TAXATION. H.R. 3132, by Rep. Price, Ill., to provide additional income-tax exemption for persons in the military or naval service. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4286.)

ATTORNEYS. H.R. 3133, by Rep. Smith, Va., amending the Judicial Code and authorizing the U.S. Supreme Court to prescribe a uniform rule for admission of attorneys to practice in U.S. courts, excepting the District Court of the U.S. for D.C. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4286.)

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 5, 1945, for actions of Friday, May 4, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed railroad land-grant bill and received conference report on State, Justice, Commerce, etc. appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. TRANSPORTATION; LAND GRANTS. Passed, 176-40, without amendment H.R.694, to amend the Transportation Act to remove the statutory obligation to transport military and naval traffic over land-grant railroads at 50% of their established tariff charges for such transportation (pp. 4250-69). Rejected amendments by Rep. Voorhis, Calif., to provide that the railroads "shall have their choice between retaining the land-grant rates in effect or restoring to the Government such lands originally granted to them as they still hold in fee and of which they have the outright ownership," by a 46-121 vote (pp. 4264-7) and by Rep. DeLacy, Wash., to empower the ICC to determine how much revenue this would mean and then to set rates that would be just, by a 33-110 vote (pp. 4267-8). Rep. Gossett (Tex.) amendment to provide that the ICC shall remove freight-rate discriminations was ruled out on a point of order by Rep. Boren, Okla. (pp. 4268-9).
2. FOOD SUPPLY. Agreed to Majority Leader McCormack's unanimous consent request that Rep. Anderson, N.Mex., be granted 1½ hours on Tuesday (May 8) to discuss the work of the Select Committee to Investigate Supplies and Shortages of Food (p. 4245).
3. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized the drafting of farm labor and stated, "The Tydings amendment, notwithstanding the veto, notwithstanding the vote yesterday, is still the law of the land" (p. 4245).
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Poage, Tex., during his speech on "Post-War Air, Naval, and Military Bases," discussed post-war foreign trade and national debts (pp. 4272-4).
5. PERSONNEL. Civil Service Committee submitted a report pursuant to H.Res. 66, concerning pay structure in the executive branch (H.Rept. 514) (p. 4286). Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R.2716, to provide for health programs for Government employees (H.Rept. 516) and without amendment H.R. 2948, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation (H.Rept. 517). (p. 4286.)

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I insist on my point of order that the amendment is not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. GORE). The bill under consideration amends section 321, title III, part II, of the Transportation Act of 1940. Section 3 of the bill under consideration directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make certain readjustments in rates as a consequence of the act, if passed. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas undertakes to direct the removal of all discriminations and inequities irrespective of the scope of the bill under consideration. The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 2 of the bill so that I may offer an amendment with regard to the effective date of the act.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Chairman, I shall have to object to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. GORE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 694) to amend section 321, title III, part II, Transportation Act of 1940, with respect to the movement of Government traffic, pursuant to House Resolution 231, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PACE) there were—yeas 176, noes 40.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is present. Two hundred and seventeen Members are present, a quorum. The bill is passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include certain tables furnished by the Library Reference Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a certain newspaper article. The Public Printer estimates that the cost is \$130.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a resolution from the Legislature of the State of Florida and also to extend my remarks in another instance and include an editorial from the Deland Sun-News.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a statement I made before the Small Business Committee of the Senate, and secondly that I be permitted to extend the remarks of my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE] and include therein an editorial on the death of our late President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 244, Rept. No. 521) on the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 19, 44, and 47.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 14, 18, 21, 23, 29, 32, 37, 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57, and 58 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$795,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,422,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,878,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 13, 16, 17, 20, 20½, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, and 59.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
KARL STEFAN (with reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1: Appropriates \$9,900,000 for departmental salaries, instead of \$9,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount will enable the Department to employ approximately 300 additional employees to assist in meeting the increased responsibilities of the Department, especially in post-war Europe.

No. 2: Imposes a limitation in the contingent expense fund of \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 3: Appropriates \$795,000 for departmental contingent expenses, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$810,000, as proposed by the Senate. This additional amount is related to the increase in personnel allowed in amendment No. 1.

No. 4: Imposes a limitation in the item, President's War Relief Control Board, of \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 5: Appropriates \$4,875,000 for the salaries of Foreign Service officers, instead of \$4,850,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,900,000, as proposed by the Senate. The increased funds will be used to augment the Foreign Service officer personnel in connection with the reopening of many Foreign Service posts in Europe.

No. 6: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for transportation expenses of the Foreign Service, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Appropriates \$3,422,000 for Foreign Service quarters, instead of \$3,280,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,563,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is related to the increased Foreign Service personnel allowed under amendments Nos. 5 and 9.

No. 8: Appropriates \$2,150,000 for cost of living allowances for employees in the Foreign Service, instead of \$2,100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,200,000, as proposed by the Senate. This increase is also related to the increased personnel allowed under amendments previously mentioned.

No. 9: Appropriates \$4,250,000 for the salaries of Foreign Service clerks, instead of

\$4,150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,287,000, as proposed by the Senate. The House conferees are agreed that the recent turn of events will make additional staffing necessary in the very near future.

No. 10: Appropriates \$1,700,000 for miscellaneous salaries and allowances for the Foreign Service, instead of \$1,650,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,725,000, as proposed by the Senate. This increase is also related to the proper staffing of offices now being reopened in Europe.

No. 11: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for the auxiliary (emergency) of the Foreign Service, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,289,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount will enable the Department to carry into 1946 most of the personnel currently on the rolls, needed for special wartime and post-war responsibilities.

No. 12: Appropriates \$8,260,000 for contingent expenses of the Foreign Service, instead of \$8,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$8,460,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is related to the additional Foreign Service personnel allowed, and to the need for reequipping offices now being reopened.

No. 14: Restores the item "Foreign Service buildings fund," as proposed by the Senate. This item was stricken from the bill in the House on a point of order as the original amount of \$1,466,000 exceeded the statutory limitation of \$1,000,000. The Senate amendment provides for the latter amount, and excludes the exemption from statutory provisions contained in the bill reported to the House.

No. 15: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, instead of \$16,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$18,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is principally for assistance to American nationals in occupied China and is made necessary by the greatly increased costs of living in that area.

No. 18: Makes immediately available \$400,000 of the amount of \$1,500,000 appropriated for international conferences, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount will be used to assist in financing the International Conference now being held in San Francisco, Calif.

No. 19: Omits the language and the amount of \$20,000 for Rio Grande emergency flood protection, inserted by the Senate. There is now available for such purpose the amount of approximately \$80,000.

No. 21: Imposes a limitation in the item "Cooperation with the American republics" of \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the item "Cooperation with the American republics," as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,330,000, as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 29: Restores the provision for attendance at meetings and imposes a limitation of \$5,000 for such purpose in the Immigration and Naturalization Service item, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 30: Appropriates \$21,300,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, instead of \$21,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$21,900,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 32: Imposes a limitation in the item "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions" of \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

No. 37: Appropriates \$5,318,000 for compiling census reports and so forth, Bureau of the Census, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,757,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount of \$561,000 is to be expended in connection with the taking of an industrial census.

No. 39: Appropriates \$2,878,000 for general administration, Civil Aeronautics Administration, instead of \$2,680,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,046,138, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is to be used principally to defray rental costs of the field offices of the Administration.

No. 44: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$24,300,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 45: Appropriates \$850,000 for technical development, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$675,000, as proposed by the House. The added amount is to be used for the development of swivel landing gear for airplanes and for radar investigations.

No. 46: Appropriates \$3,100,000 for the enforcement of safety regulations, Civil Aeronautics Administration, instead of \$3,050,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,112,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 47: Appropriates \$300,000 for airport advisory service, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$425,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 48: Omits language which restricted to 55 the number of airplanes that could be transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Administration from surplus of the War Department or the Navy Department, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 49: Omits restrictive language with reference to the transfer of surplus airplanes covered by amendment No. 48, as proposed by the Senate. This language merely referred to the schedule in the printed Budget setting forth the limitation of 55 airplanes.

No. 52: Provides that \$10,000 shall be immediately available for field salaries and expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, as proposed by the Senate. This additional need resulted from recent urgent requests from the Navy Department for hydrographic surveys, calling for greater expenditures for wages of crews of ships.

No. 53: Appropriates \$1,325,000 for research and development, National Bureau of Standards, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 57: Provides language for the salaries of five additional commissioners, Court of Claims, as proposed by the Senate. The employment of such commissioners is authorized by substantive legislation.

No. 58: Provides statutory reference with respect to employment of commissioners, Court of Claims, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 13: Relating to authority to credit the contingent expense fund of the Foreign Service, Department of State, with reimbursements incident to the maintenance of a commissary service, and providing for a detailed report to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 16: Relating to authority to credit the appropriation "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, Department of State," with refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 17: Relating to printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), entertainment, and representation allowance for the item "International conferences" under the Department of State. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 20: Relating to the program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa, under the Department of State. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 20½: Relating to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, under the Department of State. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 22: Relating to authority to pay the actual transportation expenses and \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence in the item "Cooperation with the American Republics, Department of State." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 24: Relating to the transfer of funds from the appropriation "Cooperation with the American Republics, Department of State," to other departments and agencies of the Government, and providing that \$100,000 of the appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 25: Relating to the availability of \$250,000 of the appropriations made for legal activities and general administration, Department of Justice, for the employment of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 26: Relating to the employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses in the Customs Division, Department of Justice. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 27: Relating to the entire item "Salaries and expenses, War Division, Department of Justice," engaged in the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 28: Relating to authority to pay 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles within the limits of official stations, in the item "Salaries and expenses of marshals, Department of Justice." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 31: Relating to making the appropriation for Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, available for expenditures without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 33: Relating to making the appropriation for penal and correctional institutions, Department of Justice, available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 34: Relating to the delegation of authority by the Secretary of Commerce to subordinate officials in connection with the signing of minor routine documents. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 35: Relating to the employment of temporary employees without regard to the Classification Act, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 36: Relating to authority to pay 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within limits of official posts of duty, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 38: Relating to authority to make expenditures in connection with entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries, in the item "General administration, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Department of Commerce." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 40: Relating to the amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, which amount, as passed by the Senate, includes \$2,750,000 for establishment of landing areas (airport in Kanawha County, W. Va.). The managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment to appropriate \$12,577,000, instead of \$14,729,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amendment to be offered by the managers will include the amount of \$2,750,000 for the above-mentioned airport.

No. 41: Relating to the provision "without

regard to warrant action". The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 42: Relating to the proviso, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the expenditure of \$2,750,000 for the establishment of landing areas (airport in Kanawha County, W. Va.) from the appropriation "Establishment of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce". The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 43: Relating to authority to pay 3 cents per mile for travel in privately owned automobiles within limits of official posts of duty, "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 50: Relating to the provision "without warrant action." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 51: Relating to authority to employ experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 54: Relating to authority, Department of Commerce, to credit appropriations of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau, with refuels in connection with expenditures for emergency medical service and for the storage of food and other subsistence supplies in Alaska. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 55: Relating to authority for the Secretary of Commerce to delegate authority to certain subordinate officials to authorize payment of expenses of travel of officers and employees on change of official station. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 56: Relating to authority to expend, not exceeding \$1,000, for obligation incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 59: Relating to salaries of law clerks and secretaries of circuit and district judges, included under "Miscellaneous salaries, the Judiciary." The managers will move to recede and concur.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KEER,
BUTLER B. HARE,
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
KARL STEFAN

(with reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the majority leader to tell us the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to do so. On Monday, the Consent Calendar will be called and also the Private Calendar.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 39, setting forth the governmental policy on the apprehension and punishment of war criminals will come up under suspension of the rules.

The bill (H. R. 388) to amend the Nationality Act will come up next.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman explain what that bill does?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the bill pertaining to persons born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents, one of whom is a citizen of the United States, who prior to the birth of such person has resided in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a period totaling 5 years subsequent to his twelfth birthday, and so forth. Does that give the gentleman the information he desires?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. The act provides that such person by acting within a certain period can assert his citizenship as an American.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Tuesday, 1 hour and 15 minutes has been set aside by special order for the Committee on Food and Meat Investigation.

On Tuesday there will be further consideration of the resolution to amend the Constitution on treaty approval. On Wednesday the legislative appropriation bill will be taken up.

On Thursday and Friday the first order of business will be the conference report on the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments appropriation bill, just reported by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]. Then the reconversion statistics, which is really a census of manufacturing and business population, and so forth.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. TABER. How much time is to be allotted on that last bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, that is a matter of which I have no knowledge, because I leave that matter to the committee.

Mr. TABER. I do not see how it could take less than 2 days.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to have that information, but the gentleman knows my policy is to leave that matter to be adjusted between the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member, or within the committee itself. That is a policy which I have always followed and which common sense and good judgment dictate should be followed.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some figures from the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. BRUMBAUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in connection with the Polish Constitution.

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Kansas Farm Bureau.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD of May 2, page 4126, in column 1, be corrected to change the sentence "I am not an optimist" to read "I am an optimist."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the other special orders today, I may proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks to include an article appearing in the New York Herald Tribune entitled "Don't Ever Forget Her," in appreciation of two nurses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the legislative business and any other special orders, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

POST-WAR AIR, NAVAL, AND MILITARY BASES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, the winds of war are fast blowing themselves out. We realize that we will yet suffer many bitter losses in the Far East before peace is restored to the world, but today even the most ignorant Japanese must realize that the Allied Nations are riding the high road to victory:

America has made an unparalleled contribution to that victory. It does not detract from the glory of the British who fought alone during these terrible months after the collapse of France to point out that it was American destroyers that held the German submarines and that General Montgomery used American tanks to turn the tide at El Alemain. It implies no lack of appreciation for the personal heroism of the Russians who fought back 2,000 miles from the banks of the bloody Volga at Stalingrad on through Vienna and Berlin to remember that a large part of that remarkable advance was made on American trucks and that much of the scanty rations of the men who rode those trucks came from American lend-lease. Our allies have fought a brave fight. Without their sacrifice we could not hope to be sighting the banners of victory today. We gladly pay tribute to their contribution to the success of the Allied armies. There is glory enough for all, but we would be unworthy of those American boys who so gloriously acquitted themselves all over the world were we to allow anyone to ignore the great fact that American blood, American tears, American sweat, and American goods have played in every theater of this war. After all, American boys have fought and are still fighting in every battlefield. Americans have made up the great bulk of the armies that have overrun Germany. Americans certainly did our share in the liberation of France. American troops have fought side by side with the British in the reconquest of

British Burma, and the American Air Force has been the only substantial group that has come to the relief of the Chinese. America threw her ill-prepared troops and ships between Australia and the Yellow Peril in 1942. American ships have carried food and supplies from the United States of America to the defenders of freedom all over the world. The American Navy joined with the British to clear the Atlantic. American troops led the way in north Africa and in Italy. At the same time American boys have alone and unaided driven the Japs back for 5,000 miles across the Pacific. No other nation has fought the forces of evil on so many fronts and in such force.

And while our boys were actually fighting and dying all over the world, we have been, in truth and in fact, both the arsenal and the granary of the world. We have armed the French. We have rebuilt their naval vessels. We have given them the tools with which to fight their way back as a nation. We have furnished the vital sinews of war to all our allies. We have even supplied dozens of smaller nations with the munitions they needed to make it safe for them to join the Allies.

We have done these things freely. We have neither asked nor received any reward, and in many instances we have received very little thanks. We have seen nations all over the world demand territorial concessions for themselves. We have recognized the special concern of the Russians in regard to the affairs of eastern Europe. We have understood the insistence of the British on the maintenance of their strong position in Africa, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. We understood the natural desire of France to readjust her eastern boundaries so that the threat of German invasion may be lessened, and I, for one, am ready to allow France, Belgium, and Holland not only to annex every foot of land west of the Rhine, but to go further and move the present German population back across that natural barrier. In spite of the uncooperative attitude which the French have shown by simply sitting down in Strasbourg and thereby making the Americans advance more difficult, I would still assign as much of the American occupation zone to France as she cares to police. In short, let it not be said that the United States has tried to interfere with the domestic affairs of any European country except, of course, those of our enemies—where I pray we will continue to interfere for a hundred years to see that Germany is never again allowed to possess the means of making war. Nor can it be said that any other American power has tried or now tries to interfere with the local affairs of the nations or the people of Europe.

In the face of what we have done for the European nations and in view of our forbearance to ask for influence on that continent, is it unfair or unreasonable when the people of the Western Hemisphere ask to be allowed to live their lives without European interference?

In 1823 President Monroe proclaimed the doctrine that bears his name—to the effect that the United States would not permit further conquest or occupation of American territory by the European

powers. This put an end to the expansion of the colonial system in this hemisphere. It also gave a much-needed degree of support to a number of newly organized American republics. It did not, however, bring an end to European colonialism already existing in this hemisphere. Spain, France, Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, and Russia still retained American colonies, and Brazil then occupied a rather unique position with the royal family of Portugal living in and heading the Government of that great nation.

Since that date Brazil has become a free and independent republic. Russia has transferred her American possessions to the United States, and Alaska is an integral part of this country. The Spanish colonies brought about the Spanish-American War of 1898. Cuba became independent, and Puerto Rico, along with the Virgin Islands, which we purchased from Denmark, exist for all practical purposes, as our only colonial possessions. The bulk of the British colonies have become the self-governing Dominion of Canada. The British do, however, still retain a number of islands all the way from the Bermudas to the Falklands in a colonial status. Great Britain also owns the only colonies on the mainland of North America—British Honduras, which is geographically a part of Guatemala and Labrador which is thought by most people to be a part of Canada. In addition, the Government of Newfoundland is extremely confusing to most Americans, but it is clearly on the way to ultimate union with Canada.

The British also own British Guiana on the north coast of South America. Beside it we find French and Dutch colonies. The French and the Dutch also own certain small islands in the Caribbean area. It was these French islands and the two very small French islands in the St. Lawrence Gulf that caused us so much difficulty during the early part of this war. We also found ourselves in difficulty as a result of the Danish sovereignty of Greenland.

Surely our experience during the past century and a quarter should prove that it is high time that we extend the Monroe Doctrine to its logical conclusion and bring the colonial system to an end in the Western Hemisphere. I do not ask or suggest that we interfere with the arrangements that Old World nations may maintain in the Old World but in the free lands of our New Western World, the colonial system has no proper place—and that goes for the United States as well as for European nations. For generations our southern neighbors have been suspicious of our strength. Let us now implement the spirit of the Declaration of Chapultepec by joining with the other democracies of the two Americas in a serious effort to bring an early and, of course, a peaceful and mutually satisfactory end to the colonial system in this hemisphere. Every inhabitant of the Western Hemisphere should be in fact, as well as in name, a citizen and not a subject. The New World should be a free world. Just as the ownership of human beings by other humans has been driven from these shores, so must the archaic conception of private-prop-

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE
JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

MAY 5, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2603]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 19, 44, and 47.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 14, 18, 21, 23, 29, 32, 37, 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57, and 58 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$795,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,422,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,260,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$2,878,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: \$3,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 13, 16, 17, 20, 20½, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, and 59.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
KARL STEFAN (with reservations),
Managers on the part of the House.

PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1: Appropriates \$9,900,000 for departmental salaries, instead of \$9,600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$10,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The additional amount will enable the Department to employ approximately 300 additional employees to assist in meeting the increased responsibilities of the Department, especially in post-war Europe.

No. 2: Imposes a limitation in the contingent expense fund of \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 3: Appropriates \$795,000 for departmental contingent expenses, instead of \$750,000, as proposed by the House, and \$810,000, as proposed by the Senate. This additional amount is related to the increase in personnel allowed in amendment No. 1.

No. 4: Imposes a limitation in the item, President's War Relief Control Board, of \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 5: Appropriates \$4,875,000 for the salaries of Foreign Service officers, instead of \$4,850,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,900,000, as proposed by the Senate. The increased funds will be used to augment the Foreign Service officer personnel in connection with the reopening of many Foreign Service posts in Europe.

No. 6: Appropriates \$2,000,000 for transportation expenses of the Foreign Service, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 7: Appropriates \$3,422,000 for Foreign Service quarters, instead of \$3,280,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,563,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is related to the increased Foreign Service personnel allowed under amendments Nos. 5 and 9.

No. 8: Appropriates \$2,150,000 for cost of living allowances for employees in the Foreign Service, instead of \$2,100,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,200,000, as proposed by the Senate. This increase is also related to the increased personnel allowed under amendments previously mentioned.

No. 9: Appropriates \$4,250,000 for the salaries of Foreign Service clerks, instead of \$4,150,000, as proposed by the House, and \$4,287,000, as proposed by the Senate. The House conferees are agreed

that the recent turn of events will make additional staffing necessary in the very near future.

No. 10: Appropriates \$1,700,000 for miscellaneous salaries and allowances for the Foreign Service, instead of \$1,650,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,725,000, as proposed by the Senate. This increase is also related to the proper staffing of offices now being reopened in Europe.

No. 11: Appropriates \$6,200,000 for the auxiliary (emergency) of the Foreign Service, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,289,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount will enable the Department to carry into 1946 most of the personnel currently on the rolls, needed for special wartime and post-war responsibilities.

No. 12: Appropriates \$8,260,000 for contingent expenses of the Foreign Service, instead of \$8,000,000, as proposed by the House and \$8,460,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is related to the additional Foreign Service personnel allowed, and to the need for reequipping offices now being reopened.

No. 14: Restores the item "Foreign Service buildings fund," as proposed by the Senate. This item was stricken from the bill in the House on a point of order as the original amount of \$1,466,000 exceeded the statutory limitation of \$1,000,000. The Senate amendment provides for the latter amount, and excludes the exemption from statutory provisions contained in the bill reported to the House.

No. 15: Appropriates \$17,500,000 for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, instead of \$16,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$18,000,000, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is principally for assistance to American nationals in occupied China and is made necessary by the greatly increased costs of living in that area.

No. 18: Makes immediately available \$400,000 of the amount of \$1,500,000 appropriated for international conferences, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount will be used to assist in financing the International Conference now being held in San Francisco, Calif.

No. 19: Omits the language and the amount of \$20,000 for Rio Grande emergency flood protection, inserted by the Senate. There is now available for such purpose the amount of approximately \$80,000.

No. 21: Imposes a limitation in the item "Cooperation with the American republics" of \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 23: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the item "Cooperation with the American republics" as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,330,000, as proposed by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

No. 29: Restores the provision for attendance at meetings and imposes a limitation of \$5,000 for such purpose in the Immigration and Naturalization Service item, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 30: Appropriates \$21,300,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, instead of \$21,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$21,900,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 32: Imposes a limitation in the item "Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions" of \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

No. 37: Appropriates \$5,318,000 for compiling census reports and so forth, Bureau of the Census, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,757,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount of \$561,000 is to be expended in connection with the taking of an industrial census.

No. 39: Appropriates \$2,878,000 for general administration, Civil Aeronautics Administration, instead of \$2,680,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,046,138, as proposed by the Senate. The added amount is to be used principally to defray rental costs of the field offices of the Administration.

No. 44: Appropriates \$24,000,000 for maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$24,300,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 45: Appropriates \$850,000 for technical development, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$675,000, as proposed by the House. The added amount is to be used for the development of swivel landing gear for airplanes and for radar investigations.

No. 46: Appropriates \$3,100,000 for the enforcement of safety regulations, Civil Aeronautics Administration, instead of \$3,050,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,112,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 47: Appropriates \$300,000 for airport advisory service, Civil Aeronautics Administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$425,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 48: Omits language which restricted to 55 the number of airplanes that could be transferred to the Civil Aeronautics Administration from surplus of the War Department or the Navy Department, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 49: Omits restrictive language with reference to the transfer of surplus airplanes covered by amendment No. 48, as proposed by the Senate. This language merely referred to the schedule in the printed Budget setting forth the limitation of 55 airplanes.

No. 52: Provides that \$10,000 shall be immediately available for field salaries and expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, as proposed by the Senate. This additional need resulted from recent urgent requests from the Navy Department for hydrographic surveys, calling for greater expenditures for wages of crews of ships.

No. 53: Appropriates \$1,325,000 for research and development, National Bureau of Standards, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 57: Provides language for the salaries of five additional commissioners, Court of Claims, as proposed by the Senate. The employment of such commissioners is authorized by substantive legislation.

No. 58: Provides statutory reference with respect to employment of commissioners, Court of Claims, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENTS REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 13: Relating to authority to credit the contingent expense fund of the Foreign Service, Department of State, with reimbursements incident to the maintenance of a commissary service, and providing for a detailed report to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 16: Relating to authority to credit the appropriation "Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, Department of State," with refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 17: Relating to printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), entertainment, and representation allowance for the item, "International conferences," under the Department of State. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 20: Relating to the program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa, under the Department of State. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 20½: Relating to the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, under the Department of State. The managers will move to insist on disagreement.

No. 22: Relating to authority to pay the actual transportation expenses and \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence in the item "Cooperation with the American republics, Department of State." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 24: Relating to the transfer of funds from the appropriation "Cooperation with the American republics, Department of State," to other departments and agencies of the Government, and providing that \$100,000 of the appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 25: Relating to the availability of \$250,000 of the appropriations made for legal activities and general administration, Department of Justice, for the employment of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 26: Relating to the employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses in the Customs Division, Department of Justice. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 27: Relating to the entire item "Salaries and expenses, War Division, Department of Justice," engaged in the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 28: Relating to authority to pay 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles within the limits of official stations, in the item "Salaries and expenses of marshals, Department of Justice." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 31: Relating to making the appropriation for Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, available for expenditures without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes

or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 33: Relating to making the appropriation for penal and correctional institutions, Department of Justice, available for expenditure without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 34: Relating to the delegation of authority by the Secretary of Commerce to subordinate officials in connection with the signing of minor routine documents. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 35: Relating to the employment of temporary employees without regard to the Classification Act, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 36: Relating to authority to pay 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within limits of official posts of duty, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 38: Relating to authority to make expenditures in connection with entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries, in the item "General administration, Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Department of Commerce." The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 40: Relating to the amount for the establishment of air-navigation facilities, which amount, as passed by the Senate, includes \$2,750,000 for establishment of landing areas (airport in Kanawha County, W. Va.). The managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment to appropriate \$12,577,000, instead of \$14,729,000, as proposed by the Senate. The amendment to be offered by the managers will include the amount of \$2,750,000 for the above-mentioned airport.

No. 41: Relating to the provision "without regard to warrant action". The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 42: Relating to the proviso, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the expenditure of \$2,750,000 for the establishment of landing areas (airport in Kanawha County, W. Va.) from the appropriation "Establishment of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce". The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 43: Relating to authority to pay 3 cents per mile for travel in privately owned automobiles within limits of official posts of duty, "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities, Department of Commerce". The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 50: Relating to the provision "without warrant action". The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 51: Relating to authority to employ experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, Civil Aeronautics Board, Department of Commerce. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 54: Relating to authority, Department of Commerce, to credit appropriations of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau, with refunds in connection with expenditures for emergency medical service and for the storage of food and other subsistence supplies in Alaska. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 55: Relating to authority for the Secretary of Commerce to delegate authority to certain subordinate officials to authorize payment of expenses of travel of officers and employees on change of official station. The managers will move to recede and concur.

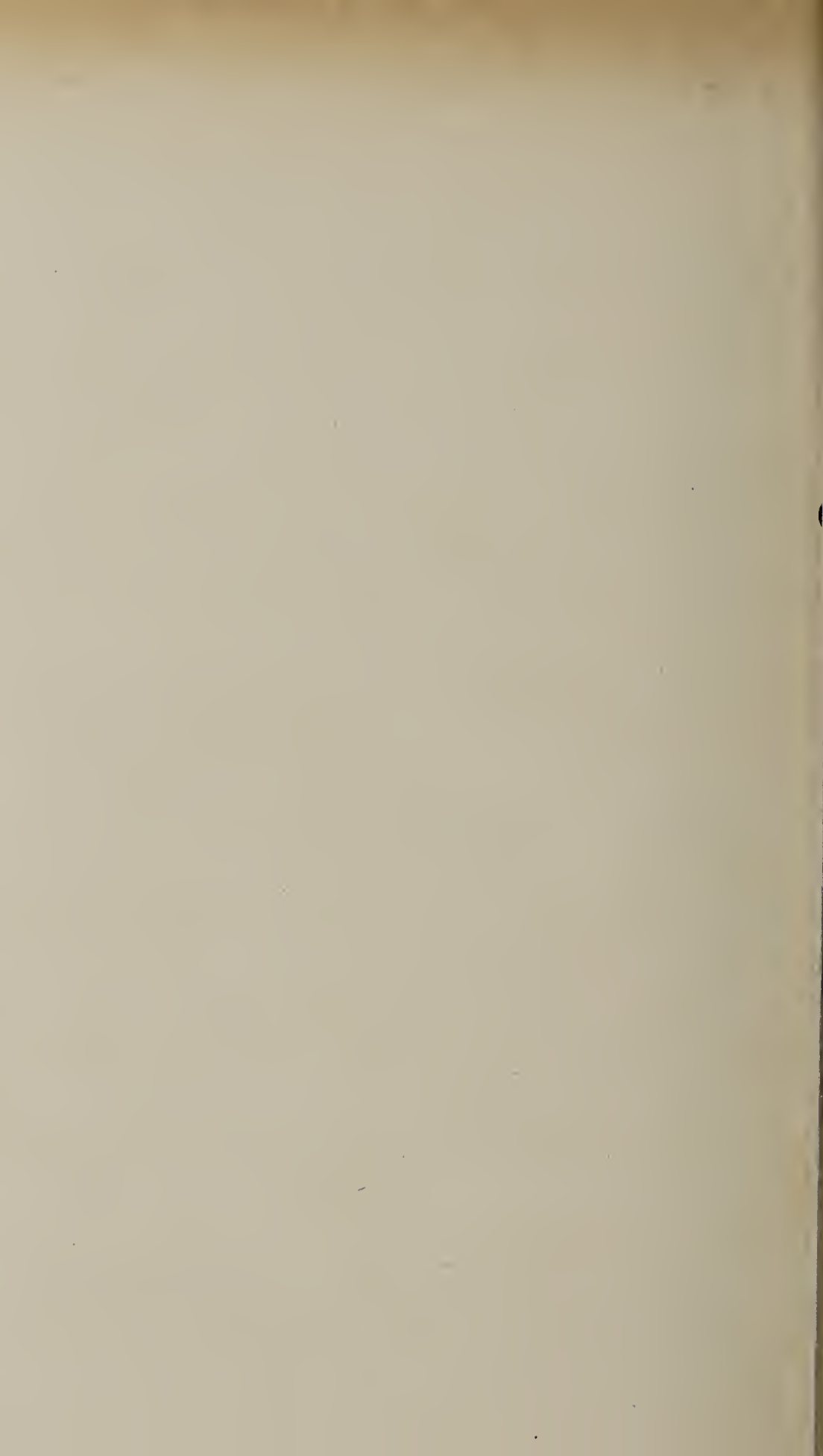
No. 56: Relating to authority to expend, not exceeding \$1,000, for obligation incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States. The managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 59: Relating to salaries of law clerks and secretaries of circuit and district judges, included under "Miscellaneous salaries, the Judiciary". The managers will move to recede and concur.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
KARL STEFAN (with
reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.





OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

79th-1st, No.93

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 12, 1945, for actions of Friday, May 11, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: President approved selective-service extension. Senate passed flood-, windstorm-, and fire-damage relief bill.

HOUSE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2603, and acted upon amendments in disagreement (pp. 4544-70). The Senate has not yet acted upon the report.
Concurred in the Senate amendment providing \$1,390,000 for cultural relations with China and neighboring countries and the Near East and Africa (pp. 4551-5), and in the Senate amendment permitting the Latin-American cooperation appropriation to be transferred to other Government agencies (p. 4558).
2. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Granger, Utah, urged caution in the reciprocal trade-agreements program in order that the sugar-beet and similar industries will not be injured (pp. 4570-2).
3. NURSE CLASSIFICATION. Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of professional classifications for nurses in the civil service (p. 4572).
4. POST-WAR PLANNING. H. Rept. 541 (see Digest 91) includes the following recommendations: (1) The proposed International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should be established as soon as practicable; (2) the resources of the Export-Import Bank should be increased; (3) the Johnson Act restrictions on lending should be removed; (4) a clear understanding concerning lend-lease settlements should be reached promptly after the war; (5) certain foreign-trade practices, such as fixing prices in world markets, dividing markets, and allocating export quotas, should be forbidden; and (6) nonrestrictive private agreements for such purposes as disseminating technical information and establishing quality standards, should be registered with an international organization.
5. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 14 (p. 4573).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., May 14.

6. FLOOD RELIEF. Passed (May 10) with amendments S. 938, which makes available until June 30, 1946, the balance of the \$15,000,000 appropriation to this Department for loans and grants to farmers whose property is destroyed or damaged by floods and windstorms in 1945 and to service previous loans; authorizes appropriation of \$12,000,000 to the War Department for repair, etc., of flood-control works; and directs WPB and other governmental agencies to provide allocations and priorities to enable farmers in the 1945 flood areas to replace and repair their farm machinery and equipment (pp. 4468-70).

Agreed to amendments by Sen. Langer, N. Dak., to make the farm-machinery and loan provisions applicable to 1944 as well as 1945, and to make the farm-machinery provision applicable to windstorms and fire cause by lightning as well as floods.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

7. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Reed, N.Y., inserted statements of Alfred C. Gaunt, The American Tariff League, Carl H. Wilken, and Arthur Besse before the H. Ways and Means Committee on the extension of the reciprocal trade agreements (pp. A2385-6, A2396-8, A2399-2401, and A2391-2).
- Rep. Colmer, Miss., inserted New York Times and Washington Post editorials relative to the recently released report of the Special House Committee on Post-War Economic Policy and Planning on foreign trade and shipping (pp. A2398-9).
8. TREATY RATIFICATION. Speech in the House by Rep. Rizley, Okla., opposing the proposed constitutional amendment relative to treaty ratification (pp. A2387-8).
9. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., including tabulations, on the importance of the cheese industry and its relation to tariff reductions (pp. A2388-90).
10. EDUCATION. Rep. Mundt, S. Dak., inserted a Christian Science Monitor article, "International Education Office Urged to United World Peoples" (p. A2411).
11. FOOD SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bailey, W. Va., including two coal-mining association letters relative to "the growing shortage of meat in the coal-mining areas of West Virginia" (p. A2410).
12. FOREIGN RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gillie, Ind., urging that the House Agriculture Committee investigate the food needs of Europe so as to enable the U.S. to shape adequate plans for food production (p. A2407).
13. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. DeLacy, Wash., inserted AFofL President Green's article endorsing the Bretton Woods agreements (pp. A2409-10).
14. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Adams, N.H., relative to the importance of small industry "to the...existence of New England" and including a Northeastern States Development Agencies Conference resolution on the subject (p. A2395).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. HOUSING. H.R. 3187, by Rep. Lanham, Tex., to amend Sec. 204 of title II of the act entitled "An act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes," so as to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated therein. To Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. (p. 4573.)
16. COPYRIGHTS. H.R. 3190, by Rep. Buckley (by request), N.Y., to amend the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights." To Patents Committee. (p. 4573.)



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

No. 93

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 14, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1945

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou art worthy of more than our deepest love, our highest praise, and our purest devotion. May we daily aspire to bring our character and conduct into a closer harmony with Thy divine holiness and in tune with that which is noble, just, and righteous.

We pray that in our longings and struggles for freedom and peace we may gird ourselves with faith, fidelity, and fortitude, assured that we shall be gloriously triumphant, for Thou art the Lord God Omnipotent.

Grant that Thy voice of wisdom and counsel may be heard in the mind and heart of our President and all the leaders and Members of this Congress. Let Thy guiding Spirit take full possession of all who are now seeking to organize the good will of the nations of the earth for a just and lasting peace.

May we confidently believe that the whole world is being lifted by Thy grace into the loftier altitudes of spiritual unity and fellowship. Lord, we believe. Help Thou our unbelief.

In the name of the Prince of Peace, we offer our petitions. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3070. An act to extend the provisions of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law 884, 76th Cong.).

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 223. An act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia; and

S. 938. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEVENSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a statement by the commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

THE MOTHERS OF AMERICA

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SPRINGER addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial from the Tulsa Tribune of May 8, 1945.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include two statements under two separate headings made before the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include four tables.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include certain statements on the food situation in Europe.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include the text of a statement made by Maj. Gen. William F. Tompkins on the demobilization plan. I doubt that this will exceed the allowable limit; but if it does, notwithstanding the extra cost, I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

REV. J. SHERA MONTGOMERY, D. D.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I have just talked to the Assistant Chaplain, and he informs me that Dr. James Shera Montgomery, the Chaplain of the House, has returned from the hospital, where he had been under treatment for 3 weeks. He is now at his home on Maryland Avenue. I am sure the membership of the House are all very gratified to know that he is improving. We hope he soon will be out and around in his usual good health. We enjoy his presence, and seeing his smiling face is a real joy to us all.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the

House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two letters protesting the shortage of meat in the coal areas of West Virginia.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Father Godfrey Kaspar entitled "The Good Mother."

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the judiciary, and the Federal loan agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the reading of the statement in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the conference report.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 5, 1945.)

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the conference report that it contains money for activities that do not have any authorization in law. The amendment included in the conference report is amendment No. 37, appearing at page 55 of the bill, which provides for \$5,318,000 of expenditure. Of this amount, \$561,000 covers an industrial census, for which there is no authorization in law. The industrial census during the present fiscal year was financed partly by transfer of funds from the War Production Board. There is no authority in the basic legislation for conducting industrial censuses in this fiscal year.

I have looked at title XIII of the United States Code, covering miscellaneous statistics authorized in the respective years, and find there that section 111 covers special statistics, decennial only; section 112 covers manufactures in 1905 and every 10 years thereafter; section 113 covers a census taken annually as to crimes, defectives, and so forth; and section 201 covers a census every 10 years of population, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, distribution, unemployment, and mines.

As to the collection of statistics, section 71 covers cotton statistics; section 81, cottonseed statistics; section 91, hide and leather statistics, monthly reports; section 94, red-cedar shingles, monthly reports; section 101, births and deaths, annually; and section 106, housing statistics, in the 1940 census.

As near as I can learn from the statutes, these are the comprehensive au-

thorizations for the census reports and activities of the Bureau of the Census generally.

This work was started, as near as I can learn from the hearings, as a part of the functions of the Work Projects Administration. While that Administration was still in operation, the President, by Executive order, transferred the functions to the Bureau of the Census in Executive Order No. 9232, which may be found in the 1940 edition of the United States Code, Supplement III, at page 133.

In that connection it may be pointed out that the original authority, if there were any in the Federal Work Projects Administration, died with that agency. The Work Projects Administration was authorized from year to year, but when it died any authority that was hoped to be transferred died with it. This, therefore, leaves the Bureau of the Census without any basic act whatever authorizing it to carry on activities for an industrial census, which is included in the funds carried in amendment No. 37, to wit, \$5,318,000.

Further, on page 6 of the statement accompanying the conference report, there is this statement:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$5,318,000 for compiling census reports and so forth, Bureau of the Census, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$4,757,000, as proposed by the House. The additional amount of \$561,000 is to be expended in connection with the taking of an industrial census.

For these reasons, I maintain there is no authority in law for the expenditure of money for an industrial census. Therefore, this is legislation on an appropriation bill and the conference report is subject to a point of order because of its inclusion.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, may I answer one statement made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] in which he says that this practice started with the W. P. A. I call attention of the gentleman from Ohio to the fact that as far back as 1925, when his party was in power, they took this census—if I remember correctly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair has listened to the statement of the gentleman from Ohio in support of the point of order he raises against the conference report. The paragraph starting on page 54, beginning at line 7 and ending on line 7, page 55, was in the bill when it passed the House. Even though the paragraph might have been subject to a point of order then, it was not made, and the paragraph remained in the bill. The Chair is of the opinion this is only a question of amount of money. The House put in appropriation of \$4,757,000 under the heading of compiling census reports, and so forth. If in the House an amendment had been made changing the sum of \$4,757,000 to \$5,318,000, or any other amount, it would certainly have been in order.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard further on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, when the original bill was in the House, there was a point of order made against the follow-

ing language, which I think was an authorization for this item which had been left in the bill. The language is as follows:

And for sample surveys throughout the United States for the purpose of estimating the size and characteristics of the Nation's labor force and population, including personal services, at the seat of government.

That clause was left out of the bill. This, as I understand, Mr. Speaker, is for a sample survey of industrial statistics.

The SPEAKER. But the Chair goes back to the original proposition that the paragraph remained in the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, may I call your attention that in lines 9 and 10 the operation of that paragraph is limited to items provided for by law, and this being clearly set forth as an item for a particular project which was not authorized by law and appearing in the conference report, renders the conference report subject to a point of order. If that did not appear in the conference report, it might be that there would be nothing before the House upon which a point of order might be sustained. But with those two things, the fact that the language is limited to an item which was authorized by law and the fact that the object of increase is specifically set forth in the conference report, would seem to me to bring it directly before the House where it is subject to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the only question before the Chair is the point of order on the conference report. Let the Chair repeat, the only point involved here is an increase in amount of an appropriation. It does not change existing law. The paragraph was not stricken out in the House on a point of order. The only question involved being a question of amount, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: Page 16, line 3, after the word "countries", insert "": *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 13 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 13 and concur therein.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. How much time does the gentleman want?

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, a point of order. I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 76]

Allen, Ill.	Fuller	Merrow
Anderson, N. Mex.	Gardner	Monroney
Andrews, Ala.	Gathings	Morrison
Andrews, N. Y.	Gavin	Murphy
Arends	Geelan	Norton
Auchincloss	Gerlach	O'Brien, Mich.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Gibson	Outland
Barry	Grant, Ala.	Pace
Bates, Mass.	Grant, Ind.	Patman
Bennet, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pfeifer
Biemiller	Hageh	Philbin
Bland	Hall	Powell
Bloom	Edwin Arthur	Quinn, N. Y.
Boren	Hall	Rabin
Boykin	Leonard W.	Rains
Bradley, Mich.	Halleck	Rayfel
Buckley	Hancock	Reece, Tenn.
Bunker	Hand	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hart	Riley
Camp	Hartley	Rivers
Case, N. J.	Hays	Roe, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.	Healy	Rooney
Celler	Hébert	Sabath
Chapman	Heffernan	Sasser
Chiperfield	Hoffman	Savage
Clark	Holmes, Mass.	Simpson, Pa.
Clements	Jarman	Snyder
Cochran	Jennings	Somers, N. Y.
Colmer	Johnson, Okla.	Spence
Coley	Keogh	Stewart
Cravens	Kirwan	Sumner, Ill.
Croser	Lane	Talbot
Curley	Latham	Thom
Dawson	Lemke	Tibbott
De Lacy	Lynch	Torrens
Delaney	McCowen	Wadsworth
James J.	McDonough	Walter
Dickstein	McGlinchey	Weiss
Dirksen	Madden	White
Douglas, Calif.	Manasco	Wilson
Earthman	Mansfield	Winter
Eaton	Mont	Wolfenden, Pa.
Eberharter	Mansfield, Tex.	Woodhouse
Fellows	Marcantonio	Worley
	May	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 302 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments Nos. 13, 16, and 54 be considered together, inasmuch as they are of the same nature.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 13, on page 16, line 3, after the word "countries", insert ": *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That

a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

Senate amendment No. 16, on page 16, line 24, after the word "Columbia", insert ": *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received."

Senate amendment No. 54, page 73, beginning on line 4, insert ", the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendments Nos. 13, 16, and 54, and concur therein.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, on these three amendments the issue involved is: Shall the executive departments take their collections for running commissaries or business ventures and supplement their appropriations and use them over and over again for the purchase of supplies, employment of personnel, and other expenses.

The general law requires that all moneys collected by any Federal agency be paid into the Treasury of the United States and any money spent for any purpose whatsoever be spent from appropriations made by the Congress and spent on an accountable warrant drawn upon the Treasury of the United States.

These three amendments—listen to the wording of the first of them:

Provided further, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received:

Provided further, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of such commissary service.

The original language contained in the House bill was stricken out on a point of order on this amendment, and the other body added the proviso. The point involved is a matter of principle. When you get through with all of these appropriation bills, add them all up and take them piece by piece as we have put them together; when we get all through with them we have repealed, to a large extent, a general law that has been on the statute books for many, many years. Up until this year I think it is admitted that we have not given very great consideration to the legislative provisions. There is no adequate remedy for the Congress to watch appropriated funds of a Government agency in a business venture of this kind. True, with reference to the T. V. A. and the Bonneville Power Administration, there are certain definite standards set up by the Federal Power Commission. But here you have a business venture authorized by language inserted by the Bureau of the Budget and further

approved by the Congress because the Appropriations Committee and the Congress is so busy watching the figures that we do not watch the legislation. We are primarily not a legislative committee. So when this language is inserted in an appropriation bill it has never been given consideration before that it is legislation that repeals the positive terms of a statute.

The terms of the statute which provide that moneys collected by any department or agency be paid into the Treasury was put into the law of the land after mature consideration, after much debate, to set a standard which would guide public officials in the administration of a public trust. When you start an agency such as the State Department into the restaurant business, as this commissary service is, and let them add to their appropriation the amounts collected for food, and then plow it back in, there is absolutely no way you can adequately control the employees of the Government. We have not provided here for a cost-accounting system so that the General Accounting Office or we may know exactly whether they are making a profit or a loss, or whether they are fleecing us on the bookkeeping, or whether they are carrying on their business operations with good business practices.

We will have nothing except the bare report of total income, which tells us nothing. It is duck soup for anybody who wants to be crooked. I do not think any State Department officials are crooked, but we should run the public business, and we run public affairs in such way that there is no chance for anybody to be crooked if he wanted to be.

We are starting a restaurant business in this commissary item without setting up any cost-accounting methods or any standards for the conduct of the business. There is not a corporation in the United States that has this kind of set-up in the use of corporate funds; yet here we are allowing them to use the funds of the Treasury of the United States and no strings are attached to them. To my way of thinking it is the most damnable thing that we can inaugurate and keep going in the Federal Government. I am opposing amendments 13, 16, and 54 on principle. It is a matter of principle, because when you let the bars down any number of agencies may find excuses, may find emergencies if you please, to carry on their business of running a harness shop, running a restaurant, running anything that might be difficult to get in a private establishment. I am against it, because it sets a precedent of loose fiscal policy and that will wreck any government. If we are going to do this sort of thing, if the law requiring the payment of money into the Treasury is bad, then by the grace of God let us let the appropriate legislative committees do their job and provide for commissary service, provide for the restaurant business, provide for harness shops, provide for honky-tonks, if you please, but put safeguards in so that the Treasury will be kept whole.

There is no provision here for the bonding of the managers of these com-

missaries; there is not any provision that they will have to take up policy matters, as to whether or not they will throw away old food or whether they will use it at all to feed people. We are just setting on foot a means whereby any employee connected with its operation who wants to be dishonest can cheat the Government. I think it is a bad policy to adopt. If the urgency is great, the Congress has been in session ever since the war started and will be in session for a long time to come on post-war problems. It has been in session for nearly 2 months since this was stricken out on the point of order. The legislative committees have been here all this time. Why did they not get authorization on amendment 13 in legislation from the Committee on Foreign Affairs? And likewise amendment 16, and from the proper committee on amendment 54? Why were not those committees consulted in the setting up of a policy that would keep Government officials honest and set up a policy so that when of necessity Congress again deals with the item we can know it was set up in accordance with honest business practices and principles guaranteed by statute?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. TABER. If we do something like this we have no way of telling how much they are going to spend in advance.

Mr. JONES. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. The Congress, unless it refuses to adopt this amendment, is turning over to the Executive money to spend without any control by us.

Mr. JONES. That is correct. They can do things with their operating expense items that we do not anticipate because we allow them to supplement anything, to buy stuff to supplement for the purpose of this program. That means for janitors, for stewards, for waiters, and other employees that might be incidental to running a restaurant business. It is bad; it is bad practice. You would not expect such a set-up for yourself. We argued all yesterday afternoon about \$1,000,000,000 item for Congress. I might point out that in connection with the conference report which we have already adopted, we have increased this appropriation by a net of \$4,651,000.

The details on this matter follow:

	House figures in amendments involved	Under House bill	Conference figures	Over House bill
Amendment No. 1.....	\$9,600,000	-----	\$9,900,000	\$300,000
Amendment No. 3.....	750,000	-----	795,000	45,000
Amendment No. 5.....	4,850,000	-----	4,875,000	25,000
Amendment No. 7.....	3,280,000	-----	3,422,000	142,000
Amendment No. 8.....	2,100,000	-----	2,150,000	50,000
Amendment No. 9.....	4,150,000	-----	4,250,000	100,000
Amendment No. 10.....	1,650,000	-----	1,700,000	50,000
Amendment No. 11.....	6,000,000	-----	6,200,000	200,000
Amendment No. 12.....	8,000,000	-----	8,260,000	260,000
Amendment No. 15.....	16,000,000	-----	17,500,000	1,500,000
Amendment No. 30.....	21,000,000	-----	21,300,000	300,000
Amendment No. 39.....	2,680,000	-----	2,878,000	198,000
Amendment No. 46.....	3,050,000	-----	3,100,000	100,000
Amendment No. 14.....	-----	-----	1,000,000	1,000,000
Amendment No. 23.....	4,330,000	-\$330,000	4,000,000	-----
Amendment No. 37.....	4,757,000	-----	5,318,000	561,000
Amendment No. 45.....	675,000	-----	850,000	75,000
Amendment No. 53.....	1,250,000	-----	1,325,000	75,000
Total agreed items.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Compared to bill as passed by House, net change on agreed items.....	-----	-----	-----	330,000
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	4,651,000

If Senate prevails in disagreed money item

	House	Senate	Additional	Less
20.....	0	\$1,390,000	\$1,390,000	-----
20½.....	0	172,000	172,000	-----
27.....	0	390,000	390,000	-----
40.....	\$9,400,000	12,577,000	3,177,000	-----
Total raises if Senate permits.....	-----	-----	5,129,000	-----
Summary:	-----	-----	-----	-----
Agreed items in conference raising House bill.....	-----	-----	-----	\$4,651,000
Disagreed items if Senate permits.....	-----	-----	-----	5,129,000
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	9,780,000

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt the amendments which are in disagreement, calling for the expenditure of this money, there will be another \$5,129,000 added, a total of \$9,780,000, that we seem to want to add without the blinking of an eye and without much debate. It is a crime and a shame if we spend nine and three-fourths million dollars additional. It is unfortunate that we have to permit people to run business for the United States

of America in such a way that no executive of a private corporation could expect to do.

Mr. RICH. What do they do with the profits that are made from the operation of these Government institutions?

Mr. JONES. I am not worried about the profits, because no Government venture has yet turned in a profit. What I am worried about is the amount that

comes back in, and what they spend it for.

Mr. RICH. What do they do with the deficit?

Mr. JONES. They are going to keep getting more appropriations, and all we will have to account for it is the amount collected for grub.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in order that the House may fully understand amendments 13, 16, and 54, I wish to say the following:

The purpose of this amendment is to restore to the appropriation a provision which was eliminated on a point of order on the floor of the House. This provision had to do with reimbursement of the appropriation incident to the operation of commissary services. Authority has been contained in this appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of commissary services since 1933. Until the present fiscal year there has been little occasion for the department to utilize this authority; however, with the liberation of areas formerly occupied by the enemy, economic conditions in certain areas made it impossible for the Foreign Service personnel to obtain food and other essential commodities except through the military service or providing its own facilities where the military could not provide them. The provision for reimbursement is necessary to make this service self-sustaining. Without such provision greatly increased appropriations will be required of the Congress.

I want to impress that upon you: Greatly increased appropriations will be required of the Congress should this provision fail.

The entire cost of operating these commissaries would be a direct charge against the appropriation. So much for amendment No. 13.

Amendment No. 16. Justification: The purpose of this amendment is to restore to the appropriation a provision which was eliminated on a point of order on the floor of the House. The provision for refunds and repayments which was deleted is a revision of similar language which has been contained in this appropriation for a number of years. The revision was recommended in order to eliminate certain confusion which had been occasioned through difficulty in identifying the fiscal year appropriation to which reimbursement should be made.

The provision for reimbursement of the appropriation has been utilized in the past to save money for the Government. I repeat, to save money for the Government. For example, the Department from time to time is able from its appropriation to purchase foreign currency at advantageous rates. If reimbursements to the appropriations were not permitted, it would not be possible to carry on these transactions and greatly increase amounts would be necessary in the various appropriations for the operation of the Foreign Service in acquiring services in commodities at official rates. Reimbursements received from American nationals to whom loans have been made are credited to this appropriation for the sole purpose of pro-

viding funds for additional loans, and any balance not required for that purpose automatically reverts to the Treasury.

Amendment No. 54. This language has appeared at the end of the Department of Commerce appropriations for several years past. It is necessary to provide a service for the personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau who are sent to Alaska and stationed at outlying bases where no facilities are available for the purchase of their necessary subsistence supplies. Without this service it would be necessary for individual employees to provide an advance of approximately \$1,000 for laying in supplies for a long period of time, and since few employees would be able to do so, a commissary system was set up which allows them to purchase and receive the supplies and make payment therefor through deductions in salary within the current fiscal year, crediting the payments to the appropriation and thus restoring it and permitting the funds appropriated to be used for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

Failure to restore this language would necessitate an increase in this appropriation by several hundred thousand dollars, or the creation of a separate appropriation—revolving fund.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me some time in order that I may ask him some questions?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, with respect to amendment No. 13, I have listened with great interest to the answer of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee to the point raised by the gentleman from Ohio. This amendment, you will observe, is an amendment to an item appearing in this appropriation bill on page 13 entitled "Contingent Expenses, Foreign Service." It is a lump-sum appropriation totaling \$8,460,000. In the language providing this lump-sum appropriation there is authority contained in these words, "Funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service." There is no separation of the funds to indicate what amount out of this total appropriation of \$8,460,000, is allocated and used for the purposes of establishing and maintaining a commissary service in the State Department.

Certainly some portion of this lump-sum appropriation is being used by the State Department under the authority contained in this general language. I am unable to find what amount of this general appropriation is being allocated by the State Department for the purpose of maintaining a commissary service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. The point on which I should like to be informed as a Member of the House is this. The gentleman has stated that unless this amendment is written into this bill the State Department will have to come back here and ask for a greatly increased appropriation for this item. What I want to know

is, How much does this bill carry for the State Department to spend for the maintenance of a commissary establishment in the State Department? How large is that amount, may I ask the chairman?

Mr. RABAUT. That matter was fully discussed. The gentleman would have to have the hearings before him to know the answer. The members of the minority were with the committee upstairs, as the gentleman well knows. The gentleman is no novice in this House. The minority sat upstairs on the committee, and this was adopted and brought to the floor by the full committee.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman please answer my specific question?

Mr. RABAUT. I am not answering the gentleman's question at all. The gentleman can look in the hearings and find it.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman does not care to answer my question.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman was here when the bill was passed in the House.

Mr. KEEFE. I should like to know how much of this lump-sum appropriation of \$8,460,000 is allocated by the State Department for the maintenance of a commissary service.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman will find that matter was discussed in the hearings. It is up to him to look in the hearings and discover it. This is a conference report that is under consideration. The question the gentleman is bringing up now should have been asked when the bill was under consideration on the floor.

Mr. KEEFE. I am dismayed that the distinguished gentleman has seen fit to cast no light upon this subject at all. It is characteristic of New Deal thinking. You of the majority will jam this thing through without the Congress knowing the facts.

I should like also to know how it would cost the people of the United States a single dollar if the State Department were required to turn into the Treasury under the item of miscellaneous receipts the amount they receive from the operations of this commissary service. Under existing law the receipts should be turned into the Treasury. They would then be required to come to the Congress and ask the Congress for the money to carry on that service. Then we would know how much that service is costing. Under the proposed amendment you are not going to get the information any more than I have been able to get it from the chairman of the committee.

I think it is a deplorable situation that we handle the public's money in that manner, and rest the question on the pure, sole statement taken from the justifications that have been submitted by the State Department, which is asking for the money, and that when a Member of Congress asks a sensible, decent question, asking for information, he is told to read the hearings and he will find it. The chairman ought to have that information available.

Mr. Speaker, I have read the hearings on this subject and I submit that regardless of the evasions of the chairman that they are utterly silent and furnish no answer to my question. Under leave

to extend my remarks, I include the testimony that appeared in the hearings on this bill in connection with the subject about which I have been inquiring:

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSARIES IN
LIBERATED AREAS

Mr. JONES. What are the new projects that are referred to in the justification for the Division of Foreign Service Administration? Are those altogether the things that Mr. Davis testified to?

Mr. KURTH. Yes, almost wholly; new projects, for example, would envision such things as the establishment of commissaries in liberated areas.

Mr. JONES. That brings me to this question. What is the necessity of that when we have U. N. R. R. A.?

Mr. KURTH. U. N. R. R. A. is an agency which supplies relief to the people in liberated areas. The commissary operation is an entirely different thing. This program is to enable our people in liberated areas to get food and other supplies. When the Army moves into an area and our people move in with the Army, the Army supplies food for our people through the Army mess and post exchanges. Then, when the Army moves on up to a new front line, our people can no longer rely on the Army. We have to make sure that our people are going to get food and that they are going to be able to get drugs and things of that kind.

Mr. JONES. How much will an operation like that cost?

Mr. KURTH. For the purchase of food, and so forth, it will not cost the Government anything, because the people buy it themselves. In other words, they pay for it. We merely ship it over to them and they buy it and consume it.

Mr. JONES. What expenses are involved?

Mr. ROSS. Three clerks.

Mr. KURTH. Three clerks are needed to administer that.

Mr. JONES. How many places will there be?

Mr. KURTH. There will be 10 to 15.

Mr. JONES. All in France?

Mr. KURTH. In France, Belgium, and other places.

Mr. ROSS. They run one in Moscow, for example.

Mr. JONES. Why is not that same proposition coming up in the Pacific?

Mr. KURTH. It may come up there. Of course, it does not at the moment because the Navy takes care of that area. Our people get their food from the Navy commissaries, but later on the Navy will be moving into some other area. In the Philippines, at the moment, the Army takes care of that area. Our people who will be sent into that area will get their food from the Army. When the Army moves on, though, and that becomes a fairly stable place, they cannot be expected to continue to service our people.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that I can furnish the information requested by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. In fact, I do not know that anyone can furnish it, but in order that those who may read the RECORD may understand the question involved I should like to read part of the bill, appearing on pages 14 and 15, showing what the funds carried in the bill are appropriated for, I quote:

For relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public Law 17, approved March 4, 1943, in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters

and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea—

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield so that I may submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. HARE. Yes; gladly.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement of the gentleman from Michigan, who is in charge of this conference report, that I would find in the hearings the information requested, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the entire language appearing in the hearings, consisting of about a half page, on the subject to which I directed my inquiry.

This appears on page 48 of the hearings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. May I read further for the benefit of the gentleman from Wisconsin:

for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice, and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding and transportation of prisoners and persons declared to be insane by any consular court; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the revised statutes (18 U. S. C. 659)—

Saying further the appropriations shall be available to reimburse the Navy Department for materials, supplies, equipment, services, and so forth, furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy upon request of the Secretary of State, and so forth.

No one can tell how many people are going to be incarcerated. No man can tell how many people are going to be imprisoned or assigned to duty by the Secretary of State. No one can tell you how much water they are going to need. No man can tell you how much ice they are going to need. No man can tell you how much food is going to be needed for these prisoners and insane persons. Therefore, how in the name of common sense could I stand here and demand of you or any Member of the House to say to the very penny what is going to be needed for this particular purpose or that particular purpose. It is impossible to say. The estimate is based upon the experience of the past.

Nobody knows how many people are going to go insane over there. Nobody knows how much food they will need. No one knows how much the transportation costs are going to be. If there is anyone in this House now, or if he is in the Congress or in this city, who can furnish such information, I, for one, would be glad to have it. But I am not going to raise a big row because somebody has not been able to furnish me with information showing the exact penny that will be required. I am not going to be one

to say to these American soldiers and to these American citizens who are in these foreign countries, not of their own volition but by the direction of this Congress, that we will strike this appropriation from this bill simply because I do not happen to know to the last dollar and cent how much is going to be required to take care of the insane persons, and so forth.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman believe the Department should reveal to the Congress the expenses they incur in connection with this from year to year so that we would have it in a report?

Mr. HARE. Yes; I believe that.

Mr. RICH. So that we would know exactly what has been done?

Mr. HARE. Yes; I believe that; surely I do. I agree with you fully. Such information is available; but that is not the question that has been raised here this morning. The question has been raised as to why the chairman of the subcommittee does not know to the exact penny how much money is going to be used for purposes mentioned in the bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, amendment No. 13 provides the very thing which the gentleman from Pennsylvania has inquired about, "that a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, these 3 provisions which are being considered together provide for revolving funds, two for the State Department and one for the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The statute that is the law of the land, title 31 United States Code, sections 484 and 495, provides that when any reimbursable activity is engaged in by the Government, any funds collected shall be paid to the Treasury.

These provisions are in violation of that statute which was designed to protect the Treasury. They create reimbursable funds where the money goes back into the appropriation. It is absolutely impossible from the hearings before us, held by the committee, pages 48 and 49, to tell anything about how much these funds would be. Why should they not come here and tell us how much they would be and why should they not ask for an appropriation for them instead of asking for an indefinite reimbursement?

I like to see the Congress maintain its control over appropriations. It can only be done by following the law and requiring the funds that are collected to be paid into the Treasury. I cannot see any reason at all, if the Congress is ever going to retain control over expenditures or, in this situation, to regain control of governmental expenditures, why we should pass any such legislation as this.

The House threw this thing out on a point of order. I hope the House will

continue to throw it out by its vote in rejecting these three amendments. There is absolutely no emergency that exists. These people have, as a result of the conference report that has been adopted, in the first item a total of \$8,260,000 to play with in the fund. They have \$17,500,000 in the second fund, and they have a large amount in item 54. If they do not have money enough, after careful administration, they can come before the Congress and ask for a review on a deficiency estimate. That is the regular and proper way to proceed.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I regret that these three amendments have been attacked in the manner in which they have been attacked. It reminds me of the effort of an attorney with a bad case to technically attack every issue presented and muddy the waters as much as possible.

This fund is to provide a contingent fund in order to pay obligations that cannot be determined accurately. This fund is given into the hands of the State Department of this great government of ours and this Department is given the authority to determine for what this money should be expended. It can be assumed, I think, that the gentlemen who have control of the State Department of this great nation will expend the fund honestly and do it properly. That is the only issue involved. It is a question of whether or not we will rely upon the State Department and the personnel of that Department to take care of the interests of the Government and taxpayers.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman address himself to the point that has been raised, namely, that the Congress makes an initial appropriation for the establishment of a commissary fund, out of which there flows to employees, materials, and food in the operation of it, and for which the State Department gets back money from its employees? The law requires that money normally should go into the Treasury. Now what you are asking for is that it do not go to the Treasury but that it be credited to the appropriation for the establishment of this fund. Does that not, in effect, establish a revolving fund for each one of these things?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from North Carolina 1 additional minute.

Mr. KERR. My friend has not asked me a question.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; I am asking a question. Does not that practice—

Mr. KERR. The gentleman is really debating an issue that he debated here a few minutes ago. I believe that the Department of State of this Nation is honest enough, and clever enough, and intelligent enough to administer this sum that we propose to turn over to them.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman feels, then, that the Congress ought to relieve itself—

Mr. KERR. I will not continue to argue with my friend and I will not yield to him longer.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided and there were—ayes 37, noes 31.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 163, nays 147, not voting 122, as follows:

[Roll No. 77]

YEAS—163

Abernethy	Gore	Peterson, Fla.
Allen, La.	Gorski	Peterson, Ga.
Alley	Gossett	Pickett
Baldwin, Md.	Granahan	Poage
Barden	Granger	Price, Fla.
Barrett, Pa.	Green	Price, Ill.
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Priest
Beckworth	Hare	Rabaut
Bell	Harris	Rains
Bland	Havener	Ramspeck
Bonner	Hedrick	Randolph
Brooks	Hendricks	Rankin
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Resa
Bryson	Hoch	Richards
Bulwinkle	Holifield	Robertson, Va.
Bunker	Huber	Robinson, Utah
Burch	Izac	Roe, Md.
Burgin	Jackson	Rogers, Fla.
Camp	Johnson	Rogers, N. Y.
Cannon, Fla.	Luther A.	Rooney
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson	Rowan
Carnahan	Lyndon B.	Russell
Chapman	Kee	Ryder
Chelf	Kelley, Pa.	Sadowski
Coffee	Kelly, Ill.	Sasser
Colmer	Kerr	Sheppard
Combs	Kilday	Sheridan
Cooper	King	Sikes
Courtney	Kirwan	Slaughter
Cox	Lanham	Smith, Va.
Crosser	Larcade	Snyder
D'Alesandro	Lesinski	Somers, N. Y.
Daughton, Va.	Link	Sparkman
Davis	Ludlow	Spence
Delaney	Lyle	Starkey
John J.	McCormack	Stigler
Dingell	McGehee	Sullivan
Domenegeaux	McKenzie	Sumners, Tex.
Doughton, N. C.	McMillan, S. C.	Tarver
Douglas, Ill.	Mahon	Thom
Doyle	Maloney	Thomas, Tex.
Drewry	Mansfield, Tex.	Thomason
Durham	May	Tolan
Engle, Calif.	Miller, Calif.	Traynor
Ervin	Mills	Trimble
Fallon	Morgan	Vinson
Feighan	Morrison	Voorhis, Calif.
Fernandez	Murdock	Whitten
Flannagan	Murray, Tenn.	Whittington
Flood	Neely	Wickersham
Fogarty	Norrell	Winstead
Folger	O'Brien, Ill.	Wood
Forand	O'Neal	Woodrum, Va.
Gallagher	O'Toole	
Gary	Patrick	
Gordon	Patterson	

NAYS—147

Adams	Brown, Ohio	Cole, Mo.
Allen, Ill.	Brumbaugh	Cole, N. Y.
Andersen	Buck	Corbett
H. Carl	Buffett	Crawford
Anderson, Calif.	Butler	Cunningham
Angell	Byrnes, Wis.	Curtis
Arnold	Campbell	Dolliver
Barrett, Wyo.	Canfield	Dondero
Beall	Carlson	Dworschak
Bender	Case, S. Dak.	Elliott
Bennett, Mo.	Chenoweth	Ellis
Bishop	Church	Elsaesser
Blackney	Clason	Elston
Boiton	Clevenger	Engel, Mich.
Brehm	Cole, Kans.	Fenton

Gamble	Kinzer	Robertson,
Gearhart	Knutson	N. Dak.
Gifford	Kunkel	Robison, Ky.
Gillespie	LaFollette	Rockwell
Gillette	Landis	Rodgers, Pa.
Gillie	LeCompte	Rogers, Mass.
Goodwin	LeFevre	Schwabe, Mo.
Graham	Lewis	Schwabe, Okla.
Griffiths	McConnell	Scrivner
Gwynne, Iowa	McCowan	Shafer
Hagen	McDonough	Sharp
Hale	McGregor	Simpson, Ill.
Harness, Ind.	McMillen, Ill.	Smith, Maine
Henry	Martin, Iowa	Smith, Ohio
Herter	Martin, Mass.	Smith, Wis.
Heseltun	Mason	Springer
Hess	Michener	Stefan
Hill	Miller, Nebr.	Stevenson
Hinshaw	Mott	Stockman
Hoeven	Mundt	Sumner, Ill.
Holmes, Wash.	Murray, Wis.	Sundstrom
Hope	O'Hara	Taber
Horan	O'Konski	Talbot
Howell	Phillips	Taille
Hull	Pittenger	Thomas, N. J.
Jenkins	Ploeser	Towe
Jensen	Plumley	Vorys, Ohio
Johnson, Ill.	Powers	Vursell
Johnson, Ind.	Ramey	Welchel
Jones	Reece, Tenn.	Welch
Jonkman	Reed, Ill.	Wigglesworth
Judd	Reed, N. Y.	Wolcott
Kean	Rees, Kans.	Wolverton, N. J.
Kearney	Rich	Woodruff, Mich.
Keefe	Rizley	

NOT VOTING—122

Anderson,	Fulton	Madden
N. Mex.	Gardner	Manasco
Andresen,	Gathings	Mansfield,
August H.	Gavin	Mont.
Andrews, Ala.	Geelan	Marcantonio
Andrews, N. Y.	Gerlach	Morrow
Arends	Gibson	Monroney
Auchincloss	Grant, Ala.	Murphy
Baldwin, N. Y.	Grant, Ind.	Norton
Barry	Gross	O'Brien, Mich.
Bates, Mass.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Outland
Bennet, N. Y.	Hall	Pace
Blemiller	Edwin Arthur	Patman
Bloom	Hall	Pfeifer
Boren	Leonard W.	Philbin
Boykin	Halleck	Powell
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Quinn, N. Y.
Bradley, Pa.	Hand	Rabin
Buckley	Harless, Ariz.	Rayfiel
Byrne, N. Y.	Hart	Riley
Case, N. J.	Hartley	Rivers
Celler	Hays	Roe, N. Y.
Chiperfield	Healy	Sabath
Clark	Hébert	Savage
Clements	Heffernan	Short
Cochran	Hoffman	Simpson, Pa.
Cooley	Holmes, Mass.	Stewart
Cravens	Hook	Taylor
Curley	Jarman	Tibbott
Dawson	Jennings	Torrens
De Lacy	Johnson, Calif.	Wadsworth
Delaney	Johnson, Okla.	Walter
James J.	Kefauver	Weaver
Dickstein	Keogh	Weiss
Dirksen	Kilburn	West
Douglas, Calif.	Kopplemann	White
Earthman	Lane	Wilson
Eaton	Latham	Winter
Eberharter	Lea	Wolfenden, Pa.
Ellsworth	Lemke	Woodhouse
Fellows	Luce	Worley
Fisher	Lynch	Zimmerman
Fuller	McGlinchey	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Short against.
Mr. James J. Delaney for, with Mr. Arends against.

Mr. Outland for, with Mr. Fuller against.
Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Tibbott against.
Mr. Quinn of New York for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
Mr. Bloom with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Norton with Mr. Lemke.

Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Case of New Jersey.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Eaton.
Mr. Lynch with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Manasco with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mrs. Douglas of California with Mr. Latham.
Mr. Rabin with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Healy with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Rayfiel with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Auchincloss.
Mr. Cravens with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Torrens with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Gross.
Mr. Hook with Mr. Chiperfield.
Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Curley with Mrs. Luce.
Mr. Fisher with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Fulton.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Johnson of California.
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
Mr. Murphy with Mr. Bennet of New York.
Mr. Pace with Mr. Hancock.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Rose before the Ways and Means Committee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: Page 21, after line 8, insert "printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur in the same.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 3 or 4 minutes?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 4 minutes.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I shall go along with the motion to recede and concur on this amendment. It has to do with a fund known as "International conferences, emergency."

We appropriate annually a million and a half for this item. Approximately \$500,000 of that has already been expended for previous conferences, and the rest of it is being used in connection with the San Francisco Security Conference.

The item of \$400,000 in this amendment refers to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, and that amount will be used in connection with the San Fran-

cisco Security Conference in case the conference lasts more than 6 weeks.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This \$400,000 that the gentleman mentioned is being used for the purpose of meeting the expenses at San Francisco?

Mr. STEFAN. It will be used in case the Conference lasts more than 6 weeks.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman mean to tell me that the representatives of the United States Government at San Francisco, the Secretary of State and the other departmental officials, are not paying their own expenses out of their own salaries and income?

Mr. STEFAN. Aside from the American delegates to the Conference there are secretaries and many employees and clerks who do the detail work. Their travel, rooms, food, per diem, and necessary expenses are paid by the Government as is done for other Government employees.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. They are receiving their expenses, but it is wrong for Members of Congress to receive expenses. I cannot understand the logic of it.

Mr. STEFAN. I wish to call to the attention of the House, however, the fact that contrary to general belief, the United States does not pay for the travel, for the food, or the rooms of the foreign delegates to the San Francisco Conference. The foreign governments pay the expenses for their own delegates. This fund is mostly for our own Government employees and representatives.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, the gentleman means from foreign countries; we do not pay for other people who come here from foreign countries but we do pay the travel and per diem expense of our own people who go out there.

Mr. STEFAN. That is correct. We pay the expenses of our Government employees and that is not a new procedure.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It has been my thought that the same rule should apply to the Congress; and I want to bring out what we are doing in connection with the San Francisco Conference in that regard.

Mr. STEFAN. That is a matter not under discussion in this amendment. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in order to inform the House fully as to the division of these funds and also regarding expenditures made by the United States Government in connection with the Security Conference at San Francisco, that I may be permitted to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, EMERGENCY— BACKGROUND

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 2603, an act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, includes on page 20, lines 5 to 24, inclusive, language providing for an appropriation in the amount of \$1,500,000 to enable the United

States upon approval by the Secretary of State to participate in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special acts of Congress.

As was explained during the testimony before the subcommittee in charge of the bill, this appropriation is utilized primarily to finance international conferences and similar activities of an emergency nature. A similar appropriation also in the amount of \$1,500,000 was approved by the Congress for the fiscal year 1945 which was the first time that such a provision had been included in the State Department appropriation bill.

During the fiscal year 1945 a number of international activities have been financed from this appropriation. Allotments totaling \$594,915 have been made to date as follows:

Activity:	Amount
Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture.....	\$26,815
Conference of Ministers of Education of the Allied Governments in London.....	35,000
Expenses of United States representatives in conducting exploratory rubber conversations with the British and Dutch Governments in London.....	6,600
Discussions regarding international security (Dumbarton Oaks).....	23,500
Second meeting of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Montreal.....	20,000
International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago.....	212,000
Interim Commission on European Inland Transport.....	80,000
Conference of American Foreign Ministers in Mexico City.....	111,200
Conversations on aviation matters between officials of the Governments of the United States and Canada in New York.....	1,800
Conversations on telecommunication problems between representatives of the United States and Great Britain in London.....	19,000
Mission to London of Mr. Earl Harrison to consult with Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees and the British Government.....	5,000
Mission to Moscow headed by Dr. Isador Lubin to formulate the German reparations program.....	54,000
Total.....	594,915

The present unallotted balance of the 1945 appropriation is, therefore, \$905,085. In addition to the unallotted balance of \$905,085 it is estimated that of the allotments previously made totaling \$594,195 the amount of \$106,600 in unobligated allotment balances can be recovered and restored to the appropriation balance. Thus, the total amount available for activities other than those enumerated above would be \$1,011,685—\$905,085 unallotted balance plus \$106,600 unobligated allotment balance. The expenses of the United Nations Conference on International Organization are not included in the above tabulation.

A tentative budget based upon the Conference lasting 6 weeks indicates that the balance of \$1,011,685 will be insufficient to finance the San Francisco Con-

ference. If the Conference lasts 8 weeks additional funds will be needed if the Conference is to continue. The length of the conference will depend upon developments. The length of the Conference is, of course, a matter beyond the control of the Department of State.

In order to make provision for additional funds to finance the San Francisco Conference it is requested that consideration be given to an amendment to the 1946 appropriation bill to make a portion of the \$1,500,000 provided for in 1946 available in the fiscal year 1945. It is estimated that the amount of \$400,000 should be made immediately available. It is believed that the following amendment to the language already contained in H. R. 2603, page 20, lines 5 to 24, inclusive, will accomplish this purpose: "Provided that not to exceed \$400,000 shall be made immediately available."

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE

Based on a Conference duration of 6 weeks, the total estimated expenditures for the San Francisco Conference are \$1,202,178. The various items of expenditure are as follows:

Object of expenditure:	Amount
Personal services.....	\$150,730
Travel.....	443,283
Transportation of things.....	18,408
Communications services.....	163,000
Rents and utility services.....	196,503
Printing and binding.....	27,000
Other contractual services.....	127,800
Supplies and materials.....	36,590
Equipment.....	38,864
Total.....	1,202,178

The composition of each of these items and the necessity for the expenditures is given immediately below.

Personal services: The amount of \$150,730 is required to pay for the salaries of approximately 500 temporary employees most of whom will be recruited in the San Francisco area. Temporary employees are required as messengers, mimeograph-machine operators, chauffeurs, stenographers, typists, guards, transportation experts, translators and interpreters, and others in a similar category. The largest group of employees consists of chauffeurs who will drive automobiles made available by the War Department. The War Department is able to furnish the cars but not the chauffeurs. At least 325 chauffeurs will be required to operate busses and passenger cars which will be used to transport the delegates to the conference and their employees, as well as the employees of the International Secretariat. It should be explained in this connection that because of the space situation in the various hotels in San Francisco it is necessary to provide transportation on a 12-hour-a-day basis between the hotels and the place where the plenary and working sessions, namely, the civic center, will occur.

Travel: Travel includes the payment of a per diem of \$6 to the members of the American delegation, the secretariat of the American delegation, and the International Secretariat, all of whom are Americans. In this connection the United States does not pay for the travel

expense of foreign delegations and their secretariats. The American delegation and its Secretariat consists of a total of 255 people. The International Secretariat, exclusive of the secretarial and clerical personnel employed locally, whose travel expenses will be paid by the Department, total 575. The total amount to be paid for per diem is \$258,780, which provides for per diem payments of the American delegation and the International Secretariat for a 6-week period. It also includes travel to and from the conference and the payment of per diem to couriers. The following tabulation gives a break-down of the per diem payments:

830 people, 42 days.....	\$209,160
Before and after conference.....	12,300
En route:	
Rail.....	35,040
Air.....	1,200
Per diem payments to couriers.....	1,080
Total.....	258,780

The second portion of the travel expense consists of the transportation of persons, totaling \$184,503. A break-down of this total is as follows:

Railroad fare.....	\$106,142
Pullman.....	30,414
Air travel.....	37,278
Courier travel.....	10,594
Total.....	184,503

Transportation of things: The estimated cost of the transportation of things is \$18,408 which provides for removing and replacing equipment from the Veterans' Building, which is being utilized as the Conference center, in the amount of \$9,000 and for transportation costs for the movement of supplies and materials to and from Washington and San Francisco in the amount of \$9,408.

Communications services: The estimated cost of communications services is \$163,000. This provides for telephone and teletype service. The individual items comprising the above total are as follows:

Installation costs.....	\$41,121
Local service charge.....	24,572
3 leased telephone lines.....	45,750
2 teletype circuits.....	20,560
Toll charges.....	30,997
Total.....	163,000

In this connection charges for telephone and teletype service on behalf of foreign delegations will be charged initially to the United States. Collections will be made from the foreign delegations for service rendered. Such collections will be deposited in the miscellaneous receipt fund of the Treasury and will not be reimbursed to the appropriation. The net affect, however, will be that the total cost to the United States of \$163,000 will be reduced by any collections made.

Rents and utility services: The total cost of this item is estimated at \$196,503 divided as follows:

Rental of office equipment and furniture.....	\$18,489
Rental of hotel rooms.....	178,014
Total.....	196,503

An effort has been made to rent equipment wherever possible rather than

make direct purchases. The payment for the rental of hotel rooms is based on the use of such rooms as both residence and office space. Because of the lack of available office space in the city it is necessary for the American delegation and the International Secretariat to commingle their residence and working quarters.

Printing and binding: The total cost of printing and binding is estimated to be \$27,000. Expenditures will be made for printing the Conference Guide, a telephone directory, pamphlets, and other publications of a purely emergent nature.

Other contractual services: The expenditures to be incurred for this purpose are estimated at \$127,800. The individual items comprising this total are as follows:

Alterations and restorations in the Veterans' Building.....	\$35,000
Entertainment.....	30,000
Construction, installation, and removal of stages, and so forth.....	27,300
Reporting service.....	13,000
Construction of lighting towers.....	2,000
Janitor service.....	4,500
Trucks and labor for moving and installing office equipment.....	4,000
Construction of conference tables.....	7,000
Hire of automobiles.....	5,000
Total.....	127,800

Supplies and materials: The estimate for this item is \$36,590 consisting of the following:

Photographic materials.....	\$12,576
Office supplies.....	11,414
Gas and oil.....	12,600
Total.....	36,590

The purchase of gas and oil is necessary for use in the automobiles which will be furnished gratis by the War Department.

Equipment: The estimated cost of this item is \$38,864, consisting of the following:

Files.....	\$10,150
Furniture.....	25,713
Office equipment.....	3,001
Total.....	38,864

The purchase of certain types of equipment such as files, and so forth, is necessary because these items could have been obtained in no other way. The purchases have, however, been made from the Treasury Procurement Division. After the conference these items will be returned to the Treasury Procurement Division as surplus property. The disposal price by the Treasury Procurement Division will be returned to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

General: As indicated above, the estimated budget for the San Francisco Conference, based on a Conference of 6 weeks' duration, totals \$1,202,178. If the Conference lasts a total of 8 weeks, it is expected that this estimate will be increased to \$1,400,400. Also, a previously indicated, the maximum available balance remaining under the 1945 appropriation for international conferences is \$1,011,685. If at all possible, the Department will endeavor to reduce the estimated 6-week budget of \$1,202,178 so that the total expense will come within the available balance. The Depart-

ment will make every effort to accomplish this objective. However, it is obvious that if the Conference lasts 8 weeks, additional funds will have to be provided. If \$400,000 of the 1946 appropriation is made available in 1945, the total available funds will be \$1,411,685, which is slightly in excess of the estimated 8-week budget of \$1,400,400.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. How much of this money is spent for entertainment out at San Francisco?

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman will find all that information in the extension I am placing in the RECORD. My memory is that it will amount to about \$30,000.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me a minute?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, this amendment No. 17 provides for getting printing done under this item without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111). As a matter of principle, the section of the code, title 44, section 111, was enacted after thorough debate and study in the House some years ago. It is a safe and salutary law and I do not think it ought to be repealed by legislation on this appropriation bill. I therefore oppose the amendment and oppose the motion to recede and concur.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LANHAM). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] to recede and concur in amendment No. 17.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 20: Page 29, after line 8, insert the following:

"Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of

duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in amendment No. 20.

Mr. Speaker, since the preparation of the statement on the part of the managers a majority of the committee has instructed me to offer a motion to recede and concur in this amendment.

This amendment is to make funds available from the President's emergency fund for cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa. This provision was eliminated on the floor of the House on a point of order. The deletion of the provision to make available \$1,390,000 from the emergency fund of the President for this appropriation would necessitate the discontinuance of a program which was begun in 1942 in the interest of the national defense and for the continuation of which on a long-range basis there is now pending before Congress authorizing legislation. The department considers the continuation of this program to be a necessity. More than half the funds are to be used for aid to China. Such aid includes technical training for the Chinese, the lending of American technical experts and the sending of American technical data.

These activities have been planned jointly with the Chinese Government for the past 3 years to assist the Chinese Government agencies in carrying out their responsibilities in the war effort and to facilitate political cooperation between China and the United States. Withdrawal of support to China at this time would, in the opinion of the department, have a serious effect upon the Chinese forever. This program has been widely publicized in China since 1942, and its discontinuance at this time would almost certainly be interpreted as a gesture of dissatisfaction toward China. The department believes the program in the Near East and Africa is equally necessary in 1946 because maintenance of political stability in the face of serious economic dislocation throughout the Near East and Africa, especially in the Moslem countries, is a major objective of American foreign policy. This program has demonstrated America's good faith in cooperation with those countries by aid

to American universities in the Near East, by loans of American technical experts, and by widely publicized grants to a few professors and students to come to the United States for study.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, the Members will notice that this amendment came to them originally from the committee with instructions to further insist on disagreement. Later there was some compromise on the part of the majority, and now the chairman is asking the House to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is another one of those items which is not authorized by law. We have been carrying on cultural relations with Latin-American countries for a long time. They have resulted in considerable good. You will note, if you read the bill, that the House cut that item approximately \$100,000, and the Senate cut the bill another \$300,000 or more.

When this matter of continuing cultural relations with China and the Near East came before our committee, we questioned Mr. MacLeish, who has charge of that activity, at great length. I took the floor of the House and explained the situation in detail when this bill was before the House. I will not here discuss policies, because the Committee on Appropriations very seldom gets into that phase. We have to implement authorizations by appropriations. We felt that the time had come that legislative committees should draw legislative bills and authorization bills which we could implement with appropriations. In this case funds for the cultural-relations program with China and the Near East are not so large, comparatively speaking. We were told by Mr. MacLeish that he was planning appropriate legislation to extend cultural relations throughout Europe; in fact, extending the cultural-relations program throughout the world.

In view of the fact that a program is now about to be formulated to extend cultural relations throughout the world, and in view of the fact that suitable and proper authorization legislation is being planned, we felt that it was time for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is charged with writing legislation, to assume its responsibility and bring into the House suitable legislation which we could implement with appropriations. If they do that, we then could legally appropriate. That is, we then would have a law of authorization.

So far as China is concerned, every member of the Committee on Appropriations and every Member of this House is in favor of doing everything to encourage China and the Chinese people.

Every bit of encouragement and help up to our ability has been and will continue to be given to China to assist in driving out and defeating the Japanese and in bringing to China help to bring about real freedom and democracy in China.

This is merely a question of whether or not the House is going to continue appropriating for activities which are not authorized by law. I think it is a very serious question. It is not a question

of whether or not we want to do something for China but whether or not we are going to uphold the prerogatives of the members of the legislative committees who have come here time and again charging members of the Committee on Appropriations with writing legislation on appropriation bills or passing appropriation bills which have no authority in law.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I oppose this amendment for a further reason, that the O. W. I., the F. E. A., of which lend-lease is a part, and perhaps other agencies, that now have come to Congress for funds as a result of the Russell amendment are in the Chinese picture.

I oppose it because at the time the hearings were held in the House on this bill the gentleman from Nebraska, [Mr. STEFAN], in examining Mr. MacLeish, Assistant Secretary of State, received the following answer, which appears at page 274 of the hearings:

Mr. MACLEISH. At the end of the war the Government is going to have on its hands a lot of communications facilities which the O. W. I. and the C. I. A. A. have been using, and the question is going to come up at that time as to what use is going to be made of them, what should be the disposition of them, and what are the plans of use in terms of international information.

At page 303 of the hearings the following testimony appears:

Mr. STEFAN. I want to ask you, Mr. MacLeish, where will the O. W. I. come in and where will you come in, in Europe, especially when and if that authorization bill is passed by Congress that you are asking for to extend your cultural-relations program into Europe?

Mr. MACLEISH. That is a question that we have discussed at very considerable length with the O. W. I. The O. W. I.'s activity, of course, is in the field of information, not in the cultural field. They have done some things that they call long-range information, things which were urgently asked for by the Army or by our missions.

The arrangement that we have with them is when the enabling legislation is passed, we will send out cultural attachés to our missions, and we will arrange to take over at a mutually convenient time whatever cultural work they are doing in that area, and will supply the additional programs, that we think ought to be carried out.

I think the feeling in O. W. I. is that they will, perhaps, be able to transfer some people to us, which will be very helpful to us.

Mr. STEFAN. It is understood that O. W. I. liquidates with the end of the war?

Mr. MACLEISH. Yes, sir.

Mr. STEFAN. Your program takes them over, does it?

Mr. MACLEISH. Many O. W. I. activities are concerned solely with the war, and should be discontinued when the Army decides they are no longer needed. But we were speaking specifically of cultural work, this we will take over. I think our program will have to begin in the liberated areas before the end of the war.

Mr. STEFAN. Are you taking over some of the duties of O. W. I. now in liberated countries?

Mr. MACLEISH. No, sir; we cannot until we have the enabling legislation.

Despite the statement that the State Department is expected to take over the functions of O. W. I., lo and behold, in yesterday's paper we found that the

O. W. I. plans to continue to operate in Europe.

The point I want to get at is that the State Department and these special agencies, F. E. A. and Lend-Lease, are all competing to represent the United States Government. None of them seems to be coordinated, and none of them has terminal facilities as to where one agency will stop and another agency will start, so that the work of each agency overlaps that of others. The situation might be characterized by saying that there are so many agents of the Government in foreign countries from different agencies that they have to wear a badge to keep from trying to give the United States to each other.

I oppose this appropriation dealing with cultural relations with China, because it is not backed up by positive, basic legislation. When attention has not been given to defining carefully the functions of the State Department with reference to this program, you will find a hodgepodge of representation of the United States Government. That is what we have found as of this date. By this program that is presently under consideration in this paragraph, we are supposed to help China with scientific and technical data and scientific personnel, but lo and behold, F. E. A. made a comprehensive report just before the bill originally came before the House for consideration, with, as I recall, a billion-dollar industrialization plan for China. Then Mr. Donald Nelson went over there and came back with an industrialization plan for China.

Presently, Leon Henderson is over there helping with the stabilization problem. No doubt, the Treasury Department has a program for China. When we get all through with the programs of every Government agency, the thing which will help China most is an invasion by our forces on the coast of China. That is what we are going to have to do in order to help China win the war against the aggressor, the Jap. When we get all through, that is how we will have good will with China. When we get through, many, many of our American boys will be lying dead on the shores of China, killed by the common foe whom we are fighting. I believe the membership should vote down this amendment because it was born in the phosphorous light of a bureaucrat's dream. It was financed with emergency funds which should never have been spent for this purpose. Now it is sought to be continued only because the Russell amendment was adopted, making them come up here and ask for funds. When you get through with all of the appropriation bills and you add an item like this in every one of them, you will find you have repealed the Russell amendment by taking nicks out of it in every appropriation bill we pass. In the name of good government and in the name of the honor and integrity of the Congress, which controls the funds of the Nation, we should defeat this kind of an amendment and wait until the Committee on Foreign Affairs comes forward with legislation and a sound program of international relations. Then we can vote on it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I am in distinct agreement with one statement made by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] that undoubtedly and unfortunately before we conclude the war with Japan there will be many American boys lying dead on the shores of China.

The purpose of this particular appropriation is to reduce as much as we can by this device the number of American boys who will have to meet their death in Japan or China, by making available to the Chinese the advice, the assistance, and the guidance which will enable them better to utilize their own resources and equip their own men to shoulder a greater burden of the fight. This the Chinese are willing and eager to do. But they do desperately need technical and scientific guidance and assistance from us at this time if they are so to equip a larger and more effective fighting force.

Much has been said about the desirability of the Committee on Foreign Affairs bringing in legislation preceding this type of appropriation. I yield to no Member of the House in my desire to uphold the integrity of the legislative committees, but we all recognize war breaks precedents and creates emergencies. This is an emergency growing out of the war. It is one in which the legislative machinery has not kept pace with the military needs which have confronted us. I do not believe the Members of this House on either side of the aisle are going to permit a piece of picayunish, parliamentary protocol to interfere with a very essential service in this war, that is, providing the necessary guidance and the necessary technical assistance to our Chinese allies.

Nobody has mentioned anything specifically as to what is actually being done with this money. Let me cite a few things which were brought out in the hearings. At the present time with this type of funds we have 7 agricultural agents helping the Chinese to increase their agricultural production to relieve the demands upon our food supplies. We have 8 production engineers over there helping the Chinese to equip their productive plants so they will have the equipment with which to fight the war. We have a number of public health agents over there helping to create sanitary conditions and healthful conditions so that their soldiers will be in better health.

Mr. Speaker, we have a very prominent American manufacturer of vitamin pills over there helping them to produce vitamin pills to give to their soldiers when they are sick or undernourished so that they will have the vigor to resist the Japanese invasion. All this and much more is right in the record of the hearings. The stronger and better we make these soldiers, you and I know, the fewer the number of American soldiers who will have to meet death in fighting the common enemy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the acting chairman of our committee.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Is it not true to say that the work being done by Mr. Donald Nelson over there comes out of this fund largely, and that there is very little we can do for China now, due to transportation conditions, except this; and that for the psychological effect as well as the practical effect it would be fatal for us not to make this appropriation at this time?

Mr. MUNDT. Precisely. This is a tangible form of assistance that the Chinese know is going on. If we were to withdraw it with the simple promise of coming later with a big army, it would be a tremendous psychological let-down. It seems to me so realistic and so simple that it is better to spend a few dollars, \$1,390,000, to continue this program and equip the Chinese to help themselves, than it is to send a great many American boys, extra ones, to help fight the battle for which we have failed to provide the Chinese sufficient equipment, guidance, and leadership so that they can fight it themselves.

I hope that the House will concur in this Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, my record of voting in this House will show that ordinarily I am in thorough agreement with the members of the subcommittee on appropriations on this side in their opposing grants in appropriation bills for projects without legislative authorization. But there are times and seasons, and surely this is not the time to withdraw help from China and from our own efforts in China.

Ordinarily when doctors get ready for a major operation we have a long, complicated routine to go through. It takes 15 to 20 minutes. They put on masks and caps, then scrub so many minutes on each finger, hand, arm, then wash in antiseptics, pull on gowns and gloves, and so on. There are reasons for every single step, and good reasons under ordinary circumstances. But once in a while a person gets a safety pin or a peanut in his larynx which shuts off his breathing. We have to operate right then and there, even with a penknife. We cannot take 20 minutes to scrub up, just because that is the ordinarily justifiable and proper routine.

In the case of China we are dealing with a nation that has been at war almost 8 years. It was the first nation that fought tyrannical military aggression in this war. It fought alone for four and a half years while the rest of the nations were appeasing Japan, or trying to. China is tired. Yet she has held on, patiently waiting and hoping for the assistance we have promised we would send just as soon as we could defeat Germany. This week, we have achieved that goal. At long last we are able to turn our full strength toward Asia. In a very few more months the military help to China of which the gentleman from Ohio

[Mr. JONES] spoke, will be in sight. Is this the moment to cancel even the meager program of help we have been able to give her? Is this the moment for us to insist on correcting the admittedly bad method we have used far too often in the past, of appropriating for projects for which there is no legislative authorization?

China observes, as you and I do, that the very first nation to fight aggression in Europe, Poland, is having some things done to it which make China fear that it too may be sold down the river. It is not good judgment from the standpoint of the lives of American boys, as I see it, for us to do anything here which might conceivably suggest to our ally in Asia that we are not backing her to the limit. This is not the time to pull out from under her any of the few props we have been able to give in lieu of military assistance, which geographic, military, and other factors made it impossible to give heretofore.

Some of this money is being used to send technical experts to help improve China's agriculture, communications, industrial production, and public health. I know the F. E. A., the O. W. I., and a few other Government agencies are engaged in little programs over there, too. There is no question about that, they ought to be integrated into a coordinated program, but that is our fault, not China's. The Chinese do not know our internal difficulties. They know this assistance has been helpful to them and they know it will be helpful to us, too.

About 350 Chinese students in this country have been helped out of the funds. Out of about 1,500 stranded Chinese students who were cut off here from their funds in China, 350 of them were considered of such outstanding ability and doing work which was so crucial from the standpoint of preparing China to help us most in the war against Japan, and in such financial need, that they have been enabled under this program to continue their training in American universities.

Another thing being done is the sending over to China each month of 6 microfilm copies of about 70 leading scientific and professional journals. Last October in Chungking I saw in use one of the little viewing boxes set up with a light behind the film projecting a page at a time on the screen. Here sit men and women in shifts for 24 hours a day reading those enlarged microfilm copies of medical, or agricultural, or chemical, or engineering journals, or translating them into Chinese for printing in China. Is it not to our own advantage to help the Chinese increase their agricultural and industrial production as much as possible, thereby decreasing the amount of food and materials we will have to take from our own limited supplies here and send over for them and for our own forces there?

The best way to win the war against Japan is not to send 6,000,000 or even 4,000,000, or even 2,000,000 American soldiers to fight on the continent of Asia. The Chinese soldiers, if fed and trained and supplied, can do it in their own country better than we can. They are less vulnerable to many of the diseases.

They can live on a few handfuls of rice a day. They know the language and customs of the people; they know the Japanese. If we will give them training and equipment, they will certainly fight even more valiantly and skillfully for the liberation of their own country than they fought for the defense of Burma. You read in the papers today of a great victory in Hunan by the first Chinese armies that we have really trained, and fed, and equipped in China. In the long run it will be better for them and for us and for Asia to have the Chinese rather than our boys doing the bulk of the fighting in China. It seems to me that the way to save more of the American lives for which the gentleman from Ohio is so properly concerned is to continue this pitifully small aid to help the Chinese hold on this long last mile until we can arrive with real military assistance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time because I made the point of order upon which this provision was deleted from the bill.

I share the friendship and the sympathy of my colleague from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for China and other allies. I am vitally interested in this particular appropriation item; but, likewise, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I felt some responsibility to make the point of order, because I was aware of the fact that the Committee on Foreign Affairs last year had under consideration this specific program and that that committee has had approximately a year during which to submit that program for the consideration of this House.

It seems to me that, in view of the widespread criticism on the part of many members of the legislative committees of this body that the Appropriations Committee is going far afield and encroaching upon the prerogatives of some of these legislative committees, it is time we demanded procedure in accordance with the rules of the House.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield.

Mr. JONES. Lend-lease is charged with the responsibility of sending fighting equipment and lethal weapons. In this program there is not one cent's worth of weapons.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I understand about half the money in this item will be used for cultural relations in China; that the remaining half will be used likewise in the Far East and in Africa.

When the chairman of the subcommittee made his statement a few minutes ago on this item, he submitted more information than had been given to this House during the entire consideration of the bill before this body. He said it was necessary to engage in this activity in Africa, if I recall his words correctly, because it was integrated with our national defense. I thought the war had

ended in Africa and I wonder why it is necessary now to use a subterfuge to divert funds. We now have a half million civilian employees serving outside the continental United States—yet we have proposals made to divert funds; to delegate authority to the Chief Executive, to the State Department in this particular case, and to other executive departments to ignore the legislative, policy-making branch of the Congress; and to use these funds to engage in every imaginable activity because someone downtown thinks it is an essential part of our national defense program.

When is this war going to end so far as Africa is concerned? When will Congress reassert itself and proceed in accordance with the rules of the House in the consideration of appropriation bills?

I ask my colleague from South Dakota why his Committee on Foreign Affairs has not brought legislation to the floor of this body to authorize this particular activity? Can the gentleman answer that question?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; we have had bills before our committee dealing with this cultural-relationship program but we have not yet been able to agree upon proper language and proper methods; and in the meantime we do not think these phases of the program should be held up.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In the meantime, the gentleman's committee is willing to delegate the authority of Congress to the State Department to continue this program not alone in China but in Africa and the Near East. Is that correct?

Mr. MUNDT. As a war emergency; yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time in wholehearted support of what the distinguished gentlemen from South Dakota and Minnesota have already said about the proposal now under consideration; I am heartily in favor of it. I should like to call the attention of the House to the fact that this billion-dollar program proposed by the F. E. A. and this program proposed by Donald Nelson are programs for the post-war period and not for the present.

This is a small measure compared to the amount of good which it can render. China is, at the moment, our ally and our friend and, while the actual aid given to her has not compared with that given our other major allies, it has only been so little because of difficulties which we could not overcome. Now we have a chance to assist a friendly people through passing the measure now before us. In doing so we will keep alive a continuing program which has done much good in assisting China in things she could not do, and it has created mutual good will and interest. China has been able, through this cultural program, to stimulate her scientific and agricultural possibilities, and we hope that the assistance which we have con-

tributed to China will, in the future, make her the great power she should be and the preserver of peace in that part of the world.

As far as actual assistance to China is concerned, out of all the lend-lease that goes to all our allies, less than 2 percent goes to China, and you will grant, I am sure, that this is a small amount. I had the opportunity to see what some of the gentlemen whom we have sent to China under the program now being considered were doing, and I can tell you that they are performing a good work in bringing in a variety of new kinds of crops and in improving the breed of hogs, cattle, and horses. If we pass this we will not only be helping ourselves in this war, but we will be helping the Chinese to assist themselves as well. This, I maintain, is a very worthy and necessary objective at this time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Montana has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON].

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not think I can add to anything that has been said by those gentlemen who have spoken in favor of the House receding and concurring in this amendment; but I would like to state that it will affect vitally our relations with China at this time if the pending amendment is not passed because of the war conditions and because of the way the people of China feel about it. It is one of the few things we have been able to do for them and it would help us greatly in this war.

Mr. Speaker, it would be a very, very unwise thing now when the war is shifting to the east not to take this step at the present time. Regardless of the rules of the House, I think the defense of the United States of America and the defense of our allies require our taking this action.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 20½: Page 31, after line 2, insert the following:

"Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and

rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, after the statement on the part of the managers was prepared, a majority of the committee instructed me to offer a motion to recede and concur in this amendment.

Briefly, the purpose of this amendment is to restore the provision to make funds available for 1946 from the emergency fund of the President for the conference of allied ministers of education in London. This provision was eliminated from the bill on a point of order on the floor of the House.

Deletion of the provision to make available from the emergency fund of the President \$172,000 for the Conference of the Allied Ministers of Education in London would necessitate the discontinuance of participation by the United States in a project of importance in both the present and post-war periods and in which it should have a prominent part. Participation by the United States in this activity was begun in 1943 and continuation of such participation should be extended until post-war determinations in the field of education have been decided.

To withdraw from this program, especially at this time, would have serious repercussions.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals have held forth prospects of international action on economic, social, and other humanitarian problems. To give even this degree of expression and support to such a policy and, at the same time, withdraw from this international exploratory activity in the educational field would raise doubts in the minds of other governments concerning the purposes of the United States.

The destruction and disorganization of educational and cultural institutions in the countries occupied by the enemy present a critical problem in the reestablishment of orderly life in these countries. The Department considers it to be in the national interest and in the interest of international security to join with other countries in the systematic study of conditions in this field to determine the extent to which these devastated countries can themselves restore essential educational and cultural services, and the extent to which it is in the national interest for this Government to participate in a program of assistance in reestablishing essential services.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I would like to ask the gentleman, the chairman of this conference committee, whether any notice has previously been given to the House that the managers planned to move to recede and concur, in the light of the statement which they sub-

mitted and which was printed in the RECORD the other day that on this item the managers would move to insist on disagreement?

Mr. RABAUT. I will say to the gentleman that that is the reason I made the statement for the purpose of informing the House of the decision of the majority of the members of the conference committee.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Has the gentleman given the House any notice that the committee was going to change its mind?

Mr. RABAUT. I could not give the House notice beforehand because notice was just given to me this morning.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Ordinarily a conference report has to be filed 24 hours before it is acted on by the House, as the gentleman knows. When the conference report was filed in that fashion it was printed saying that you were going to insist on disagreement. It seems to me it is very unfair to the membership of the House who have been put on notice in that respect to have the committee change its mind without notice.

Mr. RABAUT. The whole matter is open to a vote of this House. I am not in accord with the word "unfair" because I am trying to be extremely fair. That is the reason for my announcement. I want to be fair with the House, and the gentleman knows that, and knows enough about me to know that. I am making the statement for the purpose of explaining the situation to the House that the majority members of the committee have really changed their minds on it. Now, the majority is in favor of receding and concurring, and that is the announcement I make.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; but without notice. The Members of the House who have had committee sessions, for instance, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Appropriations, have had no notice of this, and those who do not happen to be on the floor right now have had no notice.

Mr. RABAUT. My committee is very familiar with the subject, and the House is being informed on the matter at the present time. The gentleman cannot impart knowledge before he has it. I received this information late this morning.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, here is an amendment in which there is very little sentiment. There was plenty of sentiment in the amendment relating to cultural relations with China. You have just heard a statement from the department. In my opinion the department is here writing legislation for you which they are asking you to implement with an appropriation. Your legislative committee had nothing to do with it. It is not authorized by law.

It has frequently been said here as well as in the full Committee on Appropriations that perhaps the legislative committees should give careful consideration to some of these emergency agencies which they eventually, perhaps, want to liquidate. I do not know how far you want to go in the matter of educating Europe. We in America, too, have school

problems. There is some argument in favor of it.

I make my plea again to the chairman and ranking minority members of legislative committees, how far are you going in the way of criticism of the members of the Committee on Appropriations by claiming that we continually write legislation on appropriation bills and pass items of appropriation for which there is no authorization of law?

I know the full history of this item, and so does every member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations. This organization was originally set up by Great Britain. We are now being asked to become a member of it. I have no criticism of my chairman because he has changed his mind.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. I never have changed my mind. I have been for the measure since the beginning.

Mr. STEFAN. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I know he has. It was another member of the majority who changed his mind. My chairman was in favor of this amendment.

This amendment came to you with the intention on the part of your committee to move to insist on disagreement. Now the majority have changed their minds. If you believe in the prerogatives of the legislative committees, if you do not want us to continue writing legislation on appropriation bills, if you do not want us to appropriate for things for which there is no authority of law, you should vote against the motion of my chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, this amendment went out on a point of order in the House on the ground it had no legislative authority. The Conference of Allied Ministers of Education was formed in England in 1942, and we were invited to it subsequently. I opposed it as a matter of principle, along with the ranking Republican member of the committee, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], because it was unauthorized by law.

If the Committee on Foreign Affairs think that this is such a good amendment that it ought to be adopted for the interests of the United States, they have had since 1942 to consider and debate and write legislation that would be for the ultimate best interests of the United States Government. They have not done it. They apparently do not have any confidence in this program. They apparently do not want to give us any legislation that we can debate at length on the floor of the House.

From 1942 until the present time, especially in the last month, since the point of order was made against this item, the Committee on Foreign Affairs have not reported out this legislation. It seems to me, then, it comes with poor grace for members of that committee to speak for this item and for the item immediately preceding it. They must not have confidence in the program or they would have reported out some legislation on it and on amendment No. 20, which imme-

diately preceded this amendment. Legislation on the China and Far East cultural relation item was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in February 1944, and another bill on the same subject was introduced in September of 1944. These hearings were held in January 1945. Since the question was raised that there is no authority in law for the appropriation, there still has been no legislation presented to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There still is nothing on the House legislative program as to either one of these items.

I object to this item for this further reason. We in this war have given tremendous commitments in addition to the blood our sons have spilled. We have made tremendous commitments in materials and dollars that the boys who are fighting at the front will have to pay when they come back, because we are running deficits in this war. Our debt will be somewhere around \$300,000,000,000. In addition to the boys' running the risk of getting shot on the battle front, they will have to come home and pay income taxes to help pay for this kind of a program.

It seems to me if we had the kind of State Department which lived up to the traditions of old-time diplomacy, as the world has known it heretofore, we would have some quid pro quo agreements. It is urged that we should adopt this amendment in order to sell some machine tools on behalf of American businessmen to the schools of the foreign countries. Why, bless your soul, would it not be easy with the enormous commitments we are making and which we will make in the future, to have a quid pro quo agreement—"something for something"? "For these things we are giving foreign countries to help, to help give their people government of the people, by the people, and for the people, in accordance with the Atlantic Charter, the State Department ought to get for us just a portion—not all—just a portion of the business in equipping these schools."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, let us set clearly before us exactly what is involved in this issue. In the first place, in terms of dollars and cents, it is an appropriation of \$172,000. That is the type of item that a country boy from South Dakota like me can understand because that is getting it down to the size of appropriations we talk about in our State legislature. In these days of multibillion dollar expenditures, this is not an alarmingly large expenditure.

In the second place, let us analyze the arguments in opposition to it. They come under two headings. First, under the heading of technicalities from the standpoint of parliamentary procedure, and secondly under the heading of the merits of the proposition itself.

From the standpoint of technicalities, let me point out, first of all, on this resolution, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs started holding hearings for this general type of activity on Thursday of

this week when it began hearings on House Resolution 215, which it was my privilege to have introduced. This resolution provides for a permanent approach to a problem which is now being met on an emergency basis during the war and on a very incomplete and totally inadequate basis at that. My resolution (H. Res. 215) proposes to establish a permanent International Office of Education to operate in the post-war world in the imperative job of raising and refining educational standards throughout the world.

On the strictly technical argument let me say that if I have to choose, as we must today apparently, between a proper point of order and proper order in the world, I want to go on record in favor of proper order in the world. This kind of resolution leads in the direction of a sensible and ordered world. Now, as to the merits of the proposition itself.

This international conference is not the original idea of the American Government. An interallied conference of educators was being held in London, and we thought, and wisely so, that we should be included. So we availed ourselves of an invitation and utilized money from the President's emergency fund to send delegates there, one of whom, may I say, was a former colleague, BILL FULBRIGHT, now in the Senate representing the State of Arkansas. This program is continuing. We can withdraw if we care to, but they will continue to hold the conference in London. I think it is important as a beginning in the reeducation of the people of the world to take out the poisonous doctrines spread by the Nazis as to the undesirability of Americans and American products and principles. To do this we must have our representatives over there presenting American concepts along with the concepts of other nations.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I wonder if the gentleman feels that the United States, with its check book, can go into all of the countries of the world and establish order?

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly not. I do not believe anybody or any nation can establish order with a check book, but I do think if we can inculcate into the minds of the people of the world proper ideals of international good behavior, that will help to establish world order, and this is a step in that direction.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. How long can we continue to do this? We are about bankrupt now.

Mr. MUNDT. That is correct. We have spent about \$250,000,000,000 in this war, and it has cost us almost a million casualties to date. It seems to me we certainly would be penny wise and pound foolish now to shy away from a \$172,000 appropriation which is designed to do something with the victory we have won. The \$250,000,000,000 has been largely spent on consumer goods and expendable goods. We have shot them up, worn them out, and burned them up. This is a reimbursable appropriation because it is spreading the gospel of good will and presenting to the folks of the world a proper concept of America and

it does not come under the classification of money lost forever.

I wish the gentleman from Indiana would read the booklet put out by the United States Chamber of Commerce called Education Builds Up Living Standards, where he will see that money expended in this way helps open up markets for the products of American factories and farms all over the world; and that it raises living standards as well as inculcating ideals of peace in the heart of mankind. This is an investment in good will which we cannot afford to neglect. I hope the House will support the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, in this connection I want to say that industry follows the book. All through Europe the book that was followed before the war was the book prepared by industry in Germany. All technical apparatus came from Germany. All hospital equipment in the old world came from Germany. Perhaps it would be wise that we saw to it that the books are properly printed for the future, that some following might be had toward us and that we may be the leaders, rightfully so, because to our door has come crying humanity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON].

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, like the amendment just disposed of, amendment 20½ is vitally important in our relations with China, especially at this time.

It has been difficult to do much for China because of problems of transportation and supply, and the cultural cooperation effected in the past under authority similar to that included in Senate amendment No. 20, has been one of the few things which could be undertaken in China's behalf. This has proved to be an important aspect of our relations with China, and a matter which is taken most seriously by the Chinese.

Similarly, the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, amendment 20½, has attracted immense interest in China and has been given very strong Chinese support.

The sponsoring powers of the San Francisco Conference—the United States, the U. S. S. R., the United Kingdom, and China—announced on April 24 that they had agreed to support certain proposals put forth by the Chinese Government. The third of these provided that "the economic and social council should specifically provide for the promotion of education and other forms of cultural cooperation."

The emphasis put upon the matters covered in Senate amendments Nos. 20 and 20½ by the Chinese is such that action by the House unfavorable to the continuance of this Government's participation in projects of cultural cooperation and the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education would have serious and harmful effects upon our relations with the Republic of China. This is particularly true at the present time when the San Francisco Conference is in progress, and the American delegation, which includes Chairman Bloom and Dr. Eaton

of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has agreed to support the Chinese proposal set forth above.

The Chinese people and the Chinese Government would find it difficult to understand why this Government should decide to bring its activities in the field of cultural cooperation and its participation in the London Education Conference to an end at the very moment that the Conference in San Francisco is looking forward to the creation of a Social and Economic Council, one of whose principal functions will be to increase and cultivate the cooperation and participation of all nations in such projects.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio demands a division of the question.

The question is, Shall the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment?

The question was taken; and on a division there were ayes 60 and noes 47.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant-at-Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 182, nays 119, not voting 131, as follows:

[Roll No. 78]

YEAS—182

Abernethy	Drewry	Johnson,
Allen, La.	Durham	Luther A.
Anderson, Calif.	Eberhart	Johnson,
Angell	Elliott	Lyndon B.
Bailey	Ellsworth	Judd
Baldwin, Md.	Engle, Calif.	Kee
Barden	Ervin	Keefe
Bates, Ky.	Fallon	Kefauver
Beckworth	Felghan	Kelley, Pa.
Bender	Fernandez	Kelly, Ill.
Bland	Flannagan	Kerr
Bolton	Flood	Kilday
Bonner	Fogarty	King
Boyer	Folger	Kirwan
Brehm	Forand	Kopplemann
Brooks	Fulton	LaFollette
Brown, Ga.	Gallagher	Lanham
Bryson	Gary	Larcade
Bulwinkle	Gordon	Lea
Bunker	Gore	LeCompte
Burgin	Gorski	Lesinski
Cannon, Fla.	Gossett	Lewis
Carnahan	Granger	Link
Chapman	Gregory	Luce
Chelf	Hare	Ludlow
Coffee	Harless, Ariz.	Lyle
Colmer	Harris	McCormack
Combs	Havener	McGehee
Cooper	Hébert	McKenzie
Corbett	Hedrick	Mahon
Courtney	Hendricks	Maloney
Cox	Henry	Mansfield,
Crosser	Hinschaw	Mont.
D'Alesandro	Hobbs	Mansfield, Tex.
Davis	Hoch	May
Delaney,	Hollfield	Miller, Calif.
John J.	Holmes, Wash.	Mills
Dingell	Huber	Morgan
Domeneaux	Izac	Morrison
Douglas, Ill.	Jackson	Mundt
Doyle	Johnson, Calif.	Murdock

Murray, Tenn.	Richards	Stevenson
Neely	Robinson, Utah	Stigler
Norrell	Roe, Md.	Sullivan
O'Brien, Ill.	Rogers, Fla.	Summers, Tex.
O'Brien, Mich.	Rogers, Mass.	Tarver
Patrick	Rogers, N. Y.	Thom
Patterson	Rowan	Thomason
Peterson, Fla.	Russell	Tolan
Peterson, Ga.	Ryter	Traynor
Pickett	Sadowski	Trimble
Poage	Sasscer	Vorys, Ohio
Price, Fla.	Sheppard	Weaver
Price, Ill.	Sikes	West
Priest	Slaughter	Whitten
Rabaut	Smith, Va.	Whittington
Rains	Smith, Wis.	Wickersham
Ramey	Snyder	Winstead
Ramspeck	Somers, N. Y.	Wolcott
Randolph	Sparkman	Wolverton, N. J.
Rankin	Spence	Wood
Resa	Starkey	Woodrum, Va.

NAYS—119

Adams	Gillie	Murray, Wis.
Allen, Ill.	Goodwin	O'Hara
Andersen,	Graham	O'Konski
H. Carl	Griffiths	Phillips
Andresen,	Gross	Pittenger
August H.	Gwynne, Iowa	Ploesser
Arnold	Hagen	Powers
Barrett, Wyo.	Harness, Ind.	Reece, Tenn.
Beall	Herter	Reed, Ill.
Bennett, Mo.	Heseltan	Reed, N. Y.
Bishop	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Blackney	Hill	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Hoeven	Robertson,
Brumbaugh	Hope	N. Dak.
Buck	Horan	Robison, Ky.
Buffett	Howell	Rockwell
Butler	Hull	Rodgers, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.	Jenkins	Schwabe, Mo.
Campbell	Jensen	Schwabe, Okla.
Canfield	Johnson, Ill.	Scrivner
Chenoweth	Johnson, Ind.	Shafer
Church	Jones	Sharp
Clason	Jonkman	Short
Clevenger	Kearney	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, Kans.	Kilburn	Smith, Maine
Cole, Mo.	Kinzer	Smith, Ohio
Cole, N. Y.	Knutson	Springer
Crawford	Kunkel	Stefan
Cunningham	Landis	Stockman
Dolliver	LeFevre	Sumner, Ill.
Dondero	McConnell	Taber
Dworshak	McCown	Talbot
Ellis	McDonough	Talle
Elsaesser	McGregor	Thomas, N. J.
Elston	McMillen, Ill.	Towe
Engel, Mich.	Martin, Iowa	Vursell
Fenton	Martin, Mass.	Weichel
Gamble	Mason	Welch
Gifford	Michener	Wigglesworth
Gillespie	Miller, Nebr.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gillette	Mott	

NOT VOTING—131

Anderson,	Dirksen	Keogh
N. Mex.	Doughton, N. C.	Lane
Andrews, Ala.	Douglas, Calif.	Latham
Andrews, N. Y.	Earthman	Lemke
Arends	Eaton	Lynch
Auchincloss	Fellows	McGlinchey
Baldwin, N. Y.	Fisher	McMillan, S. C.
Barrett, Pa.	Fuller	Madden
Barry	Gardner	Manasco
Bates, Mass.	Gathings	Marcantonio
Bell	Gavin	Marrow
Bennet, N. Y.	Gearhart	Monroney
Biemiller	Geelan	Murphy
Bloom	Gerlach	Norton
Boren	Gibson	O'Neal
Bradley, Mich.	Graham	O'Toole
Bradley, Pa.	Grant, Ala.	Outland
Buckley	Grant, Ind.	Pace
Burch	Green	Patman
Byrne, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Pfeifer
Camp	Hale	Philbin
Cannon, Mo.	Hall,	Plumley
Carlson	Edwin Arthur	Powell
Case, N. J.	Hall,	Quinn, N. Y.
Case, S. Dak.	Leonard W.	Rabin
Celler	Halleck	Rayfield
Chapfield	Hancock	Rich
Clark	Hand	Riley
Clements	Hart	Rivers
Cochran	Hartley	Robertson, Va.
Cooley	Hays	Roe, N. Y.
Cravens	Healy	Rooney
Curley	Heffernan	Sabath
Curtis	Hoffman	Savage
Daughton, Va.	Holmes, Mass.	Sheridan
Dawson	Hook	Simpson, Pa.
De Lacy	Jarman	Stewart
Delaney,	Jennings	Sundstrom
James J.	Johnson, Okla.	Taylor
Dickstein	Kean	Thomas, Tex.

Tibbott	Walter	Winter
Torrens	Wasielewski	Wolfenden, Pa.
Vinson	Weiss	Woodhouse
Voorhis, Calif.	White	Worley
Wadsworth	Wilson	Zimmerman

So the motion to recede was agreed to.
The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:
Mr. Rooney with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Tibbott.
Mr. Weiss with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.
Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Carlson.
Mr. Monroney with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Rich.
Mr. Granahan with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cravens with Mr. Kean.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hale.
Mr. Daughton of Virginia with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Gearhart.
Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Curtis.
Mr. Zimmerman with Mr. Case of South Dakota.
Mr. O'Neal with Mr. Andrews of New York.
Mr. Thomas of Texas with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Hartley.
Mr. Burch with Mr. Gavin.
Mr. Geelan with Mr. Case of New Jersey.
Mr. Bell with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Cannon of Missouri with Mr. Wadsworth.
Mr. Gathings with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. SOMERS of New York changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 22: Page 33, line 21, insert "to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment No. 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 22 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN (at the request of Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by David Lawrence.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

Mr. PITTENGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the subject of aviation and in relation to the appropriations contained in State, Justice, and Commerce Departments appropriation bill.

LENA P. RIDDICK

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw from files of the Seventy-sixth Congress, certificates, affidavits, and papers filed in support of H. R. 1474, private bill for pension to Lena P. Riddick, widow of Isaac H. Riddick, who served in the Civil War, which are needed for claim filed with Veterans' Administration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Has there been any adverse report filed?

Mr. SHAFER. No; no adverse report has been filed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANDOLPH asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador of Poland.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 24: Page 33, line 13, after the word "discretion", insert ", and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. ROE].

Mr. ROE of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a brief statement in connection with a suit entered against my firm by the O. P. A. in Baltimore yesterday.

This action was expected by us. The controversy is in reference to charges

made by our firm last summer in receiving, handling, and obtaining warehouse receipts for our farmers for wheat stored with the Government. Practically all the grain dealers in our section of the country made the same charge we did. Most of the other dealers have paid the claim made against them by the O. P. A. I think the O. P. A. claim is unjust and am simply availing myself of my right as an American citizen to a judicial decision in the matter.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 25: Page 36, line 9, insert "Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 26: Page 37, line 12, after the word "reference", insert "and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$146,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in a local paper of today's date I see the headline "Rebellious Committeemen Block Rankin Plan for Whitewash of Hospitals." The article proceeds with one of the most ridiculous stories I have ever read.

Nobody is trying to whitewash any veterans' hospital. When we met on yesterday the question arose as to how we should proceed in calling the witnesses. I laid the question before the members of the committee and agreed to abide by their decision in the matter. We decided unanimously to call in certain witnesses on next Tuesday, put them on oath, and find out where they got the information on which they based their charges against employees of the Veterans' Administration in order that we may find out the facts.

We are not trying to whitewash and we are not trying to persecute anybody. We are trying to get information in order that we may protect the veterans in those hospitals and take care of one of America's greatest institutions.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. May I say that the statement of the gentleman is absolutely correct. Nobody on the committee is trying to whitewash anybody, and his statement is 100-percent correct.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. So far as my observation goes of the operation of veterans hospitals as presently administered, there is no occasion for a whitewash, because there is nothing substantially wrong anywhere.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if there is anything wrong, of course, we want to find it out and correct it. That is what we are after. If there is anything wrong in any of these hospitals, we want to find out what it is and correct the situation as quickly as possible.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. There may be individual cases, and I have no doubt but what there are, where some neglect exists. That is always true. But all in all, the veterans have received very good care in the Veterans' Administration hospitals, and they are well administered. I think Colonel Griffiths, the medical director, has done a good job, and General Hines over a long period of years has unquestionably been the ablest administrator that has ever administered a department of veterans' affairs of this Government.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE]. I consider that quite a compliment to those gentlemen, because there is no man in this House who has received more decorations for services rendered in the last war than has the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE]. He knows the veterans' problems from experience.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. There are two very important veterans' hospitals in the vicinity of my congressional district. Organizations of veterans and their auxiliaries have visited these facilities regularly; and if there was anything wrong in any of those hospitals, they would know it and report it immediately. I imagine that is true in practically every congressional district in the United States.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from California that the representatives of the veterans' organizations have visited those hospitals, and so have Members of Congress from California. Our distinguished colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] during the recess went to Sawtelle and inspected that hospital. He will make his report to the committee as soon as we can get to him.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am glad the gentleman from Mississippi has brought up this question. The public is greatly interested in it and, of course, the families of these veterans are interested. I may say to the gentleman that for 10 or 12 years I have been chairman of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee handling appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. Our subcommittee has gone into its appropriations and its activities minutely every year. We have had a close-up opportunity to observe the method of operation of General Hines and, as the gentleman from Tennessee stated, with the tremendous load that is coming in on the Veterans' Administration, plus the manpower shortage, the doctor shortage, and the nurse shortage, undoubtedly there have been instances in the Veterans' Administration that we would not like to have occurred; but that will best be corrected by this Congress and the American people upholding and backing the splendid efforts of General Hines in correcting those defects.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this is a very important subject and I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, may I say to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] in this connection that I heard a Member of Congress stand on this floor the other day and read a letter attacking certain veterans' facilities. It sounded familiar. I found the identical letter verbatim in my files. It was from a neuropsychiatric case, a man who has charged, among other things, that they had put six different kinds of poison in his food one night.

You get letters of that sort. One mental patient wrote me about a number of different people. He began with General Hines and wound up with the nurse in his local hospital. He said they should all be sent to the electric chair, and included several others whose names I had never heard. Reading his letter you could tell that he was insane.

Many such letters have been received by Members of Congress from individuals that we checked up and found to be insane.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I just want to state that I have investigated our own hospital, and I found out one thing. They do not have enough nurses or doctors.

Mr. RANKIN. Right on that point let me say to the gentleman from Minnesota that we are finding these complaints: Some of the hospitals are crowded. They need more beds and more room. Some of them are short on nurses. Some of them are short on help. They are doing the very best they can, as a rule, with the help they have, and we are going to try to provide them with whatever additional help they need. These men must be taken care of, but it is little short of a

crime to repeat statements and have them go out to the press, statements originally made by people known to be insane, making charges calculated to disturb the confidence of the American people and to disturb inmates of these hospitals, and in that way bring reflection on the doctors, the nurses, and the attendants who are trying to take care of these disabled men as best they can.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman from Mississippi certainly is not trying to defend himself—

Mr. RANKIN. No; I do not need any defense. That is not what I came here for. I will take care of myself on this floor at any time.

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman from Mississippi certainly is not trying to defend himself or General Hines?

Mr. RANKIN. No.

Mr. DINGELL. The record of this team of two, as far as I know it in regard to the veterans, and looking after their welfare, is absolutely unimpeachable.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. Unless we guard against the possible inference that there is a defense of the gentleman or General Hines necessary, we are dignifying some of these statements.

Mr. RANKIN. No; I am not defending myself, and I am not defending General Hines. But I am merely calling attention to these inflammatory articles that are being written and published throughout the country that are doing infinitely more harm than good. I served with Royal Johnson, the gentleman from South Dakota, when he was chairman of the Veterans' Committee. I took the same position then that I am taking now, that our first duty was to these men who had served their country and who were compelled to occupy these hospitals.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. I think it cannot be said that there are not some things wrong with the veterans' hospitals, but the things that are wrong are mostly the sort of things that would be wrong in any vast medical system which is controlled by laymen and which is more or less bureaucratized, as is inevitable under the Veterans' Administration. I am making this point now not to criticize the Veterans' Administration as such but because having gone into it from the standpoint of a physician, I want the Members to stop and look at the medical care in the veterans' hospitals as a sample of what we would have in the whole United States if the practice of medicine were put under bureaucratic control. There might be more equal distribution of the medical care available; but the medical care available would be of far poorer grade than under our present system in this country. If veterans' hospitals are to be put under laymen, we cannot rightly expect the Veterans' Ad-

ministration to be able to avoid those troubles which will inevitably develop whenever and wherever Government bureaus under nonmedical men tell doctors how to practice.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Minnesota.

As I said we do not say there is nothing wrong in any of these hospitals. We know that some of them are crowded. We know that some of them are short of help. We know that some of them are short of doctors. We know that some of them are short of nurses. But what we are trying to do is to find out what is wrong in each individual hospital and correct it without going out here and burning the barn, so to speak, merely to kill a mouse. In other words we want to find out what is wrong and correct it as quickly as we can with as little harm as possible.

We are not trying to whitewash anybody or anything.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, we are all appreciative of the fine success in behalf of our disabled veterans rendered by our distinguished colleague, JOHN RANKIN, who has just preceded me. There is a veterans' hospital in my district in the suburbs of Dallas. The head of it is Dr. Charles L. Magruder. I have maintained fairly close contact with that institution since it was built. From all information which I have it was never better administered than under its present management. I have a very special friend who for a long time has been giving much of his time and effort to the disabled veterans of World War No. 1. He is a casualty of that war himself, P. Dale Jackson, past national executive committeeman of the Disabled American Veterans. His wife, who is equally interested, is commander of the auxiliary of the Buddies chapter, Disabled American Veterans. They have for a long time been in close contact with this hospital. When I was home for the Easter holidays, Mr. Jackson and I visited it. He seemed to be personally acquainted with many of the patients there and with the doctors and nurses in the institution. He told me they are doing a fine job, especially considering the draft upon our nurse and medical personnel required by those who have been wounded in this war. I have similar reports from other people in a position to know. I want to speak these words of commendation of the fine staff of this institution, the doctors, the nurses, and those responsible for the food and care of the disabled veterans in this facility.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 38, after line 20, insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the national

security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$390,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 28: On page 41, line 8, after "\$3,980,000", insert the following: "Provided, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station."

Mr. JONES. May I suggest to the gentleman from Michigan that Senate amendments numbered 28, 36, and 43 cover the same subject matter, and it is agreeable to me to have them considered en bloc.

Mr. RABAUT. That is agreeable to me.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 28, 36, and 43 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendments numbered 36 and 43.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 36: On page 54, line 21, after "tolls", insert the following: ", and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys."

Senate amendment No. 43: On page 56, line 23, after "automobiles", insert the following: "and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendments of the Senate numbered 28, 36, and 43.

I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, these amendments change existing law. All day, we have been passing by majority vote amendments that are legislation on appropriation bills. It is discouraging, indeed, to my way of thinking, to find the House taking this action, because the statutes which we are repealing piecemeal, were passed after mature consideration. They have been the law of the land for many years, and they have had a salutary effect upon Government spending.

The Government of the United States in its activities is not like a private business, for the affairs of a Government agency that is competing with private

enterprise are not put on such a basis that any accountant can establish approved accounting procedures and let them go on as if the heads of that organization were the heads of a private corporation. The laws of the land have been well thought out, and over a period of years have been established in order to guide the public servants who are dealing with the expenditure of public funds.

Take the travel item, for instance. Congress has had this recently brought to its attention. In fact, on yesterday we discussed it quite frequently. An allowance of one round trip at 20 cents a mile is granted to the Members of Congress during each session. The rest of the travel we pay for. The traveling we have been doing in behalf of our constituents to the departments, and even up and down our districts, we have paid for out of our own pockets. We have worn out our own cars, and bought new tires for our cars, and it has all been at our personal expense.

The law of the land states that when a person is employed in an agency he does not get any mileage for driving his car within the city where that agency is located. I think that is a wise provision. It is too easy for a man to drive his car home at night and to drive it on personal shopping tours within the city where the Government agency is located.

This matter of allowing mileage of 3, 4, and 5 cents a mile in Government agencies within the city limits of the place where the agency is established is a very, very dangerous precedent. We have done it not by repealing the law and not by writing an amendment to the law, but we have done it by legislation on appropriation bills which I expect 85 percent of the Members of Congress never examined, never even looked at, and never knew existed, until points of order were made on this appropriation bill on the 16th and 17th of March. I plead and beg in the interest of honesty in government, in the interest of practicing economy in government, that these amendments be stricken out of this bill and that the motion of the gentleman from Michigan to recede and concur be voted down. It may be urged and argued that it is a saving of money to pay a deputy marshal, for instance, 3 cents a mile for the operation of his car in serving processes and warrants, and that it would cost 20 cents a mile for him to hire a taxi. All that may be true. But, gentlemen, we do not know how many miles we are paying for at the rate of 3 cents a mile to take care of personal business. If we are going to adopt this sort of a proposition to pay a man for using his private car on a mileage basis, we ought to adopt some careful safeguards. We ought to be sure that the interest of the Government is adequately safeguarded.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. It has been figured out and been brought to our attention that it is more economical to make the payments along the lines suggested than it would be for them to use even a street car when you consider the salaries of the men and

the time it would take to travel in that way.

Mr. JONES. I recognize that is the argument of the gentleman and there have been some statements on that in the record of the Senate hearings. I recognize that. But we do not know how many miles we are paying for at the rate of 3 cents a mile, which is for personal business, politicking, and so forth. I sincerely hope that this matter will not be decided along partisan lines and that, in a burst of party loyalty, so many Republicans will vote against this sort of things and so many Democrats vote for retaining this legislative provision in the bill. I think the integrity of Congress is involved here, the Congress to which has been given by the Constitution the purse strings of the Government. We are repealing statutes little by little that the Congress in a saner moment provided, looking at Government expenditures quite a little bit more carefully than we are now. We are repealing little by little every one of those acts. When we get all the appropriation bills passed, we will have repealed for all practical purposes the money and finance sections of the United States Code.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this is the only manner in which the United States marshal's office can operate and transport prisoners if we really want to consider the cost to the Government. The same thing is true of the C. A. A., with its outlying stations far removed from certain centers. They must use automobiles for this purpose. The House certainly would not want automobiles to be purchased for that purpose and then have the cost of wear and tear of those automobiles imposed upon the taxpayers of the country as compared to this small mileage allowance.

Mr. Speaker, with reference to amendment No. 28, may I say United States marshals and their deputies, almost or without exception, use their personally owned automobiles in the discharge of their duties in the service of process and the transportation of prisoners. In view of the fact that usually there are from two to four individuals accompanying the marshal, it is deemed essential that they be reimbursed for the mileage traveled at the rate of 4 cents per mile.

On amendment No. 36, having to do with the Bureau of the Census, it is the established practice of the Congress in the language of appropriation acts to write limitations as to the uses to which appropriated funds may be put. In conformity with this practice and to insure economical expenditure of funds authorized for official travel, the Census Bureau requested the language now stricken from the bill. The Bureau will be gravely hampered in the performance of its functions if the requested language is not restored. Efficient survey operations require that the households canvassed be widely scattered and consequently a certain amount of travel is necessary as enumerators proceed from one selected dwelling to the next. The setting of a rate of 3 cents per mile within the limits of an official station for the use of privately owned automobile permits the Bureau of the Census to handle local surveys with a minimum of enumerators,

thereby relieving the strain on the manpower situation and also with a minimum of time consumed, resulting in a lesser cost for surveys to the Bureau of the Census.

Mr. Speaker, with reference to amendment No. 43, may I point out, ever since the passage of the Air Commerce Act of 1926, the C. A. A. and its predecessor organizations have been required, from time to time, to reimburse employees on a rate-per-mile basis for the use of their personal automobiles in the conduct of their official business. This was found to be necessary and in the interest of the Government, since in many cases the use of automobiles was required for only short periods of time and did not warrant the purchase, maintenance, and operation of an automobile by the Government in each case. In the maintenance of remotely located air navigation facilities, employees headquartered in the area were forced to use their personal automobiles to reach the facilities and perform their maintenance duties. In practically every case, no other means of transportation was available.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONES) there were—ayes 56, noes 39.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 31: On page 47, line 12, insert "Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the revised statutes or section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment numbered 31 and concur therein.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that amendments 31, 33, and 51 cover the same legislative provisions.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments Nos. 31, 33, and 51 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report amendments Nos. 33 and 51.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 33: Page 49, line 24, insert "Provided, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500."

Amendment No. 51: Page 60, line 9, strike out "experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis", and insert "and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments Nos. 31, 33, and 51, and concur therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 34: Page 52, line 23, insert "Provided, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 34 and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 35: Page 54, line 12, insert "temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 35 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to amendments 35 and 37 inserted in this bill by the body at the other end of the Capitol providing for additional employees for the Bureau of the Census to be appointed without civil-service qualifications, and increase the appropriation for the Census Bureau by \$1,435,000.

According to this report the money is for salaries for additional employees to be paid at rates to be fixed by the Director. The House already allowed the Census Bureau \$4,750,000. When this bill passed the House I protested the amount was more than necessary in view of the duplication of the work that is already going on in Government. The title says it is for "compiling census reports," and so forth. We have too many reports now. Four and one-half million dollars is more than is needed, now you are making it five and a half million. This extra million will not aid in the prosecution of the war or be of any real benefit. The witness who appeared to support the extra appropriation says it will be used to "sample" census matters in various centers of population. Employees will travel around doing that sort of work. This is no time to pay people to travel from place to place doing that sort of thing. We have too many people on the pay roll traveling at the expense of the Government. We have got plenty of "samples" now.

Now, about this census business again. It would seem sometimes, the Census Bureau heads spend time thinking up ways of making additional reports. You get them every few days. I wish I had the time and space to describe some of them. It is suggested that industry and

business would like the information that might be gathered. Well, I have a report, and you get them each month from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. I have one for April 30, 1945, for example. It gives figures as to the number of employees in Agriculture, self-employed, industry, and so forth. Also earnings in various lines of business, and so forth. It classifies according to war and nonwar industries, and so forth. Then comes another document almost the same time, from another arm of the Labor Department under Labor Information Bulletin that provides similar information. And along comes still another report by the War Manpower Commission with still another document entitled—said to be a guide to the Employment Service. I think it is called Labor Market Information for United States Employment Service and there are plenty more of them.

Mr. Speaker, this House has agreed to increase these appropriations by millions. We ought not to do it. I realize it is almost futile to demand it, but here is a place to save one and a half million dollars that will not go for the war effort or any real good as I see it. It should be knocked out of the bill. I think it is a waste of the people's money.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 38: Page 55, line 18, insert "not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 40: Page 56, line 10, strike out "\$9,400,000" and insert "\$14,729,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendments numbered 40 and 42 are related, and I ask unanimous consent that they may be considered together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report Senate amendment numbered 42.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 56, line 15, after the word "fund", insert "Provided further, That not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendment No. 42 relates to the estab-

lishment of an airport in Kanawha County, W. Va. The amount named in the amendment No. 40 includes the amount named in amendment No. 42.

The managers on the part of the House are opposed to singling out this airport in West Virginia for preferential treatment. It was entirely through inadvertence that our statement accompanying the conference report indicated that we would move to recede and concur in these two amendments, Nos. 40 and 42. Accordingly, I am constrained to move that the House insist upon its disagreement to these amendments.

I find myself at this time, however, in a legislative position; and I recognize the devotion of the Members from West Virginia to the House and to their districts. I recognize their popularity.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK] for it is in his district, the Sixth District of West Virginia, that this airport is proposed.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Speaker, the House bill in question—H. R. 2603—passed the House a few weeks ago and has been amended in the Senate to appropriate \$2,750,000 for an airport at Charleston, W. Va., the capital city. Five major air lines, averaging approximately 30 passenger planes a day, pass over Kanawha County with no landing field for accommodation. I doubt if there is another State capital in the United States with so many major air lines and without airport facilities.

This bill was amended for the following reasons:

First. In the early months of 1942, the Government was desirous of erecting a rubber plant at Charleston. The Rubber Reserve Company let a contract to the Carbon Carbide Chemical Corporation for the erection and operation of a rubber plant. The Carbon Carbide Chemical Corporation wanted to erect the new plant adjacent to their plant already in operation. By so doing, they could eliminate the need for a laboratory and could use their laboratory personnel in the operation of the Federal plant, thereby saving the Government the expense of a new experimental laboratory.

The site upon which they desired to build was a part of the then Charleston, W. Va., airport which was operating and enjoying a profitable business. The chamber of commerce and others interested in the airport were advised by the Secretary of Commerce, so I am informed, that if they would relinquish the airport site for the Government's use in erecting a rubber plant, the Government would, in turn, build a new airport for Charleston. They agreed to this proposition, and the rubber plant was built.

After the airport had been rendered useless for flying, all funds for building airports were placed under the control of the Army and Navy. Unfortunately for Charleston, there was no money available from the Department of Commerce. However, on June 4, 1942, the president of the Kanawha County court received a letter from the Secretary of Commerce stating he believed it would be in order to proceed with the matter of the airport, having in mind the bond issue which has been discussed previous

to this date. With this information, the county court floated a \$3,000,000-bond issue, and a site was purchased. A contract was let for the grading at the extremely low figure of .47 cents a yard, whereas the usual price is \$1 a yard. This work is now under way, and if a contract for a turn-key job could now be let to the present contractor, while his equipment is on the ground and his crew intact, at least \$100,000 could be saved by the Government.

It occurs to me, fellow members, that our county court has been more liberal than those of other counties in requesting less than half the cost of the airport be paid by the Government when it was at the suggestion of the Government, they gave up their only airport at a very critical time, depriving Charleston of airport facilities and causing a heavy loss in passenger service, mail service, and in incomes too numerous to mention at this time.

Charleston, the capital city of West Virginia, is located in Kanawha County, 374 miles southwest of Washington and 200 miles east of Cincinnati, Ohio. Its population consists of one-ninth of the entire State's population. One eighth of the State's assessed valuation is located in Kanawha County.

Kanawha County has the Nation's largest armor plate plant, the Nation's largest rubber plant installations, the largest flat glass plant in the world, and the largest axe factory in the world. There are more than 30 operating chemical industrial plants employing between twenty-five and thirty thousand men and women. It is my understanding many large corporations will not consider a location without airport facilities and perhaps for this reason, the fertile valley of Kanawha County may not have been chosen by corporations which might otherwise have located there.

I am of the opinion, fellow Members, that the need for an airport in an industrial area such as I have described is necessary and important not only to these people but also to the Nation.

I believe these officials and citizens of Kanawha County, and the citizens of the entire State of West Virginia, have been very patient in waiting for the Government's action to return to them an airport. In good faith this \$3,000,000-bond issue was floated by the officials and citizens of Kanawha County.

I believe this is the proper time for the Government to make good its promise and relieve our State and community of the inconvenience, and embarrassment caused by not having an airport, through no fault of their own. Therefore I ask your consideration and support in the passage of this amendment.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, those of us who were inclined to favor these proposals were under the impression that a motion was going to be made that the House recede and concur in the amendment. As I understand it, that motion not having been made, the proper parliamentary procedure is that we who agree with the gentleman must

vote down the present motion and then someone will be recognized to offer a motion to recede and concur; am I right?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That could be done.

Mr. JENKINS. Is there any other method by which we could proceed? Could I make the motion now?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has the floor. He could yield for that purpose.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Michigan yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. The parliamentary situation at the present time is that those of us who agree with the gentleman who just spoke will have to vote down the motion made by the gentleman from Michigan but, if he will yield or permit the motion to be voted on now, we can save time. One of the gentlemen from West Virginia can offer the motion.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I intend to yield to the other four Members from West Virginia. I will yield for the motion to be made but will retain the floor myself.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, can I make that motion?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK], for that purpose. This is in the district represented by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK], is recognized to offer the motion.

Mr. HEDRICK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute motion that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY].

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, "a certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, which stripped him of his raiment and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead." In the matter before the House the city of Charleston—the capital of West Virginia, the chemical center of the Western Hemisphere, and the greatest industrial city of its size in the world—is the "certain man" mentioned in the parable. Of course, Charleston did not fall among thieves, but she did fall among Federal agencies and Federal officials, who deprived her of her airport as completely as the biblical character was stripped of his raiment.

Prior to this action by the Government Charleston was commonly known as the hub of the aviation wheel of the State. It enjoyed the east-west and the north-south service of two nationally prominent air-line companies. Charleston provided more than half the aerial commerce that originated in the State. As a result of what the Government has done, the capital of West Virginia has, for more than 2 years, been entirely destitute of airplane service. The State, the city of Charleston, and the county of Kanawha, in which Charleston is situated, all patriotically and cheerfully acquiesced in the Government's utilization of this airport to satisfy the de-

mands of wartime necessities. But their acquiescence was evoked by the unconditional assurances of the Government's responsible spokesmen that a new and satisfactory airport would be promptly provided as compensation for the old one which was to be dedicated exclusively to the winning of the war. But notwithstanding Federal obligations and promises Federal authorities, upon one pretext or another, utterly refused or failed to redress or help to redress the injury which the State, Kanawha County, and the city of Charleston had suffered solely because of Federal action.

After hope for the redemption of governmental promises had been deferred until it had made sick the hearts of the people of Kanawha County, they voluntarily burdened themselves with a bond issue of \$3,000,000 with which to repair the loss which they had been forced to sustain. But as many of you know, except the narrow banks of the Kanawha River which flows through Charleston, she is a city of hills—high and rugged hills that extend for many miles around her in every direction.

Consequently the construction of an airport in the Charleston area is expensive to a distressing degree. It has not only become apparent but has been conclusively demonstrated that after the expenditure of the last cent of the \$3,000,000 the people have raised for construction purposes, at least \$2,750,000 more will be required to complete this important undertaking.

We appeal to the Members of the House to be good Samaritans and, by voting for the pending motion, help to compel the Federal Government to discharge not all or half, but only \$2,750,000 of the \$5,750,000 obligation she owes to the capital of West Virginia, which is the most important city of its size on the globe that is completely destitute of airport facilities.

There is much more that should be said on this subject, but the harsh, inflexible rules under which we are proceeding make it impossible for me or any other Member of the House to obtain sufficient time to discuss or even enumerate all the merits of this case. In the few remaining seconds before the fatal fall of the gavel ends my participation in the debate, let me assure the Members of the House from every State in the Union, who have most generously indicated their intention to support the motion on which we are about to vote, that they have the unlimited gratitude of the entire West Virginia delegation. The kindness of these friends in need, who are proving themselves friends indeed, will never be forgotten. It will not be unrewarded in the days to come.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'TOOLE] to make a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, uniformly I have consented to yield to my colleagues for questions, but I cannot do it in the short time allotted today.

I have a high regard for the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], and those who serve with him. He has made a mistake, however, in saying that Charleston and the State of West Virginia ask for preferential treatment in connection with this airport. That is not the fact. We are not asking for preferential treatment. We ask only that the Federal Government now give back to Kanawha County, and Charleston, the necessary funds for the completion of this vitally important airport. I remind you that Charleston possessed an airport which was formerly in operation, served by Pennsylvania Central Airlines north and south, and American Airlines east and west—an important artery of travel to the people of our State and the Nation.

My colleagues, you are fair-minded men, and I feel you will agree that when the United States Government came, through one of its agencies, and took the former airport property, that we have a right to present and have accepted the request for Federal money. It was under the impact of war that there was a ready acceptance by our citizenry, when request for airport lands were made, that these were quickly given. These West Virginians, at cost to their personal or selfish wishes, would do the same if called on again. They have produced, in the great Kanawha Valley, the products for successful prosecution of the global war.

Charleston today—not 5 years hence—is entitled to Federal aid to supplement local funds to do a job which will aid indirectly all the country in peacetime travel and trade, and serve as a defense unit if we are ever called to fight another war.

Let us remember that the people of West Virginia, through their Representatives, have never come into this Chamber and asked for an appropriation of Federal funds until first we have put our house in order at home. This, Mr. Speaker, has been done in the appeal now pending for your judgment.

The people of Kanawha County by a bond issue raised the sum of \$3,000,000 to contribute substantially to this construction of new landing facilities; in other words, we are paying more than 60 percent of the total cost of the airport now being built.

We only ask that colleagues who have worked with us and who know us here in this House give us today the Federal funds and the further opportunity to complete this airport. The contractor's equipment already is on the ground doing the job. Ultimately the Federal Government will be saved actually perhaps \$100,000 to \$400,000 in this necessary aid to the Nation's airport system. We come not in a pleading fashion, we only ask for justice. That is the reason all West Virginians have joined in this appeal.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. ELLIS].

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I am in entire sympathy with this project. I should like to emphasize just two or three points which seem to me to be the controlling factors.

The first has already been stated—that Kanawha County and Charleston, our capital city, had an airport that was satisfactory in every respect. It was taken over by the Government to construct a synthetic-rubber plant there, which has made a great contribution to the war effort.

Let me emphasize the fact that West Virginia does not have much level land suitable for landing areas; in fact, this was the only available land in that valley which could be used as an airport, and that was taken by the Government. Now, what happens? The same thing that happens in most West Virginia communities. We are driven to the mountains, to the hills, to the hilltops, if you please, which have to be cut down and the valleys filled in to construct our airports. This costs money.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Is it not also true that this location was highly suitable for the synthetic-rubber plant because it was an area along the river, and that is the reason the Government took it over?

Mr. ELLIS. That is quite true. It is a location in the valley.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. It seems to me in fairness this appropriation ought to be allowed.

Mr. ELLIS. That is right. You could take the \$3,000,000 which has been appropriated by the county and the balance it will take to finish it and go into any of the Prairie States and build a dozen airports with it. This sort of construction costs money. The county and the city have made a magnificent contribution in their \$3,000,000 bond issue.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. Is it not also a fact that Charleston, W. Va., now is the recognized chemical center of the world? It is a very busy big city.

Mr. ELLIS. That is true.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE].

(Mr. KEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I hardly feel it is necessary to add my word to what has already been said in reference to this matter. You have heard a statement of the matter from our colleague [Mr. NEELY], who was Governor of the State of West Virginia when the Government walked in and took away the airport of the State's capital city and used it for the building of a synthetic rubber factory.

This may not be a legal obligation on the Government, although if there was a forum in which we could bring an ac-

tion against the Government it would be impossible for them to plead the statute of frauds against that action. There is a writing, signed by a Government official, acknowledging the debt and this writing will later be read to you.

However, there is certainly a moral obligation on the Government to assist the people of West Virginia in the construction of a new airport. This was fully understood by the body at the other end of the Capitol when it inserted this appropriation in the bill now under consideration.

Nature has not been kind to West Virginia in providing sites for airports or airfields. It is a State of high mountains and deep valleys. There is very little level land suitable for airports and landing strips. Without level land, the cost of construction is vastly increased. Charleston had this site for an airport, a proper and convenient site and the only one available where the cost of construction would not be excessive. They constructed an airport at a cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000, and then the Government took it over for Government purposes. The city of Charleston has a new airport under construction at the present time. The money provided by the city will not complete it. The appropriation provided by the bill now before us will be only a part payment toward the additional cost of construction occasioned by the action of the Government.

This is no gift to the city of Charleston or to the people of West Virginia. To make this appropriation is an act of justice. The United States Government took over a city's airport for its own use. Now it is a moral obligation upon the Government to assist in the construction of a new airport.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEE. I yield.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is also a fact that the then Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Jesse Jones, wrote to the president of the county court of Kanawha telling those in responsibility to proceed with the airport construction, because the Federal Government would do its part.

Mr. KEE. That is absolutely true. I thank my colleague for his contribution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from West Virginia has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been said, and truthfully so, "Thrice armed is he whose cause is just."

Some days ago when the House gave consideration to the naval appropriation, I was, through the courtesy of the subcommittee handling the appropriation, given an opportunity to get some facts in the RECORD concerning the treatment accorded my State's capital city in the matter of airport facilities.

It was held at that time that my amendment was not germane to the naval appropriations bill. It was rejected on a point of order. Today, the matter is quite different. The other body has seen fit to amend the Commerce Department appropriation as found in H. R.

2603, now before the House for concurrence.

It shall be my pleasure in the next few minutes to prove that the action taken was not only germane but proper. If I may be permitted to borrow a leaf from the notes of my many friends in this House who are lawyers, I can in all sincerity say not only that my cause is just but that I also come into the court with clean hands.

Prior to the Second World War Charleston had an excellent municipal airport, erected at a cost of some \$1,400,000. It was taken over by the Defense Plant Corporation as a site for one of the Nation's largest synthetic rubber plants. The then Secretary of Commerce and R. F. C. Administrator, Jesse Jones, assured the Charleston City and Kanawha County officials that a new and better airport would be provided.

In this connection the president of the Kanawha County court, Mr. W. T. Brotherton, and the court's attorney, Dale Casto, came to Washington in May 1942 and had a conference with Mr. Jones on the airport situation. As proof that the conference was held and that Mr. Jones did make a commitment I desire to read for the RECORD the following letter from Mr. Jones to Mr. Brotherton:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, June 4, 1942.

Mr. W. T. BROTHERTON,
President, County Court of Kanawha
County, Charleston, W. Va.

DEAR MR. BROTHERTON: Your letter of June 1 received.

I tried to get you at the hotel that afternoon but without success.

The legislation contemplates construction of your airport, but I am unable to tell you just when the bill will pass. The conference committee is in agreement, so it would seem in order for you to proceed in the matter.

I was glad to see you and hope everything will work out to your entire satisfaction.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES.

As a result of the understanding, the Kanawha County citizens voted the sum of \$1,000,000 in bonds in August 1942. This money was held pending action by the Federal Government. In the meantime representatives of the C. A. A., a bureau in Mr. Jones' department, came to Charleston and assisted in selecting a site for the new airport. The county court acquired title to the new site and appropriated money out of its general county funds in the amount of \$125,000 for its purchase. In addition, the West Virginia State Road Commission obligated its funds in the amount of \$200,000 to construct new highways to the airport site.

There was further delay on the part of the Government, and the court, realizing its inability to do the work with \$1,000,000, voted, by a 20 to 1 vote, bonds in the amount of \$3,000,000 in November 1943. To prove the Government was still interested Mr. Jones, accompanied by Senator Wallgren, of Washington, and Senator Truman, now President Truman, attended a banquet at Charleston to celebrate the completion of the new rubber plant, at which time Mr. Jones publicly

stated the Government should do something to complete the new airport.

As late as June 1944 the Kanawha County court was advised by letter from James M. Barnes, administrative assistant to the President, that the C. A. A. had approved the sum of \$4,180,000 for the completion of the new airport. In view of this commitment the court went ahead and let a contract for the grading and drainage of the airport site in the sum of \$2,480,286. This contract will be completed within the next 3 months and the court finds itself without funds to complete the runways and contract the necessary building to make the airport usable.

In the meantime Charleston, a city with a population of near 100,000 people, is denied airport facilities they once enjoyed.

I have here a telegram from Governor Meadows, of West Virginia, calling attention to the fact that until the Charleston Airport is completed other airports in our State are handicapped because of cancelation of east-west, north-south air service due to their inability to land at Charleston.

The Senate has recognized the justness of the claim and of the Government's obligation and has seen fit to provide funds in the form of an amendment to H. R. 2603, now before the House for concurrence. I hope it will be the pleasure of the Members to concur in the committee item of \$12,577,000 in item 40 of the committee report, and thereby discharge an honest Government obligation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE].

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, someone asked me why a Member from down in the mountains of Tennessee is interested in an airport in West Virginia. My reply was that the better half of my firm came from West Virginia, her father having had the distinction of representing that State in the Senate of the United States at one time. I have long since learned to respect her judgment. She either exercised good judgment or was very charitable when she accepted my marriage proposal. Of course, I am inclined to think she exercised good judgment, although I am not too sure about that.

Time does not permit me to go into a detailed discussion of the merits of this proposal. It pretty well speaks for itself. The capital city of a great State such as West Virginia which gave up its airport for the war effort at the instance of the War Department and was told by its representatives that the Government would furnish another site, and not having any airport facilities available to it is sufficient indication that the Federal Government should cooperate with the local community, which has raised more than \$3,000,000 for the purpose of building an airport, to insure its completion. After the War Department decided that this rubber plant should be located at Charleston, it is manifest that this was the only suitable location near the city for this project. It now would be unfortunate if the Government should not

come through as promised and acquire another site for these people. It is my hope that the House will cooperate in helping to make airport facilities possible to the capital of the State of West Virginia by receding and concurring in this amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I do not come from West Virginia, nor do any of my people by blood or marriage come from West Virginia, but I am a hill-billy from the Ozark Mountains. We hill-billies do stick together. The hills in West Virginia are no higher than those in the Ozarks but the "hollers" are a little deeper. Our people are much alike. Some West Virginians and Missourians still cover their houses with bull hides and use their tails for lightning rods. We "aint" the smartest folks in the world but we know what justice is.

I saw this splendid airport at Charleston before the Government took it over. I have seen the same airport on which the Government has spent huge sums of money in building one of the greatest synthetic rubber plants in the United States. I also know the dangers of flying over West Virginia. One of our aircraft, flying from Pittsburgh to Birmingham about 3 weeks ago, crashed in West Virginia and all of its occupants were killed.

Charleston deserves a substitute airport and the Federal Government is honor bound to furnish the money. Uncle Sam is not giving the city of Charleston any gratuity but will simply pay back a just obligation if this appropriation is voted. And, regardless of the cost, this busy city which has contributed so much to the war effort will not get as good an airport as the one she generously and patriotically turned over to the Federal Government. Let us give back to Charleston at least a portion of what we took from her.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I think it might be well to state that there have not been any hearings in connection with this item. It was presented to the committee in the other body after hearings were closed, so there is nothing upon which to base judgment from the record. So I contacted the Defense Plants Corporation to get some of the details.

I have here a plat of the ownership of the property. I find that the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation purchased the airport property rather than the Government of the United States. The only land that the Government of the United States owns is 3.80 acres abutting the old airport grounds. It would seem to me that making the city of Charleston stand whole on the basis of any wrongdoing on the part of the Government is out of place, because the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. bought the old airport at Charleston and paid \$135,000 for it. In addition to that, they bought considerable numbers of small properties adjacent to the airport. I do not see from the correspondence, which I will put in the RECORD, where the Govern-

ment of the United States owes any particular debt for any wrongdoing to the city of Charleston. In addition to that, enormous expenditures have been made by the Government to build these plants in Charleston. The wealth of the city of Charleston has been increased by the enormous pay rolls at these plants. Some 2,000 people are employed.

Many Members have talked to me about supporting this \$2,750,000 for an airport. I well recognize a great many Congressmen want airports, and the city of Charleston presents no unusual case. It seems to me the correspondence between the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, in a letter dated May 9 to Mr. Allan Brown, general counsel of the Defense Plant Corporation, to which is attached a plat of the land involved and which I cannot put in the RECORD, disposes of any claim that the Government owns this airport ground.

I think we come down to the proposition that we have a policy of not putting any money for airports in appropriation bills of the House. The bills go over to the other body and come back with at least one airport appropriation item. The other body did this last year and they have done it again this year. That may be the policy of the other body, but we should go into consideration of the Charleston airport with our eyes open and know that we are voting for one airport in the United States. I do not see any equities in the matter in favor of Charleston. The correspondence referred to follows:

DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION,
Washington, May 10, 1945.

HON. ROBERT F. JONES,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Re Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation. Plancor 229.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JONES: Pursuant to your request, the following shows the land acquired by this Corporation in connection with the captioned project:

Grantor	Date of deed	Acreage	Purchase price
Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation.....	Apr. 7, 1942	18.377	\$11,919.50
Do.....	June 30, 1942	36.2953	23,591.45
Do.....	do.....	25.8160	16,780.40
Butts.....	Nov. 6, 1942	.016	400.00
M. K. Malcome.....	Aug. 30, 1943	1.5521	4,600.00
Kelly Realty Co.....	do.....	9.9221	12,402.62
Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation.....	July 7, 1944	3.8026	6,721.25

Our records show that Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation purchased 89.8911 acres of land from the city of Charleston at a total purchase price of \$135,000, which was verified by telephone conversation this morning with Mr. H. E. Thompson, of Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation.

Parcel No. 7, above listed, is the only land acquired by this corporation which had previously been a part of the Charleston City Airport.

Mr. Thompson further stated in his telephone conversation that the city of Charleston did not own sufficient land for the proper operation of an airport, and at the time of the beginning of the construction of the butadene plant the runways of the airport encroached on lands belonging to the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation.

I trust that the above information is sufficient for your purposes.

Very truly yours,

SAM H. HUSBANDS, *President.*

DEFENSE PLANT CORPORATION,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1945.

HON. ROBERT F. JONES,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JONES: Supplementing Mr. Husbands' letter of today regarding property acquired by this Corporation at Institute, W. Va., and property of the city of Charleston, W. Va., acquired by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, I am forwarding to you a copy of a letter received today from Mr. H. E. Thompson, vice president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, and a copy of a plat showing lands owned by this corporation.

If there is anything further that we can obtain for you in connection with this matter, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

ALAN B. BROWN,
Assistant General Counsel.

CARBIDE & CARBON
CHEMICALS CORPORATION,
New York, N. Y., May 9, 1945.

Mr. ALAN B. BROWN,
General Counsel, Defense Plant Corporation,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. BROWN: In accordance with your telephone request of this morning, I have checked the property records relating to our land at Institute, W. Va., and the portion of it which we have sold to Defense Plant Corporation, with particular reference to former ownership, and wish to advise as follows:

Our original purchase at Institute, W. Va., came in three parcels with acreages as follows:

	Acres
Maxwell Malcolm et al.....	26.9714
Myer Land Co.....	103.2368
The Charleston National Bank.....	44.1126
Total.....	174.3208

Of this property we sold Defense Plant Corporation one tract of 18.3377 acres as a site for the first butadiene unit, but with the expansion of the synthetic rubber program from time to time we were asked for additional land, which was given in four separate parcels, the last of which included the land for the United States Rubber Co.'s copolymer plant. The total of these five parcels amounts to 80.4490 acres, all of which we had purchased from the three sources shown above.

At a later date we purchased the adjoining piece of property, which had previously been the Charleston Municipal Airport, known as Wertz Field. The purchase of the airport involved not only purchases from the city of Charleston itself but purchases from many individuals who had building lots in the property which, before its use as an airport, had been subdivided into building lots. The total number of individual pieces of real estate that had to be cleared is shown by our records to have been 89. In many of these cases heirs were involved, so that the task of putting this property in shape for use for plant purposes was a difficult and extensive one.

The total airport acreage purchased was 133.88 acres, and of this 3,8026 acres were sold to Defense Plant Corporation for the purpose of giving clearance on the north side of the original butadiene plant site.

The accompanying photostat shows the six parcels of land which we have sold to Defense Plant Corporation to make up the institute plant site, the 3,8026 acres of land which we acquired as part of the airport property being colored in red.

We hope this gives you the information desired.

Very truly yours,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Vice President.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(Mr. ELLIS, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. NEELY, and Mr. SHORT asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I do not live in West Virginia, but I know Charleston. I have landed several times at the airport which the Government took over. I know Charleston is one of the busiest cities in America; it is one of the most prosperous. It is the capital of the State. The Government has great investments there, and the Government would do well to encourage them in building this airport.

There has been a misunderstanding with reference to the amount of land taken by the Government and also the amount of money that the city of Charleston will invest in this project. I think some of the Members from West Virginia who know the facts ought to have time to explain this fully, and I am going to yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] for this purpose.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, a longer debate could very well have further clarified this subject. We know that the operation of aircraft in and out of airports is many times determined not by the actual runway lengths but by surrounding buildings and hazardous approaches.

The smokestacks of the Rubber Reserve plant and the proximity of the buildings themselves make it impossible to operate airports in that section.

The closing of the Charleston Airport can be attributed almost exclusively by the needs of the Government for the river valley site.

I repeat that Kanawha County citizens have taxed themselves for \$3,000,000 to help defray the airport now being built.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that so many Members are interested in the construction of airports today. I am sure all of you know of my activities in connection with civil aviation and my efforts to have airports constructed in this country. The Government has encouraged communities to build airports, not only in West Virginia but in every State in the Union, including all communities. Since this matter has come up I have learned a great deal about this particular airport from my colleague the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. ELLIS] and from Senator REVERCOMB, of West Virginia, both of whom have worked so hard for Charleston, and also my friend the gentleman from West Virginia, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, and others. They all want this airport completed, but I owe a duty to this House as a member of the Committee on Appropriations and I owe a duty to the other communities who are represented here by Members of Congress whose airports are not completed today. I owe a duty to those who have airports in a condi-

tion similar to that of Charleston. We cannot get these airports completed regarding which some of you have talked to me, although we have money appropriated for some of them, because the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board will not give us clearance on labor and materials.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I am very sorry, I cannot yield to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia because my time is so limited.

Mr. Speaker, I do not say that Charleston is asking for preference. But this would set a precedent. I am as interested as you people down there to have that airport completed because you need it, but there are other airports uncompleted in the United States which should also be completed. All should have the same treatment.

My duty to you is to say that if we are going to allow the other body to include a \$2,750,000 item in an appropriation bill without hearings for the construction of an airport in any particular place, then I feel that I have not done my duty to those of you in the House who are waiting so patiently now to have the airports in your communities completed. These are airports on which we have had complete hearings and for which there has been Budget approval.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. SHORT. We all know the very able and hard work the gentleman from Nebraska has done and that he is acting out of the highest motives and that his conscience dictates what he says, but I want to answer his argument.

Mr. STEFAN. I yielded for a question only. I have but a few minutes.

Mr. SHORT. We all want certain airports completed, but we know that the airport at Charleston is in a different category.

Mr. STEFAN. Not entirely. It has had no Budget approval.

Mr. SHORT. Yes; and the city of Charleston had to give it. They did, without a whimper or any reluctance, give an airport that already existed.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I have another responsibility to the House and the people. You and I know that all of the airports that have been completed have been by Budget approval or there were hearings held on them. The gentleman from West Virginia said the Army is in favor of constructing this airport, and I assume that is true. They said if they would give up this land for a rubber plant, the Government would give them an airport. Then why no Budget approval? I know that you do not want the members of your committee to pass and approve appropriation items for one part of the country without Budget approval or full hearings. Why did they not get Budget approval for this if the Government said it was going to give them an airport? I admire the fight our colleagues from West Virginia are waging for Charleston, but let us not favor one locality and neglect others.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, it was not anticipated by me that this motion would be made by the committee which therefore made possible the motion offered by the gentleman from West Virginia to recede and concur. I am heartily in favor of the procedure taken for two reasons: The first reason, and one of the most interesting to me, is that on the motion to recede and concur some very vital funds will remain in the bill that should have been, in my humble judgment, placed there by the House.

I offered an amendment which would provide some funds for certain transoceanic radio ranges and communications and for a traffic-control automatic posting system. With the traffic that is coming back from both Europe and the Orient by air, I can think of nothing more vital than these transocean radio ranges—those beams that go out over the ocean and guide our planes to a safe landing on shore. Those planes will be carrying not only our soldiers and sailors but the wounded as well.

There is one more matter in connection with this airport at Charleston, W. Va. As a member of the Select Committee to Investigate Air Accidents, I had occasion about 3 years ago with the members of that committee to investigate an accident at that place, and I can say to you with all confidence that when the Government asked to take over this land that was the airport at Charleston, W. Va., there just was not anywhere else that an airport could be built except on the top of a mountain. In my opinion, the Government of the United States is duty bound to replace the airport site that Charleston has had, the only one available to it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HINSHAW. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have a high regard for the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], but this is not preferential treatment when Congress appropriates funds to be used to replace the facility Charleston once possessed.

Mr. HINSHAW. I do not regard it as such. It has a very unique position in the United States. In nearly every other place in the United States there is an additional square mile or two of flat land available for an airport, but West Virginia stands on end all over the place and there would not be any flat place for an airport.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The gentleman, who is one of the aviation spokesmen of this House and who knows his subject, also realizes that in this body we have taken care of appropriations to complete W. P. A. airport projects. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] desired such projects completed and we acted affirmatively on that request. I spoke and voted for such a plan of action.

Mr. HINSHAW. The Government did take this land. It was the only land that was at all flat that was available for an airport site, and it was not too good at that, but certainly, with no other site

available, the Government should give these people a site for an airport properly worked out.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I feel very kindly toward the objective of the gentlemen from West Virginia, but I hope you will appreciate the attitude and the responsibility of the committee handling this appropriation.

I am prepared to admit that Charleston did have a good airport. I am prepared to assume that some representative of the Government promised the people of the city of Charleston and those interested they would restore, rebuild, or construct an airport at Charleston upon condition that they furnish land upon which a plant for the manufacture of rubber might be constructed. I will assume that is all correct.

But it has not yet been stated when the representatives of the Government promised to restore this airport. Nobody has said it would be done in 1945. Nobody has said it was to be done in 1944, or when the war was over. There are a number of other places in the United States where representatives of the Government came in a few years ago and said to the city, or the municipality, or other parties interested, "We need this airport for military purposes, and we will restore any damages you may sustain."

This committee is charged with the responsibility of protecting those interested in such airports. If this committee had made the promise that the money would be furnished for the airport at Charleston, it would be an entirely different thing. But the committee did not promise it. The committee is charged with the responsibility of giving due consideration and equal consideration to airports in other States. It was never brought to our attention. There were no hearings conducted. No justifications were submitted. This is the first time I ever heard of this proposition.

No budget was submitted to our committee, we have none now. Who made the estimate of the cost? Who here can tell that it will cost \$2,700,000—the amount requested?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HARE. But now we find this amendment in here. Suppose your committee now would agree to let this amendment go by uncontested, what would you say to your people when you get back home after you, without any justification, without any budget estimate, and admit you voted to pass this item? Do not place the blame on this committee because we are asking you to oppose the appropriation. I do not mean to criticize the delegation from West Virginia. They have a right to ask for the money. But I want to say this, in all fairness to the other mem-

bers of this body, that if this delegation had been as assiduous before the Bureau of the Budget as they have been to come before this House and ask us to make this appropriation, they would have probably had some justifications to present in the regular parliamentary way, and it may have been in such order as to justify our support. But what reply is your committee going to make when these other States come in here tomorrow or next day and inquire: "Why did you give an appropriation of \$2,750,000 for this airport when the one in my State, the one in my district, the one in my community is just as deserving and in just as much need as the one over here in West Virginia?" I do not depreciate the need or the necessity for the airport in West Virginia but I am insisting that your committee is entitled to certain considerations, and the other Members of the Congress are entitled to consideration by this committee, and we should see to it that equity and fairness should be the guiding principle upon which we appropriate funds for the construction of these airports.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman made the assertion that no promise had been made as to when the airport might be constructed.

Mr. HARE. No; I said I had not heard of any.

Mr. BAILEY. I put in the RECORD, and would have announced publicly on the floor, a letter from the Assistant President, J. M. Byrnes, who was formerly a Member of Congress, as late as June 4, 1944, saying that the C. A. A. had definitely allocated \$4,180,000 for this airport. Otherwise, we never would have voted the bonds and let the contract.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. NEELY. Does not the gentleman know that of all these other airport undertakings to which he has referred there is not one in the United States with a status similar to that of the one at Charleston?

Mr. HARE. No; I do not know that.

Mr. NEELY. I make that statement as the result of a great deal of investigation.

Mr. HARE. I am not here to argue with you about that, but I am here to emphasize the fact that you did not bring any such information to our committee. You did not present the information and subject yourself to examination, and it does not come here with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have an acquaintance with the airport situation in Charleston, W. Va. I have talked to some of the leading citizens of

that city about their problem, and am informed as to the reason why the original airport was taken away from the city. I am in favor of this appropriation so that the Government will give back to the city of Charleston that which it took away, and will give back to the central West the air facilities which were suspended because of the abandonment of the former Charleston Airport. I am for this amendment.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a division of the motion to recede and concur. The funds carried in this amendment are a great deal more than are necessary for this project because of the other items that are in the Senate amendment. The difference can be seen on page 56 of the bill. The amount was \$9,400,000 and it has been changed to \$14,729,000. The amount necessary for the construction of this airport is only \$2,750,000.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to offer an amendment in the amount of \$12,577,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That would not be in order until a vote is taken on the motion to recede.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. The motion which the gentleman intends to make, as he stated, would strike out these very necessary funds for over-ocean radio ranges and some other things which the Senate has put in.

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. HINSHAW. I hope the gentleman's motion will not be carried as these are very vitally needed.

Mr. RABAUT. The Senate conferees agreed to leave them out.

Mr. HINSHAW. The motion that has been made is to recede and concur in the Senate amendments. Whatever the Senate conferees stated, the Senate amendment No. 40 is for \$14,000,000. That carries these very vitally necessary funds for the transport by air of our soldiers back and forth across the seas.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. As I understand the situation, the motion to recede is the first to be acted on.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STEFAN. Was the gentleman from West Virginia recognized to offer an amendment?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Not at this time. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HEDRICK] has offered a motion to recede and concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. STEFAN. Is that the question before the House now?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has asked for a division of the question, so that the first vote will come on the question of whether or not the House will recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate.

The question is on the motion that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 97, noes 7.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House concurs in the amendment of the Senate No. 40 with the following amendment: On page 56, line 10, strike out "\$14,729,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$12,577,000."

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HINSHAW. Unanimous consent having been granted that the House consider both amendments en bloc, that is, Senate amendments No. 40 and No. 42, is an amendment such as this in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is in order at this time.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided, and there were—ayes 101, noes 8.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now is on the motion that the House concur in the amendment of the Senate No. 42.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 41: Page 56, line 12, after the word "available", insert "without warrant action."

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, amendments 41 and 50 refer to the same subject matter.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendments numbered 41 and 50 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report amendment No. 50.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 50: Page 59, line 8, insert "without warrant action."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 41 and 50 and concur therein.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, this is another amendment which restores language which was stricken out in the House on a point of order.

The funds that are spent by any agency of the Government must be spent on an accountable warrant, according to the statute which has been established for a great many years, to wit: Title 31, section 147 of the United States Code. I have read the Senate hearings at pages 296, 297, and 298, where they state this

is just an internal Treasury procedure and that it stops red tape. I insist that this amendment sets a dangerous precedent. It should not be adopted.

A motion to recede and concur should not be agreed to, for the reason that when the amendment restores funds that they may be expended without warrant action, it seems to me it clearly shows that the funds may be expended without an accountable warrant, which is required by law.

I sincerely trust the membership will vote down the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 55: Page 73, line 14, insert: "During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement with the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 56: Page 73, line 22, insert: "Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for travel shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States to their former homes in the United States or points of not further distance, since the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 56 and concur therein.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 59: Page 82, line 1, insert:

"Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any tem-

porary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion made by the chairman of the subcommittee. This language was stricken from the bill upon its passage through the House on March 16 upon a point of order raised by myself on account of the fact that it is legislative in character.

While the language of the amendment relates to the classification of law clerks and secretaries to Federal, district, and circuit court judges its effect is to bring about a further increase in the salaries of these employees.

Last year in the passage of this bill through the House there was recommended by the Committee on Appropriations for this purpose a similar item. It was eliminated by the House. The Senate subsequently restored it and when the bill was finally enacted it carried an increase of \$162,000 for these employees, 386 in number, or approximately \$420 each increase in the annual salary of these employees. It must be remembered that in addition to that these employees receive the 21.6 percent increase provided under the Overtime Pay Act of 1943.

The proposal is made here to add \$172,800 additional for the payment of these same employees. It may, of course, be contemplated that some few additional law clerks may be employed, but the net effect of the proposed language in which concurrence is here sought would amount to an increase above the increase of \$420 per employee on the average granted in last year's bill to these employees of district and Federal judges.

In my judgment this sort of procedure is in no way justified, and I feel obliged to offer my objection to receding and concurring in the Senate amendment. I certainly hope that the House will not provide for this further increase in these salaries at this time, although I realize that its action on yesterday in providing a 25 percent addition in the compensation of its own Members handicaps it in refusing any salary increases that may be sought by any employees of the Federal Government.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks

I have just made may follow consideration of amendment No. 35, and I also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this amendment covers secretaries and law clerks to Federal judges. I went into the matter at great length when the bill was being considered by the House and will not say anything about it now.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recede and concur.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 29, noes 6.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote, on the ground a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 168, nays 103, not voting 161.

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—168

Allen, La.	Green	Murdock
Anderson, Calif.	Gregory	Murray, Tenn.
Bealey	Hagen	Necely
Beckworth	Hale	Norrell
Bell	Hare	O'Brien, Ill.
Bland	Harless, Ariz.	O'Brien, Mich.
Brehm	Harris	O'Toole
Brooks	Havenner	Patrick
Brown, Ga.	Hedrick	Patterson
Burch	Henry	Peterson, Fla.
Burgin	Holifield	Peterson, Ga.
Butler	Holmes, Wash.	Pickett
Canfield	Huber	Pittenger
Cannon, Mo.	Izac	Poage
Carnahan	Jackson	Price, Fla.
Chapman	Johnson, Calif.	Prlest
Chelf	Johnson,	Rabaut
Chenoweth	Luther A.	Ramey
Clason	Johnson,	Ramspeck
Coffee	Lyndon B.	Randolph
Combs	Jones	Reece, Tenn.
Cooley	Jonkman	Reed, Ill.
Cooper	Judd	Resa
Courtney	Kearney	Richards
Cunningham	Kelley, Pa.	Rizley
Curtis	Kelly, Ill.	Robinson, Utah
D'Alesandro	Kerr	Rogers, Mass.
Daughton, Va.	Kilday	Rowan
Davis	Kopplemann	Ryter
Dingell	LaFollette	Sadowski
Doughton, N. C.	Lanham	Sasser
Douglas, Ill.	Larcade	Schwabe, Mo.
Doyle	Lea	Schwabe, Okla.
Earthman	Lesinski	Sharp
Eberharter	Lewis	Sheppard
Elliott	Llnk	Sheridan
Ellsworth	Ludlow	Short
Elsaesser	Lyle	Sikes
Feighan	McCormack	Smith, Maine
Fernandez	McDonough	Smith, Wis.
Flannagan	McGlinchey	Snyder
Fogarty	McKenzie	Somers, N. Y.
Folger	McMillan, S. C.	Spence
Forand	Mahon	Starkey
Fulton	Maloney	Stefan
Gallagher	Mansfield,	Stigler
Gary	Mont.	Stockman
Gearhart	Marcantonio	Sullivan
Geelan	May	Sumners, Tex.
Gillespie	Miller, Calif.	Talbot
Gordon	Mills	Thom
Gore	Morrison	Thomas, Tex.
Gorski	Mott	Thomason
Granger	Mundt	Tolan

Towe
Trimble
Weaver

Weichel
West
Whittington

Wickersham
Wolverton, N. J.
Woodrum, Va.

NAYS—103

Abernethy
Allen, Ill.
Andersen,
H. Carl
Andersen,
August H.
Angell
Arnold
Bennett, Mo.
Bishop
Blackney
Bolton
Brown, Ohio
Brumbaugh
Bryson
Buck
Buffett
Bulwinkle
Byrnes, Wls.
Campbell
Carlson
Case, S. Dak.
Church
Clevenger
Cole, Kans.
Cole, Mo.
Cole, N. Y.
Colmer
Corbett
Crawford
Dolliver
Dondero
Durham
Dworshak
Ellis
Elston

Engel, Mich.
Fallon
Fenton
Gifford
Gillette
Gille
Goodwin
Gossett
Graham
Griffiths
Gwynne, Iowa
Harness, Ind.
Herter
Heselton
Hess
Hill
Hobbs
Hoeven
Hope
Howell
Hull
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson, Ill.
Johnson, Ind.
Keefe
Kilburn
Knutson
Kunkel
Landis
LeCompte
LeFevre
McConnell
McCowan
McGregor
Martin, Iowa

Martin, Mass.
Mason
Michener
Miller, Nebr.
Murray, Wis.
O'Konski
Phillips
Ploeser
Rankin
Reed, N. Y.
Rees, Kans.
Robertson,
N. Dak.
Robertson, Va.
Robson, Ky.
Rockwell
Rodgers, Pa.
Rogers, Fla.
Scrivner
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Ohio
Springer
Stevenson
Sumner, Ill.
Taber
Talle
Tarver
Thomas, N. J.
Wasielewski
Whitten
Wigglesworth
Winstead
Wolcott
Wood

NOT VOTING—161

Adams
Anderson,
N. Mex.
Andrews, Ala.
Andrews, N. Y.
Arends
Auchincloss
Baldwin, Md.
Baldwin, N. Y.
Barden
Barrett, Pa.
Barrett, Wyo.
Barry
Bates, Ky.
Bates, Mass.
Beall
Bender
Bennet, N. Y.
Biemiller
Bloom
Bonner
Boren
Boykin
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Buckley
Bunker
Byrne, N. Y.
Camp
Cannon, Fla.
Case, N. J.
Celler
Chiperfield
Clark
Clements
Cochran
Cox
Cravens
Crosser
Curley
Dawson
De Lacy
Delaney,
James J.
Delaney,
John J.
Dickstein
Dirksen
Domengeaux
Douglas, Calif.
Drewry
Eaton
Engle, Calif.
Ervin
Fellows
Fisher

Flood
Fuller
Gamble
Gardner
Gathings
Gavin
Gerlach
Gibson
Granahan
Grant, Ala.
Grant, Ind.
Gross
Gwinn, N. Y.
Hall,
Edwin Arthur
Hall,
Leonard W.
Halleck
Hancock
Hand
Hart
Hartley
Hayes
Healy
Hebert
Heffernan
Hendricks
Hinschaw
Hoch
Hoffman
Holmes, Mass.
Hook
Horan
Jarman
Jennings
Johnson, Okla.
Kean
Kee
Kefauver
Keogh
Kling
Kinzer
Kirwan
Lane
Latham
Lemke
Luce
Lynch
McGehee
McMillen, Ill.
Madden
Manasco
Mansfield, Tex.
Morrow
Monroney
Morgan

Murphy
Norton
O'Hara
O'Neal
Outland
Pace
Patman
Pfeifer
Philbin
Plumley
Powell
Powers
Price, Ill.
Quinn, N. Y.
Rabin
Rains
Rayfiel
Rich
Riley
Rivers
Roe, Md.
Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, N. Y.
Rooney
Russell
Sabath
Savage
Shafer
Simpson, Pa.
Slaughter
Smith, Va.
Sparkman
Stewart
Sundstrom
Taylor
Tibbott
Torrens
Traynor
Vinson
Voorhis, Calif.
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Wadsworth
Walter
Welss
Welch
White
Wilson
Winter
Wolfenden, Pa.
Woodhouse
Woodruff, Mich.
Worley
Zimmerman

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Adams.
 Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Fellows.
 Mr. Hoch with Mr. Barrett of Wyoming.
 Mr. Crosser with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. John J. Delaney with Mr. Kean.
 Mr. Barden with Mr. Beall.
 Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Gamble.
 Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Kinzer.
 Mr. Grant of Alabama with Mr. McMillen of Illinois.
 Mr. Barrett of Pennsylvania with Mr. Bender.
 Mr. Drewry with Mr. O'Hara.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
 Mr. Hendricks with Mrs. Luce.
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Powers.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Gwinn of New York.
 Mr. Gardner with Mr. Plumley.
 Mr. Kee with Mr. Rich.
 Mr. Gibson with Mr. Hinshaw.
 Mr. Bonner with Mr. Shafer.
 Mr. King with Mr. Sundstrom.
 Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Wadsworth.
 Mr. Riley with Mr. Horan.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Taylor.
 Mr. Walter with Mr. Vursell.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider the various votes taken on the conference report will be laid on the table.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the conference report just considered may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a statement made by Mr. Arthur Besse before the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PITTENGER (at the request of Mr. STEFAN), was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the aviation question.

Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include several editorials.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper editorial.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include three brief newspaper articles.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DE LACY (at the request of Mr. PATTERSON), was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article appearing in the Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article by Mr. Kehoe, of Washington, Iowa.

Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and that they may appear immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] in reference to Veterans' Administration hospitals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next after the legislative program for the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 1 hour in connection with observations I made on my recent tour of German prison camps.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to roll calls 67 and 68. On roll call 68 I was present and voted "yea" and on roll call 67 I was present and voted "nay." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, the Ways and Means Committee is now considering legislation to extend the recip-

rocal trade agreements for another period of time. It is my understanding that in addition to extending the agreements, the amendment proposes to grant authority to the State Department, in the executive branch, to further reduce the present tariff rates another 50 percent. In other words, if this authority is granted, it would mean an over-all allowable reduction in the tariff rates that were in effect when the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was passed to the extent of 75 percent.

The tariff question has been a political issue between the two major political parties as long as I can remember. The Republican position has been one of protection for the American farmer, manufacturer, and worker through the means of a high tariff. The Democratic position has been all the way from "free trade" to "for revenue only," up to the present Reciprocal Trade Act, claiming that this process produces the greatest amount of prosperity for the American farmer, the businessman, and the worker. Personally, I think this issue is now regarded by most people as an economic proposition to be employed to secure the greatest benefits to our own people without doing injury to our world neighbors with whom we want to carry on commerce and trade.

As Americans, we are justly proud of the high standard of living which has been attained by our people in our 150 years of national existence. Many factors have contributed to the economy which has made that standard possible. No other one thing has been as important as the adoption of our Constitution and the Bill of Rights, which established the doctrine of free enterprise and which provided a basis of rewards for individual initiative and diligence.

This basic advantage, with our great natural resources, was such that we attracted people from all nations of the world, who brought their knowledge and skills to utilize these resources and to develop the use of tools with which to extend the power of the human mind and hand, which, in turn, gave incentive for the utilization of capital to advance the common good. All of these factors, however, were amplified by another very important factor in the development of our economy, and that was the policy which was adopted of imposing tariffs and customs duties on the import of foreign commodities.

During the past 10 years—1935–1944—a systematic effort to eliminate so-called "tariff barriers" has been made, and at this time it challenges the very existence of tariffs either for revenue or protective purposes. The advocates of low tariff during this period have been successful, under the provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, in effecting a general reduction in tariff rates, many of them to the extent of 50 percent of the 1930 tariff schedules.

This recital of facts, with which we are all familiar, supplies the background from which I wish to make some observations that may be regarded by the proponents of this bill as highly provincial. I am, however, one of those who believe that American prosperity and our high living standards could not have been

12. WILDLIFE. Both Houses received an Ill. Legislature resolution urging passage of H.R. 2081, to permit the use of live decoys in the taking of ducks (pp. 4651, 4577).
13. MILITARY TRAINING. Received an International Assn. of Machinists (D.C.) resolution opposing compulsory peacetime military conscription. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4578.)
14. TAXATION. Received a Hawaii Legislature resolution urging amendment of H.R. 534 relative to taxation of Federal employees in territories. To Finance Committee, (p. 4578.)
15. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Kansas Farm Bureau resolution urging the termination of price controls as soon as possible. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4579.)
16. EDUCATION. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted a Mont. Education Assn. letter favoring S. 181 and H.R. 1296, which provide Federal aid for education. To Education and Labor Committee. (pp. 4579-80.)
17. APPROPRIATIONS Committee reported with amendments, H.R. 2907, the naval appropriations bill, 1946 (S. Rept. 266). (p. 4580.)
18. LANDS. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 660, transferring certain lands in Rapides Parish, La., to the La. State Univ. and A. & M. College (S. Rept. 268) (p. 4580).
19. BUREAUCRACY. Sen. Bilbo, Miss., criticized the "autocratic and dictatorial regulations and intimidations that have been resorted to" on agricultural programs, including a Miss. Federated Cooperatives' letter on the subject (pp. 4581-3).
20. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, THE JUDICIARY, AND THE FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Agreed to **conference report** on this bill, H.R. 2603 (pp. 4610-11). This bill will now be sent to the President.
21. NOMINATION. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., inserted statements by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., and himself, opposing the nomination of David Lilienthal to be one of the members of the Board of Directors of the TVA (p. 4611).
22. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted Chicago Tribune Press Service and Des Moines Register clippings criticizing OPA's handling of the butter situation (p. 4612).
23. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Sen. Wagner, N.Y., discussed S. 380, the full-employment bill, and inserted the Budget Bureau's favorable report (pp. 4583-5).
24. REHABILITATION. Sen. LaFollette, Wis., inserted the President's Proclamation declaring the week of June 2 as National Rehabilitation Week, together with a Federal Security Administration statement. (pp. 4585-6).
25. COMMODITY CREDIT; COTTON. Sen. Eastland, Miss., commended the CCC on handling of the cotton stocks and urged legislation "to prevent accumulation in the future of another great price-depressing cotton surplus" (p. 4587).

26. EXTENSION WORK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gillis, Ind., favoring H.R. 1690 to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work (p. A2433).
27. ECONOMY. Rep. Bilbo, Miss., inserted an article, "United States Plans 10-year \$4,600,000,000 Campaign to Give Economic Stability to Cotton South - Would Let Domestic Price of Fiber Sink to World Level, Cushioned by Subsidies" (pp. A2429).
28. CONGRESSIONAL ORGANIZATION. Rep. Harris, Ark. inserted his statement to the Congressional Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress (pp. A2445-46).
29. FOOD SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pittenger, Minn. criticizing OPA and urging new food administrator (pp. A2442).
Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, inserted Rep. Martin's (Mass.) report on the sugar situation (pp. A2437-8).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hill, Colo., on the sugar situation and including a Longmont Times-Call article on the Colorado-Big Thompson Diversion project (pp. A2441-2).
30. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Reed, N.Y., inserted Tariff Commission's table showing tariff reductions in major imports of products under the reciprocal trade-agreements program (pp. A2418-20).
Rep. Reed, N.Y., inserted Tom Linder's statement before the Ways and Means Committee on reciprocal trade agreements (pp. A2447-9).
31. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. Rep. White, Maine, inserted Sen. Hawkes' (N.J.) address, "Getting Along with the Government Agencies" (pp. A2415-7).
32. MILITARY TRAINING. Rep. Kopplemann, Conn., inserted a Conn., Legislature resolution urging passage of universal military training legislation (p. A2443).
33. EMPLOYMENT; POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Hoey, N.C., inserted his radio address on post-war planning relative to full employment and economic stabilization (pp. A2430-1).
34. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., inserted a Duluth (Minn.) Herald editorial relative to Rep. Pittenger's criticism of the White Engineering Corp report which overlooked the possibilities of the St. Lawrence Waterway (p. A2440).
35. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Judd, Minn., inserted an Upper Miss. and St. Croix River Improvement Commission opposing the establishment of an MVA (pp. A2438-9).
36. WATER UTILIZATION. Rep. Lenke, N.Dak., inserted B. Ashton Keith's article denouncing "waste of public funds for so-called flood control" and discussing the utilization of these flood waters (pp. A2420-1).

BILLS INTRODUCED

37. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 3203, by Rep. Case, S. Dak., and S. 992, by Sen. Ball, Minn., et al, to direct payment of highway use and other taxes in the operation of any system of commercial transportation taken over and operated by an agent of the Federal Government. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Interstate Commerce Committees. (pp. 4649, 4580.)

Mr. President, the bill passed the House on May 7. There have been 7 days in which to give notice to Members of the Senate, to give notice to me, if you please, that it was contemplated to take up the bill at this time. I am not proposing and I have no disposition to resort to any filibuster against the bill, but I protest that it is not fair to the minority Members of the Senate, it is not fair to me as minority floor leader of the Senate, at this time in the afternoon to move to take up a measure of which we have had no prior notice of intention to consider.

I think that is about all I can say. I do not propose to resort to dilatory tactics, but I think there is such a thing as comity between the two sides, and I think that in this instance the comity to which we are entitled has not been respected, and I do not like it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I am sorry the Senator from Maine takes that position. My interest in the bill is simply this: The Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] had to be away from the Senate. He was in charge of the bill. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce reported the bill at its last session and it was placed on the calendar, and the Senator from Montana left word for me to try to have the bill brought before the Senate and enacted into law.

I will say to the Senator from Maine that one of his colleagues on the other side of the aisle, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], is very familiar with the provisions of the bill. He has followed the legislation which is involved for a great many years. I understand that the Senator from Kansas is prepared to debate the question at length and to inform all Senators of what the bill contains. If the Senator from Maine thinks we are attempting hasty action I want to correct that impression, because there is nothing of that kind involved.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the bill was reported on May 10. There have been 4 days within which those of us upon this side of the aisle, and I, in particular, might have been advised that it was the purpose of the Senator from Colorado, or some other Senator, to reach back into the calendar when the calendar was not being called, and bring forward a bill. I am simply saying that I think we are entitled to that much courtesy, and I do not like the failure to observe it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if I have been discourteous I apologize to the Senate and I apologize to the Senator from Maine specifically, because I had no such thought. The bill has only recently come on the calendar. We are not reaching back to take up a bill. We are reaching forward to enact a bill to extend a law whose provisions will expire on May 16. If I have neglected to do my duty, which has very suddenly been thrust upon me—responsibility for a measure which I, myself, did not even know anything about until very recently—if I have erred I want to apologize to the Senate and to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, having said what I have said, I feel a great deal

better. I know that the Senator from Colorado intended no discourtesy. Perhaps I was oversensitive; but when the matter was called to my notice I looked for the report, and found a 13-page report. It was utterly impossible for me, within the time permitted, to inform myself about the legislation. I repeat that I did not like it; but all is forgiven.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the distinguished minority leader has said that all is forgiven, perhaps there is not much for me to say, except this:

The distinguished majority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] is at the present moment necessarily absent from the Chamber. He is endeavoring to complete the report on the trip which he and other Senators made to Europe, in order that a report may be made to the Senate tomorrow. So he is absent on urgent business in connection with that report. I am sure that the distinguished majority leader had no idea other than to show the distinguished minority leader every possible consideration. I am sure the distinguished minority leader will agree that it is always the practice and policy of the distinguished majority leader to show the distinguished minority leader every possible consideration in matters of this kind.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I have only appreciation for the courtesies shown me by the distinguished majority leader, and the even greater courtesies shown me by the distinguished acting majority leader. Perhaps I was a little supersensitive this afternoon. But, as I say, it is all off my chest, and I have no disposition to talk about it further. I suggest that we proceed with the business of the Senate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the fact ought to be brought out; I think that there is a dead line in connection with this bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The 16th of May.

Mr. HILL. The bill would extend a section of the Interstate Commerce Act which expires on May 16, as I understand.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. If this section in the Interstate Commerce Act is not to expire on the 16th of May, the bill must be passed by the Senate in time to be signed by the President of the United States on or before May 16. Today is the 14th of May. If the bill is not passed by the Senate and signed by the President within 48 hours, the section of the law which the bill seeks to extend will automatically die.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I understand that the member of the minority who has filed a minority report is quite satisfied with that possibility.

Mr. HILL. That may be true; but the distinguished Senator of the majority who has the responsibility of acting for the majority of the committee wishes to have the bill passed so that the section of the law will not lapse.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I understand the danger of a lapse; but I remember at least two occasions when something lapsed and later we took care of it, and nothing seemed to happen because of the lapse. I do not believe anything would happen in this instance because of a lapse of a few days. I remember that one night we argued until 1 o'clock on the question of the extension of the President's power to devalue the dollar, or to take some action in connection with the stabilization fund. The measure was delayed for 2 or 3 days, but operations still continued on, and when the bill was passed the whole situation was restored. I do not believe that there would be any great loss in this instance if we waited a day or two.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REED. Let me say to the Senator from Maine that no discourtesy whatever was intended. I am opposed to this bill. I think it is unnecessary. I think it continues an unlawful condition, which I shall discuss if opportunity is offered.

The Interstate Commerce Committee met only last Wednesday, I believe, and reported the bill to the Senate on Thursday. This is the first day it could be brought up without unanimous consent.

I believe the Senator from Ohio is correct. Even if there were a delay of a day, 2 days, or any other number of days, I do not believe that any particular damage would be done.

I was about to say to the Senator from Colorado, who is in charge of the bill, that I appreciate his situation. It is now 25 minutes past 4 o'clock. It is a little inconvenient to begin a difficult explanation at this time.

Mr. HILL. Let me say to the Senator that if we can agree to the motion of the Senator from Colorado and make the bill the unfinished business, I shall then move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. REED. I am opposed to the bill, but I am perfectly agreeable to that arrangement, if it is agreeable to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. Certainly if the distinguished Senator from Kansas, who is opposed to the bill, is agreeable, there ought not to be any opposition to the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Today I reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Navy Department appropriation bill. I should like to have an opportunity to have that bill passed. We are nearing the end of the fiscal year, and we should get rid of appropriation bills. I believe that we can easily dispose of the bill within an hour, if permitted to do so. I was wondering, if we proceed to the consideration of the bill of the Senator from Colorado, whether it would be agreeable to him and to the majority and minority leaders to set aside some time tomorrow

for the purpose of considering the Navy Department appropriation bill and disposing of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am certain that if we do not dispose of this bill promptly tomorrow, and the appropriation bill is ready, there will be no objection to considering it. However, as the acting majority leader has indicated, we are confronted by a deadline.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. We are anxious to extend a law which will otherwise expire on May 16. The only difficulty which will arise from such expiration is that perhaps certain shipments which are now in the course of being completed will be made unlawful.

I think it would be to the interest of everyone to extend the law just as soon as we can, if we are going to extend it. However, if there is any delay in disposing of the bill, so far as I am concerned, I shall be glad to step aside when the Senator wishes to bring up the Navy Department appropriation bill, and let him proceed with it.

Mr. OVERTON. I appreciate the courtesy.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator from Louisiana knows, the distinguished majority leader is engaged on the work of the Senate, but at the present time he is absent from the Chamber. He is very busy trying to complete the report to which I have referred. I cannot speak for him. However, the thought occurs to me that the bill which we seek to make the unfinished business must be passed by the 16th, today being the 14th, whereas the appropriation bill, as we know, has a greater margin of time.

Bearing all that in mind, I am sure that any consideration that can be shown the Senator from Louisiana will be shown.

Mr. OVERTON. In view of the fact that the majority leader or some other Senator is to make a report on the European trip tomorrow, which I understand will not require longer than an hour unless there is some discussion about it, it may be that we shall not have an opportunity tomorrow to take up the Navy Department appropriation bill. However, I should like to do so at the earliest opportunity.

I was about to suggest to the Senator from Colorado that if the Interstate Commerce bill is not disposed of, say, by 4 o'clock tomorrow, he might allow me an hour to dispose of the Navy Department appropriation bill.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Colorado has indicated that he will be glad to cooperate with the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HILL. I yield.

Mr. REED. I think we could probably dispose of the interstate commerce bill within an hour. I do not think there will be any prolonged debate about it. Probably I shall have more to say about it than any other Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of

the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3038, calendar No. 260.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3038) to amend section 409 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 6, 19, 44, and 47.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 4, 14, 18, 21, 23, 29, 32, 37, 45, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57, and 58 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$795,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,422,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$21,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with the amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,878,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 13, 16, 17, 20, 20½, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, and 59.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
HAROLD H. BURTON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,
JOHN H. KERR,
BUTLER B. HARE,
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,
KARL STEFAN (with
reservations),

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2603, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 11, 1945.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 16, 17, 20, 20½, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, and 59 to the bill (H. R. 2603) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$12,577,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in order to complete action on the bill, I now move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40. The amendment relates to the establishment of air-navigation facilities. Amendment No. 40, as amended, provides for the appropriation of \$12,577,000 in lieu of \$14,729,000 as proposed by the Senate, and in lieu \$9,400,000 as proposed by the House. The amount allowed covers

\$427,000 for general work and \$2,750,000 for the development of the airport at Charleston, W. Va.

So, Mr. President, I have moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I did not quite understand the statement of the Senator from Tennessee. Is the House receding from its position?

Mr. McKELLAR. The House is receding on two items, one for \$427,000 and the other for \$2,750,000.

Mr. BURTON. Under the Senator's motion the Senate's position on those items will take effect; is that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct; the Senate's position will take effect. The House has already agreed to it.

Mr. President, I now renew my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 40.

The motion was agreed to.

STATEMENT ISSUED BY SENATOR McKELLAR AND SENATOR STEWART ON THE NOMINATION OF DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and I have this afternoon prepared and have issued to the press a public statement concerning the nomination of Mr. David Lilienthal to be one of the members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the next 9 years. As all Members of the Senate know, his nomination was recently sent to the Senate by the President.

I desire to read the statement at this time. It was prepared jointly by the senior Senator from my State [Mr. McKELLAR] and myself, and it has been signed by each of us. It reads as follows:

We oppose the confirmation of Lilienthal as Administrator of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He was first appointed without consultation with us, and has been against us ever since.

We have tried in every way to get along with him, but without rhyme, reason, or excuse he has refused, and has subtly and adroitly made and published untruthful statements against us and concerning our connection with the dams on the Tennessee River.

We have thus been compelled to oppose his vacillating, cunning, unscrupulous double-dealing and his false methods, policies, and practices in the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We have likewise been forced to oppose his political activities and his putting and keeping the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics. We do not want the Tennessee Valley Authority in politics. It can serve the people best only if kept entirely out of politics. Lilienthal is making it a political machine for his own personal advancement and for the furtherance of controversial, social, and other experiments.

We oppose his claiming and publishing that we oppose him because we want to use his organization and employees as political patronage. This claim is absolutely false, and he knows it is false. In his last testi-

mony before the Senate Appropriations Committee he admitted it was false.

We oppose his continuous efforts to advertise and sell himself with funds belonging to the Federal Government.

We oppose the joining up and political fellowship and combination existing now between Lilienthal and the publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, Silliman Evans, in their campaigns of indecency, untruthfulness, and dishonor in every matter that pertains to the Tennessee Valley dams and to Tennessee. They are the would-be Hitler and Mussolini of Tennessee politics and Tennessee affairs.

We oppose Lilienthal's continuous propaganda that in opposing him as Administrator we are opposed to the Tennessee Valley Authority. This is patently and infamously false. The Tennessee Valley Authority is a splendid institution. If we had not thought so it would never have been built. If we had not thought so we could have stopped the appropriations for the dams at any time.

I digress here to observe that my colleague the senior Senator from Tennessee who, of course, is a member of the Appropriations Committee, could have accomplished just that, because—as many Senators know—oftentimes, or at least on three or four occasions, if my memory serves me correctly, appropriations for dam sites for the Valley were authorized in the Appropriations Committee by a majority of only one vote.

I continue to read the statement:

Instead, we have constantly fought for these appropriations oftentimes over the active opposition and even lobbying of Lilienthal.

The men under Lilienthal are doing a fine job. Many of them are experts in their chosen field. Lilienthal claims he was a lawyer once; certainly he is not an engineer; but he has become an expert propagandist in claiming credit for all the good works of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority officials for the most part were not chosen by Lilienthal and Lilienthal is not entitled to credit for their good work even though he tries to take credit for their good work. As to the other men under him, the United States civil-service laws do not apply. He has set up a so-called "merit system" of his own which gives him full control of all patronage in the Tennessee Valley Authority which he exercises while calling others "patronage mongers."

Lilienthal is personally and politically obnoxious, offensive, and objectionable to each of us.

But, the President, who has just taken office, and upon whose successful administration at this critical time the success of our beloved country depends, and whom we like, has sent in his nomination for reappointment.

We have, therefore, concluded simply to make this statement and to vote against his confirmation and leave the matter there.

KENNETH McKELLAR.
TOM STEWART.

Mr. President, I have read the statement; and, as it indicates, that is about all there is to be said at this time. Later, at the proper time, I shall wish to elaborate somewhat on the statement and to point out in detail some of the things which are indicated by it. Other than that, I do not know that I shall have anything to say.

SUPPRESSION OF VICE IN THE VICINITY OF MILITARY CAMPS

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the

Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2992, Calendar No. 258.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 2992) to extend the provisions of the act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 163, 77th Cong.).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, although I shall not object, I understand that the bill would simply extend for the period of a year the law now on the statute books designed to suppress vice in the vicinity of Army camps.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct. It would extend it for 1 year, unless the war ends before the expiration of 1 year. If that occurs, the bill will cease to be in effect as of the time of the end of the war.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. HILL. As I recall, the bill was unanimously reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is true.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is commonly known as the May Act.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the bill deal only with vice?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. Does it contain any element of prohibition?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. None whatever.

Mr. LANGER. I do not quite understand the purpose of the bill. May we have an explanation of it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In answer to the inquiry propounded by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], I said that the bill contained no element of prohibition. There is, however, a prohibition of vice, but not with respect to liquor. There is no reference in the bill to liquor. If enacted into law, the bill would extend the expiration date of Public Law 163, Seventy-seventh Congress, which prohibits prostitution within certain areas prescribed by the Secretaries of War and Navy, from May 15, 1945, to May 15, 1946, or the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war, or such earlier date as may be specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress for that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 2992) to extend the provisions of the act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 163, 77th Cong.) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 948 will be indefinitely postponed.

THE BUTTER SITUATION

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I wish to read into the RECORD two short clippings in connection with the butter situation as it now exists.

Here is a clipping from the Chicago Tribune Press Service under the date line of Cleveland, May 5, reading as follows:

In an effort to keep an estimated half million pounds of butter in Cleveland from spoiling, Birkett L. Williams, regional O. P. A. chief, today asked O. P. A. officials in Washington to grant a temporary reduction in the ration point value of butter in Cleveland.

After receiving numerous complaints from purchasers about rancid butter, Williams learned that a half million pound supply has piled up in wholesale and retail outlets here because few housewives are willing to surrender 24 points for a pound of it. He said thousands of pounds are spoiling after leaving cold storage warehouses and additional thousands will spoil unless action is taken to induce housewives to buy it.

On May 6, 1945, in the Sunday edition of the Des Moines Register and Tribune of Des Moines, Iowa, there appeared the following:

Some Des Moines food outlets Saturday reported they have been having a little trouble with butter turning rancid for the lack of customers with sufficient points to buy that commodity.

Butter, which commands a ration price of 24 points a pound, has been plentiful in stores in recent weeks. On the other hand, oleomargarine, which "costs" 12 points a pound, has been scarce.

One chain reported that some of its butter has become a "little musty" at times although "we haven't had any spoil on us."

Butter sales are said to be running between 30 and 50 percent of normal.

One wholesale outlet said it hasn't had any trouble because it has been careful not to load up stores with more butter than they can turn quickly under the present point shortage.

Here is another item from the Associated Press under a Washington date line of May 5.

The O. P. A. has no plan for reducing at this time the ration point value on butter despite reports from some areas of a surplus.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HILL. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

Br. Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Donnell Gilliam, of North Carolina, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of North Carolina, vice Isaac M. Meekins, retired;

Tobias E. Diamond, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa; and

Jones Floyd, of Arkansas, to be United States marshal for the western district of Arkansas, vice Henry C. Armstrong, term expired.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Joseph J. Lawler, of Pennsylvania, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, vice Ramsey S. Black, resigned, effective May 6, 1945.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTER NOMINATION PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Thomas J. Kosanda to be postmaster at Hopkins, Minn., which had previously been passed over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in the absence of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], I ask that the nomination go over.

Mr. HILL. It should go over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be passed over.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc, and, without objection, the President will be forthwith notified.

THE ARMY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the Army nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Army nominations are confirmed en bloc, and, without objection, the President will be immediately notified.

RECESS

Mr. HILL. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 15, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 14 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Panama, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Cuba.

Avra M. Warren, of Maryland, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul general of the United States of America.

Harold Sims, of Tennessee, now a Foreign Service officer, unclassified, and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Robert B. Macatee, of Virginia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America,

Harry E. Carlson, of Illinois, now a Foreign Service officer of class 3 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

George F. Scherer, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

John C. Fuess, of Massachusetts, now a Foreign Service officer of class 8 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Howard Elting, Jr., of Illinois, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

Charles W. Yost, of New York, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 5, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul of the United States of America.

John E. Peurifoy, of South Carolina, to be a Foreign Service officer of class 6, a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and a consul of the United States of America.

The following-named persons now Foreign Service officers of class 7 and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service, to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Gordon H. Mattison, of Ohio.

Ivan B. White, of Oregon.

The following-named persons for promotion in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, to be effective as of May 16, 1945:

From Foreign Service officer of class 2 to Foreign Service officer of class 1:

George Atcheson, Jr., of California.

Herbert S. Bursley, of the District of Columbia.

Selden Chapin, of Pennsylvania.

Cecil M. P. Cross, of Rhode Island.

William E. DeCoursey, of Texas.

Walter J. Donnelly, of the District of Columbia.

William E. Dunn, of Texas.

Joseph Flack, of Pennsylvania.

Carol H. Foster, of Maryland.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Ohio.

Waldemar J. Gallman, of New York.

Raymond H. Geist, of Ohio.

George F. Kennan, of Wisconsin.

Samuel Reber, of New York.

Howard K. Travers, of New York.

From Foreign Service officer of class 3 to Foreign Service officer of class 2:

William H. Beck, of the District of Columbia.

George H. Butler, of Illinois.

Edward S. Crocker 2d, of Massachusetts.

Howard Donovan, of Illinois.

Albert M. Doyle, of Michigan.

Curtis T. Everett, of Tennessee.

Samuel J. Fletcher, of Maine.

Richard Ford, of Oklahoma.

Homer S. Fox, of Michigan.

Julian F. Harrington, of Massachusetts.

George C. Howard, of the District of Columbia.

Dayle C. McDonough, of Missouri.

George R. Merrell, of Missouri.

Paul G. Minneman, of Ohio.

John J. Muccio, of Rhode Island.

Jefferson Patterson, of Ohio.

Edwin A. Plitt, of Maryland.

Karl L. Rankin, of Maine.

Christian M. Ravndal, of Iowa.

Lester L. Schnare, of Georgia.

George Tait, of Virginia.

Angus Ward, of Michigan.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

Charles E. Bohlen, of Massachusetts.

John M. Cabot, of Massachusetts.

Lewis Clark, of Alabama.

W. Perry George, of Alabama.

Edward B. Lawson, of the District of Columbia.

James W. Riddleberger, of Virginia.

From Foreign Service officer of class 4 to Foreign Service officer of class 3:

William H. Beach, of Virginia.

[PUBLIC LAW 61—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 129—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2603]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; members of the Visa Board of Appeals (not to exceed \$10,000 each); and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$9,900,000.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; purchase of uniforms; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services and services for the analysis and tabulation of technical information and the preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$30,000); purchase (not to exceed four passenger-carrying vehicles), maintenance, and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings

concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; transportation and other necessary expenses in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$795,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of State: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of State as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$50,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$379,000.

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, and travel not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, \$69,300.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$8,400.

President's War Relief Control Board: For all expenses necessary to enable the President's War Relief Control Board to continue to administer section 8 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and to perform the functions vested in it by Executive Order 9205 of July 25, 1942, including personal services in the District of Columbia; fees for professional or expert services at rates to be determined by the Secretary of State, but not in excess of \$25 per day; not to exceed \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings and conferences concerned with the work of the Board; printing and binding; purchase of books, newspapers, and periodicals; and stenographic reporting services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, \$45,500.

FOREIGN SERVICE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$783,000, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present war and for six months after its termination, any ambassador or minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as ambassador or minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the payment, at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum, of the salary of any person who, incident to reestablishment of representation in areas liberated from the enemy and prior to recognition by the United States of the governments of the countries concerned, may be or has been designated or assigned to serve as commissioner, adviser, or in any similar representative capacity and who, prior to such designation, has served as ambassador or minister, having previously been legally appointed to serve as a diplomatic, consular, or Foreign Service officer of the United States.

Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as chargés d'affaires ad interim or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); \$4,875,000.

Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling expenses of diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (5 U. S. C. 73c), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$250,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service (including their families), who have died or may die abroad or in transit during the period of the employment of such officers and employees, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties: \$2,000,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1947, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued during the fiscal year 1946: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$3,422,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$4,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers,

clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, \$2,150,000.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$585,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$922,800, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of vice consuls commissioned by the Secretary of State and of clerical, administrative, and fiscal personnel in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of services, \$4,250,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger- and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as may be necessary; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any diplomatic mission or in the diplomatic section of any combined mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1946 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which

such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$6,200,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags; signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm and motion picture equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase (not to exceed forty passenger automobiles), maintenance and hire of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles, including purchase of twelve automobiles for chiefs of missions at not to exceed \$3,000 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or rented buildings without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for despatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargé d'affaires* in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (31 U. S. C. 679); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of officers of the Foreign Service at home and abroad, not to exceed \$50,000; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of officers of the Foreign Service assigned for the study of foreign languages; for relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen as authorized by Public Law 17, approved March 24, 1943, in foreign countries and in Territories and insular possessions of the United States, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating

American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as may be necessary; \$8,260,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries: *Provided further*, That reimbursements incident to the maintenance of commissary service authorized under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received: *Provided further*, That a detailed report shall be made to Congress annually of the receipts and expenditures of said commissary service.

Foreign Service buildings fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (22 U. S. C. 295a), including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$1,000,000.

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$17,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all refunds, repayments, or other credits on account of funds disbursed under this head shall be credited to the appropriation for this purpose current at the time obligations are incurred or such amounts are received.

During the continuance of the present war and for six months after its termination, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Service" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus: For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts as follows: Pan American Union, \$301,219.88, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$62,493.31; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$6,377.50; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$3,200, including not to exceed \$1,200 for traveling expenses of the United States member of the Council of the American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood in attending the annual meeting of the Council; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$3,260.87, including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, \$547,638.90, including not to exceed \$15,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, \$156,233.26; Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory

Committee, \$22,808.45; and participation by the United States in the Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense, as authorized by Public Law 80, approved June 19, 1943, \$96,623.50; in all, \$1,790,400, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

International conferences (emergency): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, of participation by the United States, upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; employment of aliens; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; transportation of families and effects under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe; stenographic and other services; rent of quarters by contract or otherwise; purchase or rental of equipment, purchase of supplies, books, maps, periodicals and newspapers; transportation of things; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); entertainment; and representation allowances as authorized by the Act of February 23, 1931, as amended (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c); \$1,500,000, of which \$400,000 shall be immediately available.

Salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase (not exceeding six), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title (not to exceed \$1,500); reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred

by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper; \$400,000.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, public works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase (not exceeding eight), maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), \$750,000, to be immediately available and to be merged with the appropriations for this purpose made available for the fiscal year 1945, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for construction on any land, site, or easement except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States;

For supplemental construction on the Rio Grande in the El Paso-Juarez Valley under the convention concluded February 1, 1933,

between the United States and Mexico, to be immediately available, and to remain available until expended, \$140,000.

International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada: To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect to Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$2 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500; for purchase of books of reference; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$15,000.

Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain: For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$30,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase (not to exceed two passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-

propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$79,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

International Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

Cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and countries of the Near East and Africa: For all expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Secretary of State independently or in cooperation with other agencies of the Government to carry out a program of cultural relations with China and the neighboring countries and with countries of the Near East and Africa, \$1,390,000 (payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemental and amended), including the purchase of books, publications, scientific and other equipment, and educational and cultural materials; contributions of money and materials to, and contracts with, educational, cultural, and nonprofit institutions and organizations in the United States and the above countries, directly or through independent agencies; compensation, allowances, and grants to citizens of the United States and the above countries who are students, professors, or technical specialists, at such rates and under such regulations as may be determined by the Secretary of State, including expenses incurred by such persons in traveling between places of residence, Washington, District of Columbia, and posts of duty abroad, and including travel expenses of citizens of the above countries without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; advance

of moneys without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and, subject to the approval of the President, the Secretary of State is authorized to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the above countries any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department, agency, or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred.

Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in London, or its successor, and in addition for surveys and studies related to the work thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; entertainment, stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the conference; \$172,000, payable from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented and amended.

United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes: For all necessary expenses of the participation by the United States in the United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes, including personal services without regard to civil-service and classification laws; travel expenses without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, as amended; representation allowances in accordance with the Act of May 24, 1924 (22 U. S. C. 12); stenographic reporting and other services by contract, books of reference and periodicals, and the rent of office space, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; and the share of the United States in the expenses of the secretariat of the Commission, \$60,000.

Cooperation with the American Republics: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and oper-

ation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries; on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics: *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed five passenger automobiles), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$4,000,000; and the Secretary of State, or such official as he may designate is hereby authorized, in his discretion, and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1947.

Upon request of the Secretary of State and with the approval of the heads of the departments concerned, personnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal Works Agency may be assigned for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the

Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

For the Office of the Attorney General, \$82,000.

For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,000.

For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, \$125,000.

For the Administrative Division, \$1,020,000.

For the Tax Division, \$590,000.

For the Criminal Division, \$900,000.

For the Claims Division, \$935,000.

For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, \$110,000.

For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$28,900.

For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$135,000.

Not to exceed \$250,000 of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and easels; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract, purchase of three and repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$210,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, \$160,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, \$400,000.

Cost of handling penalty mail, Department of Justice: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the Department of Justice as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$350,000.

Salaries and expenses, Customs Division: For necessary expenses, including travel expenses, purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, and employment of special attorneys and expert witnesses at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant, \$146,000.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division: For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including travel-

ing expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; travel expenses; in all, \$78,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and for other necessary expenses, including travel expenses, employment of experts, stenographic reporting services by contract, and notarial fees or like services, \$3,400,000.

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses; stenographic reporting services by contract; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$1,000). \$390,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed \$160,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, including travel expenses, experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$400 000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries, travel, and other expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$3,870 000.

Compensation of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, \$100,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign

counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed \$10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each, together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms; purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of two motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,980,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$700,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries when ordered by the court, \$185,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this

appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment, and including expenses, in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; \$7,900,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized

officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of not to exceed two hundred (for replacement only), and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including the cost of a compartment or such other accommodations as may be authorized by the Director for security when authorized personnel are required to transport secret documents or hand baggage containing highly technical and valuable equipment; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice; and including not to exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$27,829,000.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration; including personal services in the District of Columbia; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty), hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase (not to exceed one), maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, citizenship textbooks, for free distribution, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by contract; and operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; \$21,300,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may

be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises; for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries and travel expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$365,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,500 of this amount shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions and the construction of buildings at prison camps; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$20,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$10,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the

discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; fire-arms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock, \$13,300,000: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,085,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and medical aid; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing to them of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,800,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reim-

bursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce (hereafter in this title referred to as the Secretary) including personal services in the District of Columbia; newspapers (not exceeding \$500); contract stenographic reporting services; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of one passenger automobile at not exceeding \$1,800, and maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; not exceeding \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary; \$570,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the Secretary may designate an officer of the Department to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$750,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, \$75,000.

Penalty mail, Department of Commerce: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department of Commerce, except the Civil Aeronautics Board, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$485,000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age, and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to age and citizenship certification, including personal services at the seat of government, travel, microfilm, and binding records, books of reference, periodicals, and photographic supplies, \$145,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary and the Social Security Board.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling and publishing the census reports provided for by law, the collection, compilation

and periodic publication of statistics showing United States exports and imports; temporary employees at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census without regard to the Classification Act; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$4,000 for attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the collection of statistics, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; reimbursement for actual cost of ferry fares and bridge, road and tunnel tolls, and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel performed in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in census enumeration or surveys; maintenance, repair, and operation of three motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, including tabulating cards and continuous form tabulating paper; books of reference, periodicals, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$200), \$5,318,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; newspapers (not exceeding \$200); not to exceed \$5,000 in fiscal year 1946 for entertainment of officials in the field of aviation of other countries when specifically authorized and approved by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,878,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$12,577,000: *Provided*, That the consolidated appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1945 is hereby continued available without warrant action until June 30, 1946, and is hereby merged with this appropriation, the total amount to be disbursed and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,750,000 of this amount shall be available for the establishment of landing areas.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase (not to exceed fifteen), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$24,000,000. There may be credited to the appropriation "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities" sums received from States, counties, municipalities, and other public authorities for expenses incurred during the existence of the present war and for six months thereafter in the maintenance and operation of airport traffic control towers.

Technical development: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; cleaning and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$850,000.

Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, maintenance, repair and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,100,000.

Airport Advisory Service: For necessary expenses in furnishing advisory services to State and other public and private agencies in connection with the construction and operation of airports and landing areas, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger automobiles, \$300,000.

Maintenance and operation of aircraft: For all expenses necessary for the maintenance, operation, and overhaul of aircraft for the use of all the activities under the Office of the Administrator, including the repair of aircraft engines and other aircraft parts, \$850,000, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to transfer to the Administrator without payment therefor aircraft, surplus to the needs of the War Department or the Navy Department, such aircraft to be acquired by the Administrator for replacement purposes only.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$2,500 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$582,000.

Development of landing areas: For completion of the program for the construction, improvement, and repair of public airports for

national defense the consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1946, without warrant action, and the portion thereof available for administrative expenses shall be available also for the operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding: *Provided*, That the total number of sites shall not exceed five hundred and thirty-five: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$83,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board, including personal services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, and experts, and in the case of airplane accidents the employment of temporary guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$4,466 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury, for cost of penalty mail, as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); purchase of aircraft (not to exceed twelve) and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles (not to exceed six) and hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of same; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,675,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$1,000).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$25,000.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Salaries and expenses, departmental: For all expenses necessary for the work of the Survey in the District of Columbia, including the compilation of field surveys and other data; the production, purchase, or printing of maps and nautical and aeronautical charts;

maintenance of and equipment for an instrument shop and procurement or exchange of woodworking supplies and equipment; motion-picture equipment; chart paper, drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment; newspapers not to exceed \$25; instruments (except surveying instruments); stationery for field stations and parties; travel; and purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; \$2,400,000, of which not to exceed \$1,806,000 shall be available for personal services.

Salaries and expenses, field: For all expenses necessary to man, equip, repair, and supply vessels and other field units of the Survey engaged in surveys and other operations required for the production of maps, nautical charts, Coast Pilots, tide and current tables, and related publications of all coasts and islands under the jurisdiction of the United States; research in physical hydrography; geodetic surveying operations to provide control for national mapping and for other purposes, magnetic and seismological observations, and the establishment of meridian lines, in the United States and in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; gravity surveys in United States territory and adjacent areas; operation of two latitude observatories; field surveys required for the production of aeronautical charts; purchase of plans and specifications of vessels; lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings; purchase of two motor-propelled station wagons and hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor vehicles; operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic surveys; special aviation clothing; packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another, and of commissioned officers who die on active duty, and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by law; extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, and at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of other Federal agencies while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; and reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them (not to exceed a total of \$500); \$3,180,000, of which \$10,000 shall be immediately available.

Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by law, \$870,000.

Not to exceed \$650 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

The foregoing appropriations for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the pay of missing or captured civilian or commissioned personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the Act of March 7, 1942, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1001), and

for the six months' death gratuity, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations accrued; the purchase of special clothing for protection of employees while engaged in their official duties; not to exceed \$2,500 for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed; and not to exceed \$10,000 for special geodetic surveys in regions subject to earthquakes.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$1,860,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law; travel; newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; \$1,980,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed \$395,000), travel and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$445,000.

The appropriations for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary.

PATENT OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,100,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$275,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multi-graphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the

Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents; for travel, including not to exceed \$500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office; \$125,000.

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all, \$800,000.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; travel, including not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with standardization or research in science, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their exchange; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$25); and translation of technical articles:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; \$465,000.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; \$1,125,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, \$1,325,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, \$198,000.

During the fiscal year 1946 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$2,750,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), the Act approved October 29, 1942 (15 U. S. C. 323), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; purchase of newspapers (not to exceed \$50); traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary; purchase (not to exceed five), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living and working quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations; \$12,140,000, of which not to exceed \$1,142,000 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other Territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics; "Salaries and expenses", Civil Aeronautics Board; and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made and a report shall be made to Congress annually showing the expenditures made for such supplies and the proceeds from such resales; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of

engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

During the fiscal year 1946 the Secretary of Commerce may delegate his authority to subordinate officials of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Weather Bureau, and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, to authorize payment of expenses of travel and transportation of household goods of officers and employees on change of official station: *Provided*, That in no case shall such authority be delegated to any official below the level of the heads of regional or field offices.

Not to exceed \$1,000 of the appropriations in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1945, available for travel shall be available under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce for obligations incurred by officers and employees of the Department of Commerce for traveling expenses of returning members of their immediate families from outlying Territories and possessions of the United States to their former homes in the United States or points of not further distance, since the outbreak of hostilities in December 1941, regardless of the fiscal year during which such obligations were incurred.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE IV—THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salaries: For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices; Reporter of the Court; and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$499,100.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Preparation of rules for criminal proceedings, Supreme Court", fiscal year 1944, continued in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the fiscal year 1946.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Supreme Court of the United States, \$37,000, to be expended as required without allotment by quarters, and to be executed by such printer as the Court may designate.

Miscellaneous expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$34,900, of which amount not to exceed \$1,600 shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Structural and mechanical care of the building and grounds: For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13d), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances, special clothing for workmen; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement

Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with sections 3709 and 3744 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5, 16), \$74,800.

UNITED STATES COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Repairs and improvements, District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the courthouse, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$10,300, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

Repairs and improvements, United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia: For repairs and improvements to the United States Court of Appeals Building, including repair and maintenance of the mechanical equipment, and for labor and material and every item incident thereto, \$2,500, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Salaries: Presiding judge and four associate judges and all other officers and employees of the court, \$111,600.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; drugs, chemicals, cleansers, furniture; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$3,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$6,700.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Salaries: Presiding judge and eight judges; and all other officers and employees of the court, \$233,200.

Contingent expenses: For books and periodicals, including their exchange; stationery, supplies, traveling expenses; and for such other miscellaneous expenses as may be approved by the presiding judge, \$13,000: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$1,000.

COURT OF CLAIMS

Salaries: Chief justice and four judges, seven regular and five additional commissioners, and all other officers and employees of the court, \$300,000, including the compensation of stenographers authorized by the court, and for stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony and in the performance of the duties as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act amending section 2 and repealing section 3 of the Act approved February 24, 1925 (28 U. S. C. 269, 270), entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of commissioners by the Court of Claims and to prescribe their powers and compensation', and for other purposes", approved June 23, 1930, and as also amended by an Act approved July 1, 1944.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, court library, repairs, fuel, electric light, traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses, \$45,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$500 of this appropriation shall be available for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$33,000.

Repairs and improvements: For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$6,500.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

Hawaii: For salaries of the chief justice and two associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, of judges of the circuit courts in Hawaii, and of judges retired under the Act of May 31, 1938, \$96,500.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EXPENSE

Salaries of judges: For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including two in the Territory of Hawaii, one in the Territory of Puerto Rico, four in the Territory of Alaska, one in the Virgin Islands, and one in the Panama Canal Zone); and judges retired under section 260 of the Judicial Code, as amended, and section 518 of the Tariff Act of 1930; in all, \$3,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the salaries of all United States justices and circuit and district judges lawfully entitled thereto whether active or retired.

Salaries of clerks of courts: For salaries of clerks of United States circuit courts of appeals and United States district courts, their deputies, and other assistants, \$2,635,000.

No part of any appropriation in this Act shall be used to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the clerk of the United States District Court at Anniston, Alabama; Florence, Alabama; Jasper, Alabama; Gadsden, Alabama; Grand Junction, Colorado; Montrose, Colorado; Durango, Colorado; Sterling, Colorado; Newnan, Georgia; Benton, Illinois; Salina, Kansas; Chillicothe, Missouri; Roswell, New Mexico; Bryson City, North Carolina; Shelby, North Carolina; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Guthrie, Oklahoma; Aberdeen, South Dakota; Pierre,

South Dakota; Deadwood, South Dakota; Ogden, Utah; Casper, Wyoming; Evanston, Wyoming; or Lander, Wyoming; but this paragraph shall not be so construed as to prevent the detail during sessions of court of such employees as may be necessary from other offices to the offices named herein.

Probation system, United States courts: For salaries of probation officers and their clerical assistants, as authorized by the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 4, 1925, chapter 521, and for other purposes", approved June 6, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 726), \$1,173,000: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the right of the district judges to appoint probation officers, or to make such orders as may be necessary to govern probation officers in their own courts: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any probation officer who, in the judgment of the senior or presiding judge certified to the Attorney General, fails to carry out the official orders of the Attorney General with respect to supervising or furnishing information concerning any prisoner released conditionally or on parole from any Federal penal or correctional institution.

Salaries of criers: For salaries of criers as authorized by the Act of December 7, 1944 (Public Law 468), and Acts of March 3, 1911, and March 3, 1891, as amended (28 U. S. C. 224 and 547), \$200,000.

Fees of commissioners: For fees of the United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 591), including fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects and subject to the conditions specified for such fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$450,000.

Fees of jurors: For mileage and per diems of jurors; meals and lodging for jurors when ordered by the court, and meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 362), and compensation for jury commissioners, \$5 per day, not exceeding three days for any one term of court, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of jury commissioners for the District of Columbia shall conform to the provisions of title 18, chapter 10, section 341, of the Code of the District of Columbia, but such compensation shall not exceed \$250 each per annum.

Miscellaneous salaries: For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$1,400,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the main (CAF-4), senior (CAF-5), or principal (CAF-6) clerical grade, or assistant (CAF-7), or associate (CAF-8) administrative grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the junior (P-1), assistant (P-2), associate (P-3), full (P-4), or senior (P-5) professional grade, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the judicial council of the circuit if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Pro-*

vided further, That (exclusive of any temporary additional compensation) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$6,500 per annum, except in the case of the senior circuit judge of each circuit and senior district judge of each district having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$7,500.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; purchase of firearms and ammunition; purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476); and not to exceed \$84,000 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the United States courts and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); \$540,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including traveling expenses of probation officers and their clerks, and transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the Act of October 10, 1940, \$620,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts: *Provided further*, That United States probation officers may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 4 cents per mile for the use of their own automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the city limits of their official station.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Administrative Office and Courts of the United States, \$89,000.

Salaries, court reporters: For salaries of court reporters for the district courts of the United States, as authorized by the Act of January 20, 1944 (Public Law 222), \$700,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Salaries: For the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Assistant Director, and for other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, as may be necessary to enable the Director to carry into effect the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes", approved August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1223), \$249,000: *Provided*, That in expending appropriations or portions of appropriations contained in this Act for the payment of personal services in the District of Columbia, the Director shall fix compensation according to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Miscellaneous expenses: For stationery, supplies, materials and equipment, freight, express, and drayage charges, washing towels, advertising, purchase of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals and newspapers, communication service and postage; for the maintenance, repair, and operation of one motor-propelled delivery truck; for rent in the District of Columbia, and elsewhere; for official trav-

eling expenses, including examination of estimates for appropriations in the field, and other miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to effectively carry out the provisions of the Act providing for the administration of the United States courts, and for other purposes, \$26,000.

As used in this title, the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "senior circuit judge" includes the Chief Justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; the term "circuit judge" includes associate justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and the term "judge" includes justice.

The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume: *Provided*, That all books purchased hereunder for United States judges and other judicial officers shall be marked plainly "The Property of the United States", and such books shall in all cases be transmitted to their successors in office.

This title may be cited as "The Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE V—FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the direction and supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator by Public Law 4, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 24, 1945, \$91,000 is hereby made available to the Administrator for administrative expenses of supervising such agencies, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$2,500); lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil-service and classification laws: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$33,000,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1946 for its administrative expenses and the administrative expenses of Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve Company, The RFC Mortgage Company, Rubber Reserve Company, and War Damage Corporation, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; maintenance and operation of aircraft; travel

expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$1,700 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and not to exceed \$131.250 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364): *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services except those which the corporations' prescribed accounting system requires to be capitalized) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said corporations, or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the corporations shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended.

This title may be cited as the "Federal Loan Agency Appropriation Act, 1946".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary, and the Federal Loan Agency Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved May 21, 1945

